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FROM

Carroll D. Wright.

12 Sept. 1887.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR,

1886.

CONVICT LABOR.

**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.**

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Carroll D. Knight

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the second annual report of the Bureau of Labor.

This report relates entirely to the subject of convict labor, and is based on information collected in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress, approved August 2, 1886. It constitutes but a part of the work performed during the present fiscal year. In addition to this investigation, the Bureau has been carrying on at the same time, and is still engaged upon, investigations relating to strikes from 1881 to 1886, inclusive; to workingwomen in great cities; and to the distribution of products—the results of which will appear in the third annual report of the Bureau, which can be submitted at the close of the present fiscal year, contemporaneously with the reports of other Bureaus.

The Bureau has been put on a very strong footing by the generous action of Congress in making appropriations in accordance with estimates, so kindly approved by you. It has a trained body of special agents qualified to undertake any investigations that are likely to be assigned to the Office, and such experienced clerical assistance that I feel it is now competent to perform, promptly and thoroughly, all necessary statistical work.

I desire to express my gratitude to Mr. Oren W. Weaver, the chief clerk of the Bureau, for the faithfulness and the intelligence with which he has continued to perform the difficult duties of his office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

PART I.

CONVICT LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

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1

INTRODUCTION.

It is universally conceded that convicts should be employed at some useful labor. Formerly the convict-labor question meant whether convicts should be employed in useful labor or at what is known as penal labor; that is, engaged in turning a crank, running a tread-mill, or some such profitless exercise, having in itself no useful results beyond the exercise of the body, and this exercise being usually carried so far as to injure the body. At the present time the convict-labor problem, briefly stated, is, how shall convicts be employed in useful labor without unduly competing with labor outside of penal institutions, either in the wages of labor or in the price of products? As the penal institutions of this country are under the control of state legislatures—except the few in the territories and some military prisons coming under federal control—the efforts of one state to regulate the employment of convicts have only a local effect, the difficulty, if there is any, still remaining so far as the whole body-politic is concerned. The question has been investigated and discussed for some years in various states, and the results of these investigations will be shown in Chapter III. But all these investigations, with perhaps two or three exceptions, have involved facts relating simply to convict labor in the state in which the investigation was made. As the influence of the employment of the inmates of a prison in one state may reach beyond the limits of that state, and in such a way as to render that particular state powerless in any efforts to solve the problem, the whole question has become one of interstate importance, and in order that the fullest statement of facts might be made, a resolution was passed during the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress directing the Commissioner of Labor to collect the required information. This resolution was approved August 2, 1886, and is as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make a full investigation as to the kind and amount of work performed in the penal institutions of the several states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, as to the methods under which convicts are or may be employed, and as to all the facts pertaining to convict labor and the influence of the same upon the industries of the country, and embody the results of such investigation in his second annual report to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the investigation hereby authorized can be carried out under the appropriations made for the expenses of the Bureau of Labor for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.*

Under the foregoing resolution, and in conformity with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a very full investigation has been carried on, and this inquiry has reached all penal institutions of all grades in all the states and territories and the District of Columbia in which the inmates are in any degree employed in productive labor. If any institution has been omitted, it is the result of misinformation on the part of state officials; for the method of collecting the data called for in the joint resolution of Congress has been through the work of special agents, who have in all instances and before making the inquiries, called upon the executive officers of each state, and if prison commissioners or like boards or officers existed they have been consulted, with a view of finding every institution of whatever grade in which any manufacturing is carried on. All of these officers have extended generous courtesies to the agents of the Bureau, and I feel confident that no penal institution has been omitted, or, if so, the work in it has been of such minor importance as not to attract even the attention of state officers. The agents were supplied with carefully prepared instructions and a series of schedules embodying inquiries relative to each plan or system followed in the various institutions. There are four such plans, often called systems, and for the convenience of designation these plans will be called "systems" in this report.

The general systems of employment of convicts, in brief, are as follows:

1. The contract system, under which a contractor employs convicts at a certain agreed price per day for their labor, the prisoners working under the immediate direction of the contractor or his agents. Under this system the institution usually furnishes to the contractor the power necessary, and even the machinery, for carrying on the work.

2. The piece-price system, which is simply a modification of the contract system. Under this system the contractor furnishes to the prison the materials in a proper shape for working, and receives from the prison the manufactured articles at an agreed piece price, the supervision of the work being wholly in the hands of the prison officials.

3. The public-account system, under which the institution carries on the business of manufacturing like a private individual or firm, buying raw materials and converting them into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market.

4. The lease system, under which the institution leases the convicts to a contractor for a specified sum and for a fixed period, the lessee usually undertaking to clothe, feed, care for, and maintain proper discipline among the prisoners while they perform such labor as may have been determined by the terms of the lease.

The schedule of inquiries comprehended for each institution its locality, name, character, number of contractors or lessees, as the case might be; the kind, grade, and value of goods manufactured; the hours of labor; the price per day or otherwise for convict labor, both for males

and females; the average daily wages of free laborers in the same industries as those carried on in the prison; the parties by whom power, machinery, or tools were furnished; the number of convicts employed in productive labor; the number of free laborers necessary to perform the same work; the number of male and female convicts employed in prison duties; the number idle; the average age of male and female convicts, and the average length of sentences; the amounts, if any, received by convicts for over-time work, and whether convicts are allowed to receive gifts or perquisites; the income from all sources, and the expenses. These inquiries were varied to comprehend the different systems under which goods are manufactured. In addition to these specific inquiries, the agents were directed to collect information on the following points:

1. The influence that the labor of convicts in this institution has upon free labor. This would be brought out, partially of course, by the relative contrast in the daily rates of pay of the two classes and by the relative efficiency, both called for by the schedule inquiries, but, in addition to this, it was desired that the agent seek for all other information bearing on this question among both prison officials and citizens engaged in the same industries in the same localities.

2. The influence of the system in vogue upon the criminal.

3. The general conditions under which work is carried on.

There is a valuable line of information relating to the occupations and the illiteracy of convicts which it was impossible for the Bureau to secure, for the reason that many institutions have no record on these points. From some of the prisons of the first class all such information is procurable; but where not so procurable the Bureau would have been obliged to have collected the facts from each individual convict. Other than this information, it is believed that nearly all essential facts relating to the question under consideration have been collected.

The data gathered by the Bureau cover as nearly as possible the fiscal year ending in 1886—a period terminating usually at some date between May and October.

The information gathered under the resolution is presented in two Parts. Chapter I of Part I exhibits the sixteen general and detail tables. They are followed by a text analysis, constituting Chapter II, in which are brought out their principal features and salient points.

The results of various state investigations are briefly stated in Chapter III, while the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans that have been suggested from time to time are considered in Chapter IV.

Part II consists of two divisions. The first is devoted to notes indicating to what extent the economic employment of convicts has been carried in ancient and modern times and in various countries. These notes have necessitated a great deal of research, for they have been

taken from a wide range of works, many of them rare. I know of no other collection of such notes on any very extended scale.

In the second division the laws of the states and territories are brought together. The attempt has been made, and with fair success, to exhibit the laws of the country relating to convict labor in force at the close of the year 1886.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leases.
ALABAMA.						
1	State Penitentiary	Wetumpka	State	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal Stone, broken	5
2	Autauga Co. Jail	Prattville	County	Lease	Lumber	1
3	Baldwin Co. Jail	Daphne	County	Lease	All industries Lumber Mining, coal	2
4	Barbour Co. Jail	Clayton	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	2
5	Bibb Co. Jail	Centreville	County	Lease	Farming	1
6	Blount Co. Jail	Blountsville	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
7	Bullock Co. Jail	Union Springs	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	2
8	Butler Co. Jail	Greenville	County	Lease	Lumber	1
9	Calhoun Co. Jail	Jacksonville	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
10	Chambers Co. Jail	La Fayette	County	Lease	Farming	1
11	Cherokee Co. Jail	Centre	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
12	Chilton Co. Jail	Clanton	County	Lease	Lumber	1
13	Choctaw Co. Jail	Butler	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	2
14	Clarke Co. Jail	Grove Hill	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
15	Cleburne Co. Jail	Edwardsville	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	2
16	Coffee Co. Jail	Elba	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
17	Colbert Co. Jail	Tusculum	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
18	Conecuh Co. Jail	Evergreen	County	Lease	Lumber	1
19	Coosa Co. Jail	Rockford	County	Lease	Farming	1
20	Crenshaw Co. Jail	Rutledge	County	Lease	Lumber	1
21	Dale Co. Jail	Ozark	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
22	Dallas Co. Jail	Selma	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
23	Elmore Co. Jail	Wetumpka	County	Lease	Farming	2
24	Escambia Co. Jail	Pollard	County	Lease	Lumber	1
25	Fayette Co. Jail	Fayette	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
26	Geneva Co. Jail	Geneva	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
27	Greene Co. Jail	Eutaw	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	3
28	Hale Co. Jail	Greensborough	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	3
29	Jefferson Co. Jail	Birmingham	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
30	Lamar Co. Jail	Vernon	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
31	Lauderdale Co. Jail	Florence	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
32	Lawrence Co. Jail	Moulton	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
33	Lee Co. Jail	Opelika	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	3
34	Limestone Co. Jail	Athens	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
35	Lowndes Co. Jail	Hayneville	County	Lease	Farming	1
36	Macon Co. Jail	Tuskegee	County	Lease	All industries Farming Lumber	2
37	Madison Co. Jail	Huntsville	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
38	Marengo Co. Jail	Linden	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
39	Marshall Co. Jail	Guntersville	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
40	Mobile Co. Jail	Mobile	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
41	Montgomery Co. Jail	Montgomery	County	Lease	Farming	1
42	Morgan Co. Jail	Somerville	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
43	Perry Co. Jail	Marion	County	Lease	Farming	1
44	Pickens Co. Jail	Carrollton	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	2
45	Pike Co. Jail	Troy	County	Lease	Mining, coal	1
46	Randolph Co. Jail	Wedowee	County	Lease	Farming	1
47	Russell Co. Jail	Seale	County	Lease	All industries Farming Mining, coal	2

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
525	11	536	8	15	18	7	3	10	535	29	564
104	11	115									
355		355									
66		66									
7	3	10							7	3	10
9		9							9		9
3		3									
6		6									
25		25							25		25
4		4									
21		21									
12		12							12		12
6		6							6		6
25		25							25		25
9		9									
16		16									
18		18							18		18
13	5	18							13	5	18
8		8							8		8
4		4							4		4
10		10							10		10
5		5							5		5
2		2									
2		2									
5		5							5		5
8		8							8		8
3		3									
5		5									
5		5							5		5
4		4							4		4
7		7							7		7
3		3							3		3
4		4							4		4
5		5							5		5
38		38							38		38
3		3							3		3
3		3							3		3
2	3	5							2	3	5
1		1							1		1
48	1	49							48	1	49
7		7									
41	1	42									
25		25							25		25
1		1									
24		24									
147	20	167							147	20	167
4		4							4		4
12		12							12		12
6		6							6		6
24	7	31							24	7	31
19	7	26									
5		5									
17		17							17		17
38	8	41							38	3	41
11	1	12							11	1	12
7	1	8									
4		4									
19		19							19		19
21	2	23							21	2	23
4		4							4		4
24	3	37							24	3	37
63	24	87							63	24	87
10		10							10		10
18	1	19							18	1	19
17	1	18							17	1	18
4		4									
12	1	14									
8		8							8		8
3		3							3		3
15	1	16							15	1	16
7	1	8									
3		3									

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
ALABAMA—concd.						
48	Shelby Co. Jail...	Columbiana ..	County ...	Lease....	All industries..... Farming	2
49	Sumter Co. Jail...	Livingston....	County ...	Lease....	Mining, coal.....	2
50	Tallapoosa Co. Jail	Dadeville	County ...	Lease....	Farming	1
51	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail	Tuscaloosa ...	County ...	Lease....	All industries..... Farming	2
					Mining, coal.....	
52	Walker Co. Jail...	Jasper	County ...	Lease....	Mining, coal.....	1
53	Wilcox Co. Jail...	Camden	County ...	Lease....	All industries..... Farming	2
					Mining, coal.....	
						76
ARIZONA.						
1	Territorial Prison.	Yuma	Territory .	Public ac- count.	Building and repairing prison	
ARKANSAS.						
1	State Penitentiary	Little Rock...	State	Lease....	All industries..... Brick	1
					Bricklaying, carpentering, etc.	
					Cigars	
					Farming	
					Mining, coal.....	
					Wood-chopping.....	
						1
CALIFORNIA.						
1	State Prison.....	Folsom	State	Public ac- count.	Stone, quarried and dressed.	
2	State Prison.....	San Quentin ..	State	Piece price	All industries..... Furniture	3
					Harnesses	
					Leather, tanning.....	
					Sashes, doors, and blinds.	
				Public ac- count.	All industries..... Bags, jute	
					Brick	
						3
COLORADO.						
1	State Penitentiary	Cañon City ...	State	Public ac- count.	All industries..... Brick	
					Line	
2	State Industrial School.	Golden	State	Public ac- count.	All industries..... Bone ash	
					Brooms	
					Clothing	
					Shoes	
CONNECTICUT.						
1	State Prison	Wethersfield..	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes	2
2	State Reform School.	Meriden	State	Piece price	All industries..... Cane-seating chairs.	3
					Shirts	
3	Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown ..	State	Public ac- count.	Boxes, paper	
						5
DAKOTA.						
1	Penitentiary.....	Sioux Falls ...	Territory .	Contract..	Stone, dressed.....	1
1	DELAWARE. (a)					

a There are no convicts employed in productive labor in Delaware.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
20	2	22							20	2	22
6	2	8									
14		14									
28	3	31							28	3	31
5		5							5		5
28	2	30							28	2	30
11		11									
17	2	19									
6		6							6		6
49	7	56							49	7	56
26	4	30									
23	3	26									
1,435	100	1,535	3	15	18	7	8	10	1,445	118	1,563
93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
75		75									
38		38									
40		40									
230		230									
60		60									
75		75									
518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
328		328	231	2	233				559	2	561
252		252									
93		93									
6		6									
3		3									
150		150	466	27	493	56		56	1,230	27	1,247
446		446									
409		409									
37		37									
1,026		1,026	697	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,808
150		150	135	5	140	10		10	295	5	300
40		40									
110		110									
46		46	44		44				90		90
10		10									
21		21									
10		10									
5		5									
196		196	179	5	184	10		10	385	5	390
205		205	62	4	66	10		10	277	4	281
375		375	72		72				447		447
275		275									
100		100									
	40	40		172	172					212	212
580	40	620	134	176	310	10		10	724	216	940
55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
1	Washington Asylum.	Washington ..	District ..	Public account.	All industries .. Clothing (for inmates) .. Coffins .. Farming .. Grading and cleaning streets.	
2	Reform School....	Washington ..	District ..	Contract..	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
						1
	FLORIDA.					
1	State Penitentiary	Live Oak	State	Lease	Naval stores.....	1
	GEORGIA.					
1	State Penitentiary	Atlanta.....	State	Lease.....	All industries..... Brick .. Building railroad .. Farming .. Lime .. Lumber .. Mining, coal and iron ore, and making pig-iron. Mining, iron ore ..	3
						3
1	IDAHO. (a)					
	ILLINOIS.					
1	State Penitentiary	Joliet.....	State	Contract..	All industries..... Barrels, etc .. Boots and shoes .. Fence wire, barbed .. Harnesses and saddlery .. Hosiery and overalls .. Stone and marble, dressed, and monuments.	7
2	Southern Penitentiary.	Chester.....	State	Contract..	All industries..... Boots and shoes .. Brick .. Hollow ware ..	3
3	State Reform School.	Pontiac.....	State	Contract..	Shoes, women's and girls' ..	1
4	House of Correction.	Chicago	City	Contract..	Hosiery..... Brick ..	1
5	House of Correction.	Peoria	City	Piece price Public account.	Cane-seating chairs..... All industries .. Brick .. Brooms ..	1
						13
	INDIANA.					
1	State Prison (north).	Michigan City	State	Contract..	All industries .. Boots and shoes, men's and women's .. Chairs and baby cradles .. Hosiery and cloth goods .. Tierces, pork and lard ..	4
2	State Prison (south).	Jeffersonville.	State	Contract..	All industries .. Boots and shoes .. Brooms .. Hardware, fancy .. Saddle-trees ..	4

a There are no convicts employed in productive labor in Idaho.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
166	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223
2		2									
80		80									
84		84									
104		104	53		53				157		157
270	30	300	60	20	80				330	50	380
181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
480	20	500									
200		200									
80	20	100									
20		20									
140		140									
510		510									
90		90									
1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
1,215		1,215	233	28	261	71	1	72	1,519	29	1,548
188		188									
480		480									
125		125									
115		115									
64		54									
253		253									
410	15	425	314		314				734	15	739
225	15	240									
60		60									
125		125									
165		165	157		157				322		322
217	8	225									
46		46	31	119	150	116	12	128	503	139	642
93		93									
43	2	45	2	8	10				45	10	55
22	1	23									
21	1	22									
2 189	25	2,214	737	155	892	187	13	200	3,113	193	3,306
620		620	65		65	17		17	702		702
130		130									
165		165									
200		200									
125		125									
530		530	50		50	16		16	596		596
175		175									
35		35									
300		300									
20		20									

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
INDIANA—conc'd.					
2 Reformatory Institution.	Indianapolis..	State	Piece price	All industries	3
				Cane-seating chairs	
				Family sewing	
				Laundering	
				Overalls and shirts	
				Toeing stockings	
				Stone, broken	
4 Marion Co. Workhouse.	Indianapolis..	County ...	Public account.		11
IOWA.					
1 Penitentiary	Fort Madison.	State	Contract..	All industries	3
				Agricultural implements	
				Boots and shoes	
				Chairs	
2 Penitentiary	Anamosa	State	Public account.	All industries	
				Farming	
				Stone, dressed	
3 Industrial School (boys' department).	Eldora	State	Public account.	All industries	
				Brooms	
				Shoes	
4 Industrial School (girls' department).	Mitchellville..	State	Public account.	All industries	
				Clothing, girls'	
				Fancy goods	
					3
KANSAS.					
1 State Penitentiary	Leavenworth.	State	Public account.	All industries	
				Building and repairing prison	
				Clothing (for convicts)	
				Mining, coal	
			Contract..	All industries	2
				Boots and shoes	
				Wagons	
2 U. S. Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth.	United States.	Public account.	All industries	
				Boots and shoes	
				Boxes, benches, crates, etc.	
				Brooms	
				Harnesses and saddlery	
				Tin and sheet-iron ware	
					2
KENTUCKY.					
1 State Penitentiary	Frankfort	State	Lease	All industries	1
				Brooms	
				Building railroad	
				Chairs, tables, etc.	
				Laundering	
				Mining, coal	
				Shoes	
				Wagon-driving	
				Building prison	
2 City Workhouse..	Louisville	City	Public account. Public account.	Stone, quarried	
					1
LOUISIANA.					
1 State Penitentiary	Baton Rouge .	State	Lease	All industries	1
				Farming	
				Repairing levee	
				Repairing railroad	
					1

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
.....	167	167	.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	177	177	3
.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	65	65	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	68	5	73	4
1, 215	167	1, 382	118	12	130	33	3	36	1, 366	182	1, 548	
.....
305	.....	305	85	.....	85	14	.....	14	404	.....	404	1
115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	.....	190	77	11	88	8	.....	8	275	11	286	2
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	14	307	.....	307	4	.....	4	325	.....	325	3
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	78	78	.....	12	12	.....	5	5	.....	95	95	4
.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
509	78	587	469	23	492	26	5	31	1, 004	106	1, 110	
.....
474	.....	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	32	109	13	122	24	.....	24	856	13	869	1
260	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
294	.....	294	274	.....	274	9	.....	9	577	.....	577	2
172	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 017	.....	1, 017	383	13	396	33	.....	33	1, 433	13	1, 446	
.....
847	25	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	135	3	138	12	.....	12	1, 114	28	1, 142	1
235	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	60	3	18	21	.....	13	13	63	31	94	2
1, 027	25	1, 052	138	21	159	12	13	25	1, 177	50	1, 226	
.....
773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841	1
135	25	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841	

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
MAINE.						
1	State Prison	Thomaston ...	State	Public account.	All industries..... Carriages and sleighs..... Harnesses .....	...............
2	State Reform School.	Cape Elizabeth	State	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
						1
MARYLAND.						
1	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore.....	State	Contract..	All industries..... Marble, dressed..... Shoes, women's and girls'..... Stoves and hollow ware.....	3
2	House of Refuge..	Carroll	State and city.	Contract..	Shoes, men's and boys'.....	1
3	St. Mary's Industrial School.	Carroll	State, city, and private.	Contract..	All industries..... Cigars	3
4	City Jail.....	Baltimore.....	City	Contract..	Clothing, men's and boys'..... Mouldings, iron .....	..... 1
						8
MASSACHUSETTS.						
1	State Prison	Charlestown..	State	Contract..	All industries	4
						Beds, spring, and mantel..... Boots and shoes
						Harnesses
2	State Workhouse.	Bridgewater ..	State	Piece price	Mouldings, wooden	1
3	Reformatory.....	Concord	State	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs	3
						All industries
						Boots and shoes, men's and boys'.....
						Harnesses and saddlery.....
						Pantaloon
4	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Sherborn	State	Piece price	Clothing, knit goods, and laundering.	.....
5	Jail and House of Cor. for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield	County ...	Contract..	Shoes, women's, girls', boys', and children's.	1
6	Jail and House of Cor. for Bristol Co.	New Bedford ..	County ...	Public account.	Boots and shoes, men's .....	.....
7	Jail and House of Cor. for Essex Co.	Lawrence.....	County ...	Contract..	Shoes (women's), and boot-heels.	1
8	Jail and House of Cor. for Franklin Co.	Greenfield	County ...	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
9	Jail and House of Cor. for Hampden Co.	Springfield ...	County ...	Contract..	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
10	Jail and House of Cor. for Hampshire Co.	Northampton ..	County ...	Contract..	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
11	Jail and House of Cor. for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge.....	County ...	Public account.	Brushes .....	.....
12	Jail and House of Cor. for Norfolk Co.	Dedham	County ...	Contract..	Cane-seating and backing chairs.	1
13	Jail and House of Cor. for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth	County ...	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
14	Jail and House of Cor. for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg	County ...	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
15	Jail and House of Cor. for Worcester Co.	Worcester	County ...	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
16	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island...	City	Piece price	Pantaloon, shirts, and overalls.	.....
						Stone, dressed
						Public account.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in product- ive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
133		133	27	3	30	8		8	168	3	171
94		94									
39		39									
65		65	43		43				108		108
198		198	70	3	73	8		8	276	3	279
422		422	70	26	96	21		21	513	26	539
172		172									
129		129									
121		121									
106		106	150		150	11		11	267		267
230		230	141		141	60		60	431		431
150		150									
53		53									
27		27									
30		30	200	50	250	150	40	190	380	90	470
788		788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,591	116	1,707
339		339	136		136	66		66	541		541
141		141									
100		100									
44		44									
54		54									
68		68	7	2	9	4		4	79	2	81
300		300	298		298	62		62	660		660
150		150									
70		70									
80		80									
	285	235		75	75		1	1		311	311
55		55	15	4	19				70	4	74
85		85	42	20	62	39		39	166	29	196
90		90	24	27	51	3	1	4	117	28	145
22		22	5	3	8	3		3	30	3	33
92	8	100	12	7	19				104	15	119
16		16	7	4	11	2		2	25	4	29
175		175	97	26	123	70		70	342	26	368
75		75	12	4	16				87	4	91
11		11	7		7	18		18	36		36
47		47	23	1	24				70	1	71
114		114	40	12	52	4		4	158	12	170
115	65	180	456	156	612	66	44	110	735	265	1,000
98		98									

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
	MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.					
17	House of Cor. for Suffolk Co.	South Boston.	City	Piece price	Pantaloon, shirts, and overalls.	4
18	House of Correction.	Ipswich	City	Contract..	Shoes, women's	1
19	Jail and House of Correction.	Salem	City	Contract..	Boot and shoe heels	1
						23
	MICHIGAN.					
1	State Prison	Jackson	State	Contract..	All industries	3
					Agricultural implements	
					Cigars	1
					Wagons	3
2	State House of Cor. and Reform'y.	Ionia	State	Piece price	Brooms	1
				Contract..	All industries	3
					Boots and shoes	
					Chairs	
					Cigars	
3	Reform School....	Lansing	State	Public account.	All industries	
					Cane-seating chairs	
					Clothing	
					Shoes	
4	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian	State	Public account.	All industries	
					Dresses, millinery goods, etc.	
					Underclothing (girls') and bedding	
5	House of Correction.	Detroit	City	Public account.	Chairs	
						7
	MINNESOTA.					
1	State Prison	Stillwater....	State	Contract..	All industries	1
					Sashes, doors, and blinds	
					Threshing machines	
2	State Reform School.	St. Paul	State	Public account.	All industries	
					Greenhouse products	
					Tinware	
					Toys, children's	
3	Workhouse	St. Paul	City	Public account.	Farming	
4	Bethany Home ...	Minneapolis ..	City	Public account.	All industries	
					Clothing (for inmates)	
					Laundry	
						1
	MISSISSIPPI.					
1	State Penitentiary	Jackson	State	Lease	All industries	1
					Building railroad	
					Farming and clearing land	
					Gravel digging	
					Lumber	
					Wagons, furniture, brick, etc.	
2	Alcorn Co. Jail ...	Corinth	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
3	Attala Co. Jail ...	Kosciusko	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
4	Bolivar Co. Jail ...	Rosedale	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
5	Chickasaw Co. Jail	Houston	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
6	Clairborne Co. Jail	Port Gibson ..	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
7	Clay Co. Jail	West Point	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
8	Coshoma Co. Jail ..	Friar's Point ..	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
9	Copiah Co. Jail ...	Hazlehurst	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
10	De Soto Co. Jail ...	Hernando	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
11	Grenada Co. Jail ...	Grenada	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
12	Hinds Co. Jail	Jackson	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
13	Holmes Co. Jail ...	Lexington	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
14	Issaquena Co. Jail ..	Mayersville	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
15	La Fayette Co. Jail	Oxford	County ..	Lease	Farming	1
16	Lee Co. Jail	Tupelo	County ..	Lease	Farming	2
17	Leflore Co. Jail ...	Greenwood	County ..	Lease	Farming	1

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
248	248	129	68	197	12	6	18	389	74	463	17
47	47	42	10	52	2	2	91	10	101	18
61	61	18	15	33	15	3	18	94	18	112	19
2,058	308	2,366	1,370	434	1,804	306	55	421	3,794	797	4,591	
410	410	102	1	193	58	58	709	1	710	1
169	.....	169									
74	.....	74									
167	167	100	100	131	131	606	606	2
49	.....	49									
375	.....	375									
150	150	170	170	440	440	3
100	.....	100									
125	.....	125									
270	270
212	.....	212									
50	.....	50									
8	8	184	184	4
184	.....	184									
37	.....	37									
.....	147	147	38	38	76	15	4	19	491	83	574	5
438	41	479										
1,542	225	1,767										
.....	500	39	539	204	4	208	2,246	268	2,514	
318	318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411	1
35	35	108	18	126	5	3	8	173	21	194	2
283	.....	283									
60	.....	60									
5	5	20	4	24	6	6	76	4	80	3
20	.....	20									
35	.....	35									
50	50	10	10	15	15	40	40	4
.....	15	15										
.....	8	8										
.....	7	7
428	15	443	181	42	223	40	19	59	649	76	725	
.....
785	22	787	15	10	25	780	32	812	1
126	126
505	12	517										
22	.....	22									
25	25
77	10	87										
.....										
10	3	13	10	3	13	3
8	1	9										
9	.....	9									
15	15	15	15	5
14	1	15										
17	3	20										
11	11	17	3	20	7
8	2	10										
7	.....	7									
5	2	7	15	15	8
35	9	44										
12	3	15										
17	17	12	12	13
16	.....	16									
22	3	25										
6	6	22	3	25	16
.....	6	6	17

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or convicts.
MISSISSIPPI—cont'd.						
18	Lincoln Co. Jail ..	Brookhaven ..	County ...	Lease	All industries	1
					Farming	
					Lumber	
19	Lowndes Co. Jail ..	Columbus	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
20	Madison Co. Jail ..	Canton	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
21	Monroe Co. Jail ..	Aberdeen	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
22	Montgomery Co. Jail ..	Winona	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
23	Noxubee Co. Jail ..	Macon	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
24	Oktibbeha Co. Jail ..	Starkville	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
25	Panola Co. Jail ..	Batesville	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
26	...do	Sardis	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
27	Pike Co. Jail	Magnolia	County ...	Lease	All industries	1
					Farming	
					Lumber	
28	Sunflower Co. Jail ..	Indianola	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
29	Tallahatchee Co. Jail ..	Charleston	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
30	Tate Co. Jail	Scutobla	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
31	Tunica Co. Jail ..	Austin	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
32	Washington Co. Jail ..	Greenville	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
33	Yazoo Co. Jail	Yazoo	County ...	Lease	Farming	1
						34
MISSOURI.						
1	State Penitentiary	Jefferson City ..	State	Contract..	All industries	7
					Boots and shoes	
					Harnesses and saddlery	
					Overalls	
					Saddle-trees	
2	House of Refuge..	St. Louis	City	Contract..	Shoes, women's and children's	1
3	Workhouse	St. Louis	City	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs	1
				Public account.	All industries	
					Grading streets	
					Stone, quarried	
				Piece price	Brush-drawing	1
						10
1	MONTANA. (a)					
NEBRASKA.						
1	State Penitentiary	Nobesville	State	Lease	All industries	1
					Agricultural implements	
					Brooms and trunks	
					Clothing	
					Harnesses and collars	
					Laundering	
					Stone, dressed	
						1
NEVADA.						
1	State Prison	Carson City ...	State	Public account.	All industries	
					Boots and shoes	
					Stone, quarried and dressed	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
1	State Prison	Concord	State	Contract..	Bedsteads	1
2	State Industrial School.	Manchester ..	State	Piece price	Cane-seating chairs	1
						2

§ There are no convicts employed in productive labor in Montana.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
3	2	5							3	2	5
3	2	5									
41	13	54				2	2	4	43	15	58
20	3	23							20	3	23
26	6	32							26	6	32
12	4	16							12	4	16
13	1	14							13	1	14
18	3	21							18	3	21
10		10							10		10
10	4	14				3		3	13	4	17
1	1	2							1	1	2
1	1	2									
6		6							6		6
8		8							8		8
13	3	16							13	3	16
13		13							13		13
45	7	52				15	3	18	60	10	70
4	1	5							4	1	5
1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
876		876	594		594	150	35	185	1,620	35	1,655
516		516									
154		154									
41		41									
165		165									
85		85	30	40	70	35	9	44	175	49	224
25		25									
239		239									
114		114	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	103	393
125		125									
	50	50									
1,225	50	1,275	672	90	762	188	47	235	2,085	187	2,272
194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
84		84									
8		8									
22		22									
30		30									
19		19									
31		31									
194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
75		75	32		32	21	2	23	128	2	130
64		64									
11		11									
75		75	32		32	21	2	23	128	2	130
114		114	10	2	12	4		4	128	2	130
85		85	10	16	26		2	2	95	18	113
190		190	20	18	38	4	2	6	223	20	243

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leases.
NEW JERSEY.						
1	State Prison.....	Trenton	State	Piece price	All industries Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove. Collars, cuffs, shirts, and laundering. Hosiery Pantaloon (coarse) and working shirts. Shoes, men's, girls', and children's.	6
2	State Reform School.	Jamesburg ...	State	Piece price	Shirts	1
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.	Caldwell.....	County ...	Public account.	All industries Clothing (for convicts) ... Stone, quarried and crushed	
4	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus	County ...	Public account.	All industries Clothing (for convicts) ... Repairing roads Stone, quarried and crushed	
5	Newark City Home.	Verona	City	Public account.	All industries Bricklaying, carpentering, etc. Brushes, shoe and horse Clothing Farming Toys, furniture, etc	
						7
NEW MEXICO.						
1	Territorial Penitentiary.	Santa Fé.....	Territory ..	Lease.....	Stone, quarried; ditch-digging, etc.	
NEW YORK.						
1	Auburn Prison....	Auburn	State	Public account. Contract..	Shoes, men's All industries Hames, wooden Horse collars.....	2
2	Sing Sing State Prison.	Sing Sing....	State	Contract..	All industries Boots and shoes, men's Laundering Stoves	3
3	Clinton Prison...	Danmemora ...	State	Public account.	Clothing, men's and boys'	
4	State Reformatory.	Elmira	State	Contract..	All industries Boots and shoes, men's and women's. Hollow ware	2
				Public account.	All industries Brooms	
5	House of Reformation for Juveniles.	New York	State	Contract..	Brushes, scrub and shoe Hosiery, woollen and cotton.	1
6	State Industrial School.	Rochester	State	Piece price	All industries Cane and flag seating chairs. Shoes, women's	3
7	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester..	County, city, and private.	Public account. Piece price	Shoes, men's and boys' All industries Cane-seating chairs Hosiery, woollen and cotton.	3
8	Albany Co. Penitentiary.	Albany	County ...	Contract..	All industries Brushes, scrub, shoe, etc Shoes, women's and boys'	2
9	Erie Co. Penitentiary.	Buffalo	County ...	Contract..	Hardware, saddlery	1

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
625		625	119	29	148	100		100	844	29	873
115		115									
250		250									
60		60									
70		70									
130		130									
100		100	207		207				307		307
168	9	177							168	9	177
34	9	43									
134		134									
2,207	180	2,387	30	210	240	35	10	45	2,272	400	2,672
48		48									
2,159		2,159									
81	25	106	67		67				148	25	173
20		20									
40		40									
	18	18									
15		15									
6	7	13									
3,181	214	3,395	423	239	662	135	10	145	3,739	463	4,202
84		84	16		16				100		100
174		174									
92		92	218		218	350		350	834		834
36		36									
56		56									
1,312		1,312	260		260	25		25	1,597		1,597
292		292									
125		125									
895		895									
443		442	109		109	11		11	562		562
323		323									
143		143									
180		180	135		135	44		44	647		647
145		145									
25		25									
120		120									
523		523	80	95	175	5	5	10	608	100	708
300		300	104	90	194	8	2	10	412	92	504
140		140									
160		160									
250		250									
590	400	990									
120		120	360	200	560	80	117	197	1,280	717	1,997
470		470									
	400	400									
550	8	558	150	82	232	106	10	116	806	100	906
75	8	83									
475		475									
359	18	368	81	39	120	8	5	13	439	62	501

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
NEW YORK—cont'd.						
10	Kings Co. Penitentiary.	Brooklyn	County ...	Contract..	Shoes, men's and women's ..	1
11	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.	Rochester	County ...	Contract..	Shoes, men's and women's ..	1
13	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.	Syracuse	County ...	Contract..	All industries	2
					Bolts, iron	
					Hardware, saddlery	
						21
NORTH CAROLINA.						
1	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh	State	Public account.	All industries	
					Brick	
					Building gover. mansion ..	
					Building railroad	
					Ditching on State lands ..	
					Farming	
					Shoes	
				Lease	Building railroad	2
						2
OHIO.						
1	Penitentiary	Columbus	State	Contract..	All industries	12
					Barrels, pork	
					Bolts, nuts, etc	
					Boots and shoes, men's ..	
					Cane-seating chairs	
					Carriage bodies shafts, etc ..	
					Carriages, children's	
					Cigars	
					Hardware, saddlery	
					Harnesses	
					Hollow ware and castings ..	
					Stoves	
					Tools, carpent. and joiners ..	
				Piece price	All industries	6
					Brooms	
					Carriage gear	
					Cigars	
					Hollow ware and castings ..	
					Tools, carpent. and joiners ..	
				Public account.	All industries	
					Brooms	
					Extension-table slides ..	
					Hosiery	
					Tinware	
2	House of Refuge ..	Cincinnati ..	City	Contract..	Hosiery	1
3	Workhouse and House of Cor.	Cleveland	City	Public account.	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.	
4	Boys' Industrial School.	Lancaster	State	Piece price	All industries	2
					Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.	
					Hosiery, cotton	
5	Workhouse	Cincinnati ..	City	Contract..	All industries	2
					Sewing machines — "Eclipse." ..	
					Wire goods and brushes ..	
				Public account.	Stones, quarried (and grading)	
						23
OREGON.						
1	State Penitentiary	Salem	State	Contract.	Stoves	1
				Public account.	Brick	
						1
PENNSYLVANIA.						
1	Eastern Penitentiary.	Philadelphia..	State	Public account.	All industries	
					Boots and shoes, men's and women's ..	
					Cane-seating chairs	
					Cheeks, cotton	
					Cigars	
				Piece price	Hosiery, cotton	1

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
551	40	591	65	60	125	200	25	225	816	125	941	10
150	150	25	40	65	25	20	45	200	60	260	11
133	19	151	62	8	65	80	6	86	224	28	252	12
43	7	49										
90	12	102										
5,884	485	6,369	1,649	609	2,258	892	190	1,082	8,425	1,284	9,709	
290	40	339	72	25	97	5	5	1,020	65	1,085	1
40	.....	40									
40	.....	40									
41	.....	41									
43	.....	43									
85	40	125										
50	.....	50									
644	644										
943	40	983	72	25	97	5	5	1,020	65	1,085	
949	949	594	24	618	51	51	1,950	24	1,974	1
45	.....	45									
107	.....	107									
50	.....	50									
28	.....	28									
105	.....	105									
35	.....	35									
55	.....	55									
185	.....	185									
30	.....	30									
170	.....	170									
80	.....	80									
61	.....	61									
239	.....	239									
48	.....	48									
25	.....	25									
50	.....	50									
57	.....	57									
49	.....	49									
117	.....	117									
50	.....	50									
25	.....	25									
29	.....	29									
13	.....	13									
110	110	70	45	115	78	22	95	253	67	320	2
406	40	506	50	43	93	516	83	599	3
280	280	278	278	558	558	4
200	200										
80	80	20	40	60	18	36	54	429	117	546	5
221	41	262										
54	.....	54									
167	41	208										
170	170										
2,553	81	2,633	1,012	153	1,164	142	58	200	3,706	291	3,997	
170	170	53	58	9	9	272	272	1
40	.....	40									
210	210	53	53	9	9	272	272	
315	315	200	25	225	180	5	185	1,000	30	1,030	1
107	.....	107									
71	.....	71									
32	.....	32									
105	.....	105									
305	305										

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
PENN'A—concl'd.					
2 Western Penitentiary.	Allegheny City	State	Contract..	All industries	4
				Brooms	
				Cigars	
				Iron, architectural	
				Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'	
				Stone	
3 Philadelphia Co. House of Cor.	Holmesburg ..	State	Public account.	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and clothes	
4 Reform School....	Morgansa ..	State	Public account.	All industries	
5 House of Refuge..	Philadelphia..	State, city, and private.	Public account.	Cane-seating chairs	
			Piece price	Shoes, men's and women's	
				All industries	3
				Brush-drawing	
				Hosiery	
				Pantaloon	
6 Berks Co. Prison..	Reading	County ...	Public account.	All industries	
				Carpeting, rag and ingrain	
				Hosiery, cotton	
				Carpeting	
7 Chester Co. Prison	West Chester.	County ...	Public account.	All industries	
8 Delaware Co. Prison.	Media	County ...	Public account.	Brooms	
				Carpeting, rag	
				Hosiery	
9 Lancaster Co. Prison.	Lancaster	County ...	Public account.	All industries	
				Baskets	
				Boots and shoes	
				Carpeting, rag and jute	
				Nets, fishing	
				Carpeting, rag	
10 Lehigh Co. Prison.	Allentown	County ...	Public account.	Hosiery, woollen and cotton	1
11 Montgomery Co. Prison.	Norristown	County ...	Piece price	Carpeting, rag	
12 Northampton Co. Prison.	Easton	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting	
13 Northumberland Co. Prison.	Sunbury	County ...	Public account.	Shoes, men's	
14 Philadelphia Co. Prison.	Philadelphia..	County ...	Public account.	All industries	
15 Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Pottsville	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting, rag	
				Hosiery, woollen and cotton	
16 Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Claremont	County ...	Public account.	All industries	
				Barrels and kegs	
				Brooms	
					9
RHODE ISLAND.					
1 State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston	State and county.	Contract..	All industries	2
				Boots and shoes	
				Wire goods (screens and railings)	
					2
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
1 Penitentiary	Columbia	State	Contract..	All industries	2
				Boots and shoes	
				Hosiery	
			Public account.	All industries	
				Building State canal	
				Clothing (for convicts)	
				Farming	
				Repairing prison	
			Lease	Mining, phosphate	1
					3

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in product- ive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
424	8	432	106	8	114	167	4	171	697	20	717	2
46		46										
70		70										
25		25										
283	8	291										
359		359	514	242	756	12	15	27	885	257	1,142	3
70	50	120	240	60	300				310	110	420	4
247		247										
180		180										
67		67										
257	66	323	97	100	197	21	10	31	622	176	798	5
197		197										
	66	66										
60		60										
30		30		1	1				30	1	31	6
23		23										
7		7										
25		25	4	3	7	2	1	3	31	4	35	7
24		24	6	3	9	1	1	2	31	4	35	8
1		1										
20		20										
3		3										
50	7	57	17	1	18	20	3	23	87	11	98	9
3		3										
12		12										
32	7	39										
3		3										
30		30	2		2				32		32	10
18		18	8	2	10	20		20	46	2	48	11
34		34	3		3	16	1	17	53	1	54	12
26		26	20	1	21	6	3	9	52	4	56	13
80		80	44	25	69	190	3	193	314	28	342	14
29	4	33	7		7	8		8	44	4	48	15
14	1	15										
15	3	18										
305		305	200	75	275	15	18	33	520	98	613	16
285		285										
40		40										
2, 638	135	2, 823	1, 468	546	2, 014	658	64	722	4, 814	745	5, 559	
162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238	1
150		150										
12		12										
162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238	
127	22	150										
67	13	80										
60	10	70										
521	20	541										
368		368	58		58	20	2	22	802	45	847	1
6	20	26										
44		44										
123		123										
76		76										
724	43	767	58		58	20	2	22	802	45	847	

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES. ETC.—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
TENNESSEE.					
1 State Penitentiary.	Nashville.....	State	Lease	All industries	1
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
				Mining, iron ore	
				Wagons	
					1
TEXAS.					
1 State Penitentiary	Huntsville and Rusk.	State	Public account.	All industries	
				Building railroad	
				Cloth (for prison)	
				Engines, boilers, etc.	
				Farming	
				Furniture and lumber	
				Mining, iron ore (and burning charcoal), etc.	
				Pig-iron and castings	
				Shoes (for convicts)	
				Stone, quarried	
			Contract..	Wagons and cotton-presses ..	1
				Saddle-trees and stirrups ..	
					1
1	UTAH. (a)				
VERMONT.					
1 State Prison	Windsor	State	Contract..	Shoes, women's	1
2 House of Correction.	Rutland	State	Contract..	Marble, dressed, and monuments.	1
3 Reform School....	Vergennes....	State	Piece-price	Cane-seating chairs	1
					3
VIRGINIA.					
1 State Penitentiary	Richmond	State	Contract..	All industries	5
				Barrels, etc	
				Building railroad	
				Shoes, women's	
				Tobacco, plug and twist ..	
					5
WASHINGTON.					
1 Territorial Penitentiary.	Seatco	Territory .	Lease	Sashes, doors, and blinds ...	1
WEST VIRGINIA.					
1 Penitentiary	Moundsville ..	State	Contract..	All industries	2
				Brooms and leather whips ..	
				Wagons	
					2
WISCONSIN.					
1 State Prison	Waupun	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
2 Industrial School for Boys.	Waukeesa	State	Public account.	All industries	
				Boots and shoes, men's and boys'.	
				Clothing	
				Farming	
				Hosiery, etc	
3 Industrial School for Girls.	Milwaukee ..	State	Public account.	Clothing and fancy articles..	
4 Milwaukee House of Correction.	Milwaukee ..	County ...	Public account.	Chairs	
					1

* There are no convicts employed in productive labor in Utah.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323	1
21		21										
579	18	597										
173	5	177										
479		479										
1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323	
2,609	42	2,651										
241		241										
35		35										
60		60										
1,145	42	1,187										
60		60										
276		276	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922	1
252		252										
21		21										
457		457										
63		63										
20		20										
2,629	42	2,671	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922	
												1
65		65	12	3	15	5		5	82	3	85	1
69		69	5	6	11				74	6	80	2
50		50	20	17	37				70	17	87	3
184		184	37	26	63	5		5	226	26	252	
751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024	1
44		44										
211		211										
402	57	459										
94		94										
751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024	
45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82	1
206		205	35	6	41	15		15	255	6	261	1
115		115										
90		90										
205		205	35	6	41	15		15	255	6	261	
353		353	74	13	87	16		16	443	13	456	1
234		234	66		66				300		300	2
80		80										
25		25										
54		54										
75		75										
45	132	177							45	132	177	3
138		138	50	9	59	10		19	207	9	216	4
770	132	902	190	22	212	35		35	995	154	1,149	

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
1	WTOMING. (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a There are no convicts employed in productive labor in Wyoming.

SUMMARY OF SYSTEMS AND CONVICTS BY STATES.

	State or Territory.	Number of convicts employed under the public-account system.			Number of convicts employed under the contract system.			Number of convicts employed under the piece-price system.			Number of convicts employed under the lease system.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
1	Alabama										1,435	100	1,535
2	Arizona	93		93									
3	Arkansas										518		518
4	California	774		774				252		252			
5	Colorado	196		196									
6	Connecticut		40	40	205		205	375		375			
7	Dakota				55		55						
8	Delaware (a)												
9	District of Columbia	166	30	196	104		104						
10	Florida										181		181
11	Georgia										1,520	40	1,560
12	Idaho (a)												
13	Illinois	89	2	91	2,007	23	2,030	93		93			
14	Indiana	65		65	1,150		1,150		167	167			
15	Iowa	204	78	282	305		305						
16	Kansas	768		768	249		249						
17	Kentucky	180		180							847	25	872
18	Louisiana										773	25	798
19	Maine	133		133				65		65			
20	Maryland				788		788						
21	Massachusetts	358		358	775	8	783	925	300	1,225			
22	Michigan	708	225	933	785		785	49		49			
23	Minnesota	110	15	125	318		318						
24	Mississippi										1,225	96	1,323
25	Missouri	239		239	961		961	25	50	75			
26	Montana (a)												
27	Nebraska										194		194
28	Nevada	75		75									
29	New Hampshire				114		114	85		85			
30	New Jersey	2,456	214	2,670				725		725			
31	New Mexico										84		84
32	New York	1,011		1,011	3,983	85	4,068	890	400	1,290			
33	North Carolina	299	40	339							644		644
34	Ohio	753	40	793	1,280	41	1,321	519		519			
35	Oregon	40		40	170		170						
36	Pennsylvania	1,624	61	1,685	424	8	432	640	66	706			
37	Rhode Island				162		162						
38	South Carolina	521	20	541	127	23	150				76		76
39	Tennessee										1,251	23	1,274
40	Texas	2,609	42	2,651	20		20						
41	Utah (a)												
42	Vermont				134		134	50		50			
43	Virginia				751	57	808						
44	Washington										45		45
45	West Virginia				205		205						
46	Wisconsin	417	132	549	853		853						
47	Wyoming (a)												
		13,888	939	14,827	15,425	245	15,670	4,693	988	5,676	8,793	311	9,104

a There are no convicts employed in productive labor.

TABLE I.—CONVICTS BY STATES, ETC.—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
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1

SUMMARY OF SYSTEMS AND CONVICTS BY STATES.

Number of convicts employed in productive labor.			Number of convicts engaged in prison duties.			Number of convicts idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
1,435	100	1,535	3	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
518		518	85	11	46				553	11	564
1,026		1,026	697	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,808
196		196	179	5	184	10		10	385	5	390
580	40	620	124	176	310	10		10	724	216	940
55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
270	30	300	60	20	80				330	50	380
181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
2,189	25	2,214	737	155	892	187	13	200	3,113	193	3,306
1,215	167	1,382	118	12	130	33	3	36	1,366	182	1,548
509	78	587	469	23	492	26	5	31	1,094	106	1,200
1,017		1,017	383	13	396	33		33	1,433	13	1,446
1,027	25	1,052	188	21	159	12	13	25	1,177	59	1,236
773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
196		196	70	3	73	8		8	276	3	279
788		788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,591	116	1,707
2,058	308	2,366	1,370	434	1,804	366	55	421	3,794	797	4,591
1,542	225	1,767	500	30	539	204	4	208	2,246	268	2,514
428	15	443	181	42	223	40	19	59	619	76	695
1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
1,225	50	1,275	672	90	762	188	47	235	2,085	187	2,272
194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
75		75	32		32	21	2	23	138	2	140
199		199	20	18	38	4	2	6	223	20	243
3,181	214	3,395	423	239	662	135	10	145	3,739	463	4,202
84		84	16		16				100		100
5,884	485	6,369	1,640	609	2,258	893	150	1,082	8,425	1,284	9,709
943	40	983	72	25	97	5		5	1,020	65	1,085
2,552	81	2,633	1,012	152	1,164	142	58	200	3,766	291	4,057
210		210	53		53	9		9	272		272
2,688	135	2,823	1,468	546	2,014	658	64	722	4,814	745	5,559
162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
724	43	767	58		58	20	2	22	802	45	847
1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
2,629	42	2,671	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922
184		184	37	26	63	5		5	226	26	252
751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024
45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82
205		205	85	6	41	15		15	235	6	241
770	132	902	190	22	212	35		35	995	154	1,149
42,799	2,478	45,277	12,220	2,890	15,100	3,435	537	3,972	58,454	8,895	64,349

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
ALABAMA.						
1	State Penitentiary	Wetumpka ...	State	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining; stone.	5
2	Autauga Co. Jail.	Prattville	County	Lease	Lumber	1
3	Baldwin Co. Jail.	Daphne	County	Lease	Lumber; mining	2
4	Barbour Co. Jail.	Clayton	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
5	Bibb Co. Jail.	Centreville	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
6	Blount Co. Jail.	Blountsville	County	Lease	Mining	1
7	Bullock Co. Jail.	Union Springs.	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
8	Butler Co. Jail.	Greenville	County	Lease	Lumber	1
9	Calhoun Co. Jail.	Jacksonville ..	County	Lease	Mining	1
10	Chambers Co. Jail.	La Fayette	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
11	Cherokee Co. Jail.	Centre	County	Lease	Mining	1
12	Chilton Co. Jail.	Clanton	County	Lease	Lumber	1
13	Choctaw Co. Jail.	Butler	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
14	Clarke Co. Jail.	Grove Hill	County	Lease	Mining	1
15	Cleburne Co. Jail.	Edwardsville ..	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
16	Coffee Co. Jail.	Elba	County	Lease	Mining	1
17	Colbert Co. Jail.	Tusculum	County	Lease	Mining	1
18	Conceh Co. Jail.	Evergreen	County	Lease	Lumber	1
19	Coosa Co. Jail.	Rockford	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
20	Crenshaw Co. Jail.	Rutledge	County	Lease	Lumber	1
21	Dale Co. Jail.	Ozark	County	Lease	Mining	1
22	Dallas Co. Jail.	Selma	County	Lease	Mining	1
23	Elmore Co. Jail.	Wetumpka	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	2
24	Escambia Co. Jail.	Pollard	County	Lease	Lumber	1
25	Fayette Co. Jail.	Fayette	County	Lease	Mining	1
26	Geneva Co. Jail.	Geneva	County	Lease	Mining	1
27	Greene Co. Jail.	Etaw	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	3
28	Hale Co. Jail.	Greensboro- rough.	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	3
29	Jefferson Co. Jail.	Birmingham ..	County	Lease	Mining	1
30	Lamar Co. Jail.	Vernon	County	Lease	Mining	1
31	Lauderdale Co. Jail.	Floronce	County	Lease	Mining	1
32	Lawrence Co. Jail.	Moulton	County	Lease	Mining	1
33	Lee Co. Jail.	Opelika	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	3
34	Limestone Co. Jail.	Athens	County	Lease	Mining	1
35	Lowndes Co. Jail.	Hayneville	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
36	Macon Co. Jail.	Tuskegee	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; lumber.	2
37	Madison Co. Jail.	Huntsville	County	Lease	Mining	1
38	Marengo Co. Jail.	Linden	County	Lease	Mining	1
39	Marshall Co. Jail.	Guntersville ..	County	Lease	Mining	1
40	Mobile Co. Jail.	Mobile	County	Lease	Mining	1
41	Montgomery Co. Jail.	Montgomery ..	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
42	Morgan Co. Jail.	Somerville	County	Lease	Mining	1
43	Perry Co. Jail.	Marion	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
44	Pikens Co. Jail.	Carrollton	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
45	Pike Co. Jail.	Troy	County	Lease	Mining	1
46	Randolph Co. Jail.	Wedowee	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
47	Russell Co. Jail.	Seale	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
48	Shelby Co. Jail.	Columbiana ..	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
49	Sumter Co. Jail.	Livingston	County	Lease	Mining	2
50	Tallapoosa Co. Jail.	Dadeville	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
51	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail.	Tuscaloosa	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2
52	Walker Co. Jail.	Jasper	County	Lease	Mining	1
53	Wilcox Co. Jail.	Camden	County	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; mining.	2

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
525	11	536	3	15	18	7	3	10	535	29	564
7	3	10							7	3	10
9		9							9		9
25		25							25		25
12		12							12		12
6		6							6		6
25		25							25		25
18		18							18		18
13	5	18							13	5	18
8		8							8		8
4		4							4		4
10		10							10		10
5		5							5		5
5		5							5		5
8		8							8		8
5		5							5		5
4		4							4		4
7		7							7		7
3		3							3		3
4		4							4		4
5		5							5		5
38		38							38		38
3		3							3		3
3		3							3		3
2	3	5							2	3	5
1		1							1		1
48	1	49							48	1	49
25		25							25		25
147	20	167							147	20	167
4		4							4		4
12		12							12		12
6		6							6		6
24	7	31							24	7	31
17		17							17		17
38	3	41							38	3	41
11	1	12							11	1	12
19		19							19		19
21	2	23							21	2	23
4		4							4		4
34	3	37							34	3	37
63	24	87							63	24	87
10		10							10		10
18	1	19							18	1	19
17	1	18							17	1	18
8		8							8		8
3		3							3		3
15	1	16							15	1	16
20	2	22							20	2	22
28	3	31							28	3	31
5		5							5		5
28	2	30							28	2	30
6		6							6		6
49	7	56							49	7	56
1,435	100	1,535	3	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563

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TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leases.
	ARIZONA.					
1	Territorial Prison.	Yuma	Territory.	Public account.	Public works	
	ARKANSAS.					
1	State Penitentiary	Little Rock...	State	Lease	Brick; farming, gardening, etc.; mining; tobacco; miscellaneous.	1
	CALIFORNIA.					
1	State Prison	Folsom	State	Public account.	Stone	
2	State Prison	San Quentin ..	State ...	Piece price	Furniture; harnesses and saddlery; wooden goods; miscellaneous.	3
				Public account.	Brick; miscellaneous	
						3
	COLORADO.					
1	State Penitentiary	Cañon City ...	State	Public account.	Brick; miscellaneous	
	CONNECTICUT.					
1	State Prison	Wethersfield .	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes	2
	DAKOTA.					
1	Penitentiary	Sioux Falls ...	Territory.	Contract..	Stone	1
	FLORIDA.					
1	State Penitentiary	Live Oak	State	Lease	Miscellaneous	1
	GEORGIA.					
1	State Penitentiary	Atlanta	State	Lease	Brick; farming, gardening, etc.; lumber; mining; publicways; miscellaneous.	3
	ILLINOIS.					
1	State Penitentiary	Joliet	State	Contract..	Barrels, etc.; boots and shoes; clothing; harnesses and saddlery; iron goods; stone.	7
2	Southern Penitentiary.	Chester	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes; brick; stoves, hollow ware, etc.	3
						10
	INDIANA.					
1	State Prison (north).	Michigan City	State	Contract..	Barrels; boots and shoes; clothing; furniture.	4
2	State Prison (south).	Jeffersonville.	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.; harnesses and saddlery; iron goods.	4
						8
	IOWA.					
1	Penitentiary	Fort Madison.	State	Contract..	Agricultural implements; boots and shoes; furniture.	3
2	Penitentiary	Anamosa	State	Public account.	Farming, gardening, etc.; stone.	
						3

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157	1
518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564	1
828		828	231	2	233				559	2	561	1
252		252	466	27	493	56		56	1,220	27	1,247	2
446		446										
1,026		1,026	607	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,808	
150		150	125	5	140	10		10	295	5	300	1
205		205	62	4	66	10		10	277	4	281	1
55		55	25	3	28				90	3	93	1
181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236	1
1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560	1
1,215		1,215	283	28	261	71	1	72	1,519	29	1,548	1
410	15	425	314		314				724	15	739	2
1,625	15	1,640	547	28	575	71	1	72	2,243	44	2,287	
620		620	65		65	17		17	702		702	1
530		530	50		50	16		16	506		506	2
1,150		1,150	115		115	33		33	1,298		1,298	
305		305	85		85	14		14	404		404	1
190		190	77	11	88	8		8	275	11	286	2
496		496	162	11	173	22		22	679	11	690	

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
KANSAS.						
1	State Penitentiary	Leavenworth.	State	Public account. Contract..	Clothing; mining; public works.	.....
2	United States Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth.	United States.	Public account.	Boots and shoes; carriages and wagons.	2
					Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.; harnesses and saddlery; stoves, hollow ware, etc.; wooden goods.	.....
						2
KENTUCKY.						
1	State Penitentiary	Frankfort	State	Lease	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes etc.; furniture; mining; public ways; miscellaneous.	1
				Public account.	Public works .....	.....
						1
LOUISIANA.						
1	State Penitentiary	Baton Rouge..	State	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; public ways; public works.	1
MAINE.						
1	State Prison	Thomaston ...	State	Public account.	Carriages and wagons; harnesses and saddlery.	.....
MARYLAND.						
1	Penitentiary	Baltimore	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes; stone; stoves, hollow ware, etc.	3
2	City Jail	Baltimore	City	Contract..	Carpeting	1
						4
MASSACHUSETTS.						
1	State Prison	Charlestown..	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes; furniture; harnesses and saddlery; wooden goods.	4
2	Reformatory	Concord	State	Piece price	Boots and shoes; clothing; harnesses and saddlery.	3
3	Reform'y Prison for Women.	Sherborn	State	Piece price	Clothing .....	.....
						7
MICHIGAN.						
1	State Prison	Jackson	State	Contract..	Agricultural implements; carriages and wagons; tobacco.	3
				Piece price	Brooms, brushes, etc.	1
						4
MINNESOTA.						
1	State Prison	Stillwater	State	Contract..	Agricultural implements; wooden goods.	1
MISSISSIPPI.						
1	State Penitentiary	Jackson	State	Lease	Carriages and wagons; farming, gardening, etc.; lumber; public ways; miscellaneous.	1
2	Alcorn Co. Jail ...	Corinth	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
3	Attala Co. Jail ...	Kosciusko	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
4	Bolivar Co. Jail ...	Rosedale	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
5	Chickasaw Co. Jail	Houston	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
6	Claiborne Co. Jail.	Port Gibson ...	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
7	Clay Co. Jail	West Point ...	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1
8	Coahoma Co. Jail.	Friar's Point..	County ...	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.	1

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
474 ¹	.....	474	109	13	122	24	.....	24	856	13	869	1
249	.....	249										
294	294										274
1,017	.....	1,017	383	13	396	33	.....	33	1,433	13	1,446	
847	25	872	135	3	138	12	.....	12	1,114	28	1,142	1
120	.....	120										
967	25	992	135	3	138	12	.....	12	1,114	28	1,142	
773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841	1
133	.....	133	27	3	30	8	.....	8	168	3	171	1
422	.....	422	70	26	96	21	.....	21	513	26	539	1
30	.....	30	200	50	250	150	40	190	380	90	470	2
452	.....	452	270	76	346	171	40	211	893	116	1,009	
339	.....	339	136	.....	136	66	.....	66	541	.....	541	1
300	.....	300	298	.....	298	62	.....	62	660	.....	660	2
.....	235	235	.....	75	75	.....	1	1	.....	311	311	3
639	235	874	434	75	509	128	1	129	1,201	311	1,512	
410	.....	410	192	1	193	58	.....	58	709	1	710	1
49	.....	49										
459	.....	459	192	1	193	58	.....	58	709	1	710	
318	.....	318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411	1
765	22	787	15	10	25	.....	.....	.....	780	32	812	1
10	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13	2
8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	3
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	4
15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	5
14	1	15	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	18	1	19	6
17	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	20	7
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	15	.....	15	8

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or licensees.
MISSISSIPPI—conc'd.					
9 Copiah Co. Jail ..	Hazlehurst ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
10 De Soto Co. Jail ..	Hernando ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
11 Grenada Co. Jail ..	Grenada ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
12 Hinds Co. Jail ..	Jackson ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
13 Holmes Co. Jail ..	Lexington ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
14 Issaquena Co. Jail ..	Mayersville ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
15 La Fayette Co. Jail ..	Oxford ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
16 Lee Co. Jail ..	Tupelo ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	2
17 Leflore Co. Jail ..	Greenwood ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
18 Lincoln Co. Jail ..	Brookhaven ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; lumber.	1
19 Lowndes Co. Jail ..	Columbus ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
20 Madison Co. Jail ..	Canton ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
21 Monroe Co. Jail ..	Aberdeen ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
22 Montgomery Co. Jail ..	Winona ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
23 Noxubee Co. Jail ..	Macon ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
24 Oktibbeha Co. Jail ..	Starkville ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
25 Panola Co. Jail ..	Batesville ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
26 ..do ..	Sardis ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
27 Pike Co. Jail ..	Magnolia ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.; lumber.	1
28 Sunflower Co. Jail ..	Indianola ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
29 Tallahatchee Co. Jail ..	Charleston ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
30 Tate Co. Jail ..	Senatobia ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
31 Tunica Co. Jail ..	Austin ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
32 Washington Co. Jail ..	Greenville ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
33 Yazoo Co. Jail ..	Yazoo ..	County ..	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc	1
MISSOURI.					34
1 State Penitentiary ..	Jefferson City ..	State ..	Contract ..	Boots and shoes; clothing; harnesses and saddlery.	7
NEBRASKA.					
1 State Penitentiary ..	Nobesville ..	State ..	Lease	Agricultural implements; brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing; harnesses and saddlery; stone; miscel- laneous.	1
NEVADA.					
1 State Prison	Carson City ..	State ..	Public ac- count.	Boots and shoes; stone .....	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
1 State Prison	Concord	State ..	Contract ..	Furniture	1
NEW JERSEY.					
1 State Prison	Trenton	State ..	Piece price	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing.	6
2 Essex Co. Peni- tentiary.	Caldwell	County ..	Public ac- count.	Clothing; stone .....	.....
3 Jail and Work- house at county farm.	Secaucus	County ..	Public ac- count.	Clothing; public ways; stone.	.....
NEW MEXICO.					6
1 Territorial Peni- tentiary.	Santa Fé	Territory.	Lease	Stone .....	.....
NEW YORK.					
1 Auburn Prison ..	Auburn	State ..	Public ac- count.	Boots and shoes .....	.....
2 Sing Sing State Prison.	Sing Sing	State ..	Contract ..	Harnesses and saddlery	2
			Contract ..	Boots and shoes; stoves, hollow ware, etc.; miscel- laneous.	3
3 Clinton Prison ..	Dannemora ..	State ..	Public ac- count.	Clothing .....	.....
4 Albany Co. Peni- tentiary.	Albany	County ..	Contract ..	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.	2
5 Erie Co. Peniten- tiary.	Buffalo	County ..	Contract ..	Harnesses and saddlery	1

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
35	9	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	9	44
12	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15
17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
22	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3	25
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
41	13	54	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	43	15	58
20	3	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	23
36	6	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	6	42
12	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	16
13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	14
18	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	21
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	13	4	17
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
13	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	16
13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
45	7	52	.....	.....	.....	15	3	18	60	10	70
4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
1, 2, 25	98	1, 323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1, 268	113	1, 381
876	.....	876	594	.....	594	150	35	185	1, 620	35	1, 655
194	.....	194	98	3	101	12	.....	12	304	3	307
75	.....	75	32	.....	32	21	2	23	128	2	130
114	.....	114	10	2	12	4	.....	4	128	2	130
625	.....	625	119	29	148	100	.....	100	844	29	873
168	9	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	9	177
2, 207	180	2, 387	30	210	240	35	10	45	2, 272	400	2, 672
3, 000	189	3, 189	149	239	388	135	10	145	3, 284	438	3, 722
84	.....	84	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
174	.....	174	218	.....	218	350	.....	350	834	.....	834
92	.....	92	260	.....	260	25	.....	25	1, 597	.....	1, 597
1, 312	.....	1, 312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
442	.....	442	109	.....	109	11	.....	11	562	.....	562
550	8	558	150	82	232	106	10	116	806	100	906
250	18	268	81	39	120	8	5	13	439	62	501

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
NEW YORK—cont'd.					
6 Kings Co. Penitentiary.	Brooklyn	County ...	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
7 Monroe Co. Penitentiary.	Rochester	County ...	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
8 Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.	Syracuse	County ...	Contract..	Harnesses and saddlery; iron goods.	2
					12
NORTH CAROLINA.					
1 State Penitentiary	Raleigh	State	Public account.	Boots and shoes; brick; farming, gardening, etc.; public ways; public works.	2
			Lease.....	Public ways	2
OHIO.					
1 Penitentiary.....	Columbus	State	Contract..	Barrels, etc.; boots and shoes; carriages and wagons; furniture; harnesses and saddlery; iron goods; stoves, hollow ware, etc.; tobacco; miscellaneous.	12
			Piece price	Brooms, brushes, etc.; carriages and wagons; stoves, hollow ware, etc.; tobacco; miscellaneous.	6
			Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing; furniture; stoves, hollow ware, etc.	18
OREGON.					
1 State Penitentiary	Salem.....	State	Contract..	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	1
			Public account.	Brick	1
PENNSYLVANIA.					
1 Eastern Penitentiary.	Philadelphia..	State	Public account.	Boots and shoes; furniture; tobacco; miscellaneous.	1
2 Western Penitentiary.	Allegheny City	State	Piece price	Clothing	4
			Contract..	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.; iron goods; tobacco.	
3 Berks Co. Prison.	Reading	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting; clothing	
4 Chester Co. Prison	West Chester.	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting	
5 Delaware Co. Prison.	Média	County ...	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.; carpeting; clothing.	
6 Lancaster Co. Prison.	Lancaster.....	County ...	Public account.	Boots and shoes; carpeting; wooden goods; miscellaneous.	
7 Lehigh Co. Prison.	Allentown	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting	
8 Montgomery Co. Prison.	Norristown ...	County ...	Piece price	Clothing	1
9 Northampton Co. Prison.	Easton	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting	
10 Northumberland Co. Prison.	Sunbury	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting	
11 Philadelphia Co. Prison.	Philadelphia..	County ...	Public account.	Boots and shoes	
12 Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Pottsville.....	County ...	Public account.	Carpeting; clothing	
					6
RHODE ISLAND.					
1 State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston	State and county.	Contract..	Boots and shoes; iron goods.	2

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
551	40	591	65	60	125	200	25	225	816	125	941	6
150	.....	150	25	40	65	25	20	45	200	60	260	7
132	19	151	62	3	65	30	6	36	224	28	252	8
3,753	85	3,838	970	224	1,194	755	66	821	5,478	375	5,853	
299	40	339	72	25	97	5	.....	5	1,020	65	1,085	1
644	.....	644										
943	40	983	72	25	97	5	.....	5	1,020	65	1,085	
949	.....	949	594	24	618	51	.....	51	1,950	24	1,974	1
239	.....	239										
117	.....	117										
1,305	.....	1,305	594	24	618	51	.....	51	1,950	24	1,974	
170	.....	170	53	.....	53	9	.....	9	272	.....	272	1
40	.....	40										
210	.....	210	53	.....	53	9	.....	9	272	.....	272	
315	.....	315	200	25	225	180	5	185	1,080	30	1,090	1
365	.....	365										
424	8	432	106	8	114	167	4	171	697	20	717	2
30	.....	30	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	1	31	3
25	.....	25	4	3	7	2	1	3	31	4	35	4
24	.....	24	6	3	9	1	1	2	31	4	35	5
50	7	57	17	1	18	20	3	23	87	11	98	6
30	.....	30	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	7
18	.....	18	8	2	10	20	.....	20	46	2	48	8
34	.....	34	3	.....	3	16	1	17	53	1	54	9
26	.....	26	20	1	21	6	3	9	52	4	56	10
80	.....	80	44	25	69	190	3	193	314	28	342	11
29	4	33	7	.....	7	8	.....	8	44	4	48	12
1,450	19	1,469	417	69	486	610	21	631	2,477	109	2,586	
162	.....	162	73	.....	73	3	.....	3	238	.....	238	1

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.					
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbia.....	State	Contract.. Public ac- count. Lease.....	Boots and shoes; clothing .. Clothing; farming, garden- ing, etc.; public ways; public works. Mining	2 1 3
	TENNESSEE.					
1	State Penitentiary	Nashville.....	State	Lease.....	Carriages and wagons; farm- ing, gardening, etc.; min- ing.	1
	TEXAS.					
1	State Penitentiary	Huntsville and Ruak.	State	Public ac- count. Contract..	Boots and shoes; carriages and wagons; farming, gardening, etc.; furni- ture; iron goods; mining; public ways; stone; mis- cellaneous. Harnesses and saddlery.....	..... 1 1
	VERMONT.					
1	State Prison	Windsor.....	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
	VIRGINIA.					
1	State Penitentiary	Richmond	State	Contract..	Barrels, etc.; boots and shoes; public ways; to- bacco.	5
	WASHINGTON.					
1	Territorial Peni- tentiary.	Seatoe	Territory.	Lease.....	Wooden goods	1
	WEST VIRGINIA.					
1	Penitentiary.....	Moundsville ..	State	Contract..	Brooms, brushes, etc.; car- riages and wagons.	2
	WISCONSIN.					
1	State Prison.....	Waupun.....	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes.....	1

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

	DIST. OF COLUMBIA.					
1	Washington Asy- lum.	Washington ..	District...	Public ac- count.	Clothing; farming, garden- ing, etc.; public ways, wooden goods.	.....
	ILLINOIS.					
1	House of Correc- tion.	Chicago.....	City	Contract.. Public ac- count.	Clothing	1
					Brick .....	.....
2	House of Correc- tion.	Peoria	City	Piece price Public ac- count.	Furniture.....	1
					Brick; brooms, brushes, etc.	.....
	INDIANA.					2
1	Reformatory In- stitution.	Indianapolis ..	State	Piece price	Clothing; furniture; mis- cellaneous.	3
2	Marion County Workhouse.	Indianapolis ..	County ...	Public ac- count.	Stone .....	.....
						3

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
127	23	150	58	.....	58	20	2	22	802	45	847
521	30	541									
76	.....	76									
724	43	767	58	.....	58	20	2	22	802	45	847
1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49	.....	.....	.....	1,278	45	1,323
2,000	43	2,051	248	3	251	.....	.....	.....	2,877	45	2,922
30	.....	30									
2,030	42	2,071									
65	.....	65	12	3	15	5	.....	5	82	3	85
751	57	808	205	11	216	.....	.....	.....	956	68	1,024
45	.....	45	30	.....	30	7	.....	7	82	.....	82
205	.....	205	35	6	41	15	.....	15	255	6	261
353	.....	353	74	13	87	16	.....	16	443	13	456

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

106	90	196	7	20	27	.....	.....	.....	173	50	223
217	8	225	81	119	150	116	12	128	503	139	642
46	.....	46									
96	.....	93									
43	2	45	2	8	10	.....	.....	.....	45	10	55
399	10	409	33	127	160	116	12	128	548	149	697
.....	167	167	.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	177	177
65	.....	65	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	68	5	73
65	107	232	8	12	15	.....	3	3	68	182	250

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
KENTUCKY.						
1	City Workhouse..	Louisville	City	Public account.	Stone .....	.....
MASSACHUSETTS.						
1	State Workhouse.	Bridgewater ..	State	Piece price	Furniture	1
2	Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield	County ...	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
3	Jail and House of Correction for Bristol County.	New Bedford ..	County ...	Public account.	Boots and shoes .....	.....
4	Jail and House of Correction for Essex County.	Lawrence.....	County ...	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
5	Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Greenfield	County ...	Piece price	Furniture	1
6	Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Springfield ...	County ...	Contract..	Furniture	1
7	Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Northampton ..	County ...	Contract..	Furniture	1
8	Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge.....	County ...	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc .....	.....
9	Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk County.	Dedham	County ...	Contract..	Furniture	1
10	Jail and House of Correction for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth.....	County ...	Piece price	Furniture	1
11	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg	County ...	Piece price	Furniture	1
12	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Worcester	County ...	Piece price	Furniture	1
13	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island...	County ...	Piece price Public account.	Clothing .....	.....
14	House of Correction for Suffolk County.	South Boston ..	County ...	Piece price	Clothing	4
15	House of Correction.	Ipswich	County ...	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
16	Jail and House of Correction.	Salem.....	County ...	Contract..	Boots and shoes	1
						16
MICHIGAN.						
1	State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Ionia.	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes; furniture; tobacco.	3
2	House of Correction.	Detroit	City	Public account.	Furniture .....	.....
						3
MINNESOTA.						
1	Workhouse.....	St. Paul	City	Public account.	Farming, gardening, etc .....	.....
MISSOURI.						
1	Workhouse.....	St. Louis	City	Public account. Piece price	Public ways; stone .....	.....
						1
						1

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
60	.....	60	8	18	21	.....	13	13	63	31	94	1
68	.....	68	7	2	9	4	.....	4	79	2	81	1
55	.....	55	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....	70	4	74	2
85	.....	85	43	30	63	39	.....	39	106	20	126	3
90	.....	90	24	27	51	3	1	4	117	28	145	4
22	.....	22	5	3	8	3	.....	3	30	3	33	5
92	8	100	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....	104	15	119	6
16	.....	16	7	4	11	2	.....	2	25	4	29	7
175	.....	175	97	26	123	70	.....	70	342	26	368	8
75	.....	75	12	4	16	.....	.....	.....	87	4	91	9
11	.....	11	7	.....	7	18	.....	18	36	.....	36	10
47	.....	47	23	1	24	.....	.....	.....	70	1	71	11
114	.....	114	40	12	52	4	.....	4	158	12	170	12
115	65	180	456	156	612	66	44	110	735	265	1,000	13
98	.....	98										
248	.....	248	129	68	197	12	6	18	389	74	463	14
47	.....	47	42	10	52	2	.....	2	91	10	101	15
61	.....	61	18	15	33	15	3	18	94	18	112	16
1,419	73	1,492	936	359	1,295	238	54	292	2,593	486	3,079	
375	.....	375	100	.....	100	131	.....	131	606	.....	606	1
438	41	479	38	38	76	15	4	19	491	83	574	2
813	41	854	138	38	176	146	4	150	1,097	83	1,180	
50	.....	50	20	4	24	6	.....	6	76	4	80	1
239	.....	239	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	103	393	1
.....	50	50										
289	50	289	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	103	393	

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees
NEW YORK.					
1 State Reformatory	Elmira.....	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes; stoves, hollow ware, etc.	2
			Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.....	2
OHIO.					
1 Workhouse and House of Correction.	Cleveland.....	City	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.....	
2 Workhouse	Cincinnati.....	City	Contract..	Iron goods; miscellaneous..	2
			Public account.	Stone	2
PENNSYLVANIA.					
1 Philadelphia Co. House of Cor.	Holmesburg ..	State	Public account.	Stone	
2 Allegheny County Workhouse.	Claremont	County ...	Public account.	Barrels, etc.; brooms, brushes, etc.	
VERMONT.					
1 House of Correction.	Rutland	State	Contract..	Stone	1
WISCONSIN.					
1 House of Correction.	Milwaukee ...	County ...	Public account.	Furniture.....	

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

COLORADO.					
1 State Industrial School.	Golden	State	Public account.	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing; miscellaneous.	
CONNECTICUT.					
1 State Reform School.	Meriden	State	Pieceprice	Clothing; furniture.....	3
2 Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown ..	State	Public account.	Miscellaneous	3
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.					
1 Reform School....	Washington ..	District...	Contract..	Furniture.....	1
ILLINOIS.					
1 State Reform School.	Pontiac	State	Contract..	Boots and shoes.....	1
IOWA.					
1 Industrial School (boys' department).	Eldora	State	Public account.	Boots and shoes; brooms, brushes, etc.	
2 Industrial School (girls' department).	Mitchellville..	State	Public account.	Clothing; miscellaneous ..	

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
323	.....	323	135	.....	135	44	.....	44	647	.....	647	1
145	.....	145		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
468	.....	468	135	.....	135	44	.....	44	647	.....	647	
466	40	506	50	43	93	.....	.....	.....	516	83	599	1
221	41	262	20	40	60	18	36	54	429	117	546	2
170	.....	170		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
857	81	938	70	83	153	18	36	54	945	200	1,145	
359	.....	359	514	242	756	12	15	27	885	267	1,152	1
305	.....	305	200	75	275	15	18	33	520	93	613	2
664	.....	664	714	317	1,031	27	33	60	1,405	350	1,755	
69	.....	69	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	74	6	80	1
138	.....	138	50	9	59	19	.....	19	207	9	216	1

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

46	.....	46	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	1
375	.....	375	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	447	.....	447	1
.....	40	40	.....	172	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	212	2
375	40	415	72	172	244	.....	.....	.....	447	212	659	
104	.....	104	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	1
165	.....	165	157	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	322	1
14	.....	14	307	.....	307	4	.....	4	325	.....	325	1
.....	78	78	.....	12	12	.....	5	5	.....	95	95	2
14	78	92	307	12	319	4	5	9	325	95	420	

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	System of work.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
	MAINE.					
1	State Reform School.	Cape Elizabeth	State	Piece price	Furniture	1
	MARYLAND.					
1	House of Refuge.	Carroll	State and city.	Contract	Boots and shoes	1
2	Saint Mary's Industrial School.	Carroll	State, city, and private.	Contract	Clothing; iron goods; tobacco.	3
						4
	MICHIGAN.					
1	Reform School.	Lansing	State	Public account.	Boots and shoes; clothing; furniture.	
2	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian	State	Public account.	Clothing	
	MINNESOTA.					
1	State Reform School.	St. Paul	State	Public account.	Farming, gardening, etc.; stoves, hollow ware, etc.; miscellaneous.	
2	Bethany Home	Minneapolis	City	Public account.	Clothing; miscellaneous	
	MISSOURI.					
1	House of Refuge.	St. Louis	City	Contract.	Boots and shoes	1
				Piece price	Furniture	1
						2
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
1	State Industrial School.	Manchester	State	Piece price	Furniture	1
	NEW JERSEY.					
1	State Reform School.	Jamesburg	State	Piece price	Clothing	1
2	Newark City Home	Verona	City	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing; farming, gardening, etc.; miscellaneous.	
						1
	NEW YORK.					
1	House of Reformation for Juv.	New York	State	Contract	Clothing	1
2	State Industrial School.	Rochester	State	Piece price	Boots and shoes; furniture.	3
3	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester	County, city, and private.	Public account.	Boots and shoes	
				Piece price	Clothing; furniture	3
						7
	OHIO.					
1	House of Refuge.	Cincinnati	City	Contract	Clothing	1
2	Boys' Industrial School.	Lancaster	State	Piece price	Brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing.	2
						3
	PENNSYLVANIA.					
1	Reform School.	Morgantown	State	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.	
2	House of Refuge.	Philadelphia	State, city, and private.	Public account.	Boots and shoes; furniture	
				Piece price	Brooms, brushes, etc.; clothing.	3
						3
	VERMONT.					
1	Reform School.	Vergennes	State	Piece price	Furniture	1
	WISCONSIN.					
1	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha	State	Public account.	Boots and shoes; clothing; farming, gardening, etc.	
2	Industrial School for Girls.	Milwaukee	State	Public account.	Clothing	

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
65		65	43		43				108		108	1
106		106	150		150	11		11	267		267	1
230		230	141		141	60		60	431		431	2
236		336	291		291	71		71	698		698	
270		270	170		170				440		440	1
	184	184								184	184	2
270	184	454	170		170				440	184	624	
60		60	108	18	126	5	8	8	173	21	194	1
	15	15		10	10		15	15		40	40	2
60	15	75	108	28	136	5	18	23	173	61	234	
85		85	30	40	70	35	9	44	175	49	224	1
25		25										
110		110	30	40	70	35	9	44	175	49	224	
85		85	10	16	26		2	2	95	18	113	1
100		100	207		207				307		307	1
81	25	106	67		67				148	25	173	2
181	25	206	274		274				455	25	480	
523		523	80	95	175	5	5	10	608	100	708	1
300		300	104	90	194	8	2	10	412	92	504	2
250		250	360	200	560	80	117	197	1,280	717	1,997	3
590	400	990										
1,663	400	2,063	544	385	929	93	124	217	2,300	909	3,209	
110		110	70	45	115	73	23	95	253	67	320	1
280		280	278		278				558		558	2
390		390	348	45	393	73	23	95	811	67	878	
70	50	120	240	60	300				310	110	420	1
247		247	97	100	197	21	10	31	622	176	798	2
257	66	323										
574	116	690	337	160	497	21	10	31	932	286	1,218	
50		50	20	17	37				70	17	87	1
234		234	66		66				300		300	1
45	132	177							45	132	177	2
279	132	411	66		66				345	132	477	

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.
SUMMARY.—CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES BY STATES.

State or territory.	Con-tractors or leasees.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Alabama.....	76	1,435	100	1,535	8	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
Arizona.....		93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
Arkansas.....	1	518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
California.....	3	1,028		1,028	697	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,808
Colorado.....		150		150	135	5	140	10		10	295	5	300
Connecticut.....	2	205		205	62	4	66	10		10	277	4	281
Dakota.....	1	55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
Florida.....	1	181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
Georgia.....	3	1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
Illinois.....	10	1,625	15	1,640	547	28	575	71	1	72	2,243	44	2,287
Indiana.....	6	1,150		1,150	115		115	33		33	1,298		1,298
Iowa.....	3	495		495	162	11	173	22		22	679	11	690
Kansas.....	2	1,017		1,017	883	13	896	33		33	1,433	13	1,446
Kentucky.....	1	967	25	992	135	3	138	12		12	1,114	28	1,142
Louisiana.....	1	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
Maine.....		133		133	27	3	30	8		8	163	3	171
Maryland.....	4	452		452	270	76	346	171	40	211	863	116	1,000
Massachusetts.....	7	639	235	874	434	75	509	128	1	129	1,201	311	1,512
Michigan.....	4	459		459	192	1	193	58		58	709	1	710
Minnesota.....	1	318		318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411
Mississippi.....	34	1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,288	113	1,381
Missouri.....	7	876		876	594		594	150	35	185	1,626	35	1,665
Nebraska.....	1	194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
Nevada.....		75		75	32		32	21	2	23	128	2	130
New Hampshire.....	1	114		114	10	2	12	4		4	128	2	130
New Jersey.....	6	3,000	189	3,189	149	239	388	135	10	145	3,284	438	3,722
New Mexico.....		84		84	16		16				100		100
New York.....	12	3,733	85	3,818	970	224	1,194	755	66	821	5,478	875	6,353
North Carolina.....	2	943	40	983	72	25	97	5		5	1,020	65	1,085
Ohio.....	18	1,305		1,305	594	34	618	51		51	1,950	24	1,974
Oregon.....	1	210		210	53		53	9		9	272		272
Pennsylvania.....	6	1,450	19	1,469	417	60	486	610	31	631	2,477	100	2,596
Rhode Island.....	2	162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
South Carolina.....	3	724	43	767	58		58	20	3	22	802	45	847
Tennessee.....	1	1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,277	45	1,322
Texas.....	1	2,629	42	2,671	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922
Vermont.....	1	65		65	12	3	15	5		5	82	3	85
Virginia.....	5	751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024
Washington.....	1	45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82
West Virginia.....	2	205		205	35	6	41	15		15	255	6	261
Wisconsin.....	1	353		353	74	13	87	16		16	443	13	456
Total.....	233	32,625	1,036	33,661	7,184	962	8,146	2,516	189	2,705	42,325	2,187	44,512

SUMMARY.—CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES BY STATES.

Dist. Columbia		160	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223
Illinois	2	399	10	409	83	127	160	116	12	128	548	149	697
Indiana	3	65	167	232	3	12	15		3	3	68	182	250
Kentucky		60		60	3	18	21		13	13	63	31	94
Massachusetts	16	1,419	73	1,492	936	359	1,295	288	54	392	2,568	486	3,079
Michigan	3	813	41	854	138	38	176	146	4	150	1,067	83	1,150
Minnesota		50		50	20	4	24	6		6	76	4	80
Missouri	1	239	50	289	48	50	98	3	3	6	280	108	388
New York	2	408		408	135		135	44		44	647		647
Ohio	2	877	81	958	70	83	153	18	36	54	945	200	1,145
Pennsylvania		664		664	714	317	1,031	27	33	60	1,403	350	1,753
Vermont	1	69		69	5	6	11				74	6	80
Wisconsin		138		138	50	9	59	19		19	207	9	216
Total	30	5,407	452	5,859	2,162	1,043	3,205	617	158	775	8,186	1,653	9,839

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

SUMMARY.—CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY BY STATES.

State or territory.	Con-tractors or leasees.	Employed in pro-ductive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Colorado		46		46	44		44				90		90
Connecticut	3	375	40	415	72	172	244				447	212	659
Dist. Columbia	1	104		104	53		53				157		157
Illinois	1	165		165	157		157				322		322
Iowa		14	78	92	807	12	819	4	5	9	825	96	920
Maine	1	65		65	43		43				108		108
Maryland	4	336		336	291		291	71		71	608		608
Michigan		270	184	454	170		170				440	184	624
Minnesota		60	15	75	108	28	136	5	18	23	173	61	234
Missouri	2	110		110	30	40	70	35	9	44	175	49	224
New Hampshire	1	85		85	10	16	26		2	2	95	18	113
New Jersey	1	181	25	206	274		274				455	25	480
New York	7	1,663	400	2,063	544	385	929	93	124	217	2,300	909	3,209
Ohio	3	890		890	848	45	893	73	23	96	811	67	878
Pennsylvania	3	574	116	690	337	160	497	21	10	31	932	296	1,218
Vermont	1	50		50	20	17	37				70	17	87
Wisconsin		279	132	411	66		66				345	132	477
Total	28	4,767	990	5,757	2,874	875	3,749	302	190	492	7,943	2,055	9,998

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES.

Class.	Con-tractors or leasees.	Employed in pro-ductive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
I	233	32,635	1,088	33,661	7,184	962	8,146	2,516	189	2,705	42,825	2,187	44,512
II	30	5,407	452	5,859	2,162	1,043	3,205	617	158	775	8,186	1,653	9,839
III	28	4,767	990	5,757	2,874	875	3,749	302	190	492	7,943	2,055	9,998
Total ..	291	42,799	2,478	45,277	12,220	2,880	15,100	3,435	537	3,972	58,454	5,895	64,349

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Contractors or lessees.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>Alabama.</i>													
Class I.	76	1,435	100	1,535	3	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
II.													
III.													
	76	1,435	100	1,535	3	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
<i>Arizona.</i>													
Class I.		93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
II.													
III.													
		93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
<i>Arkansas.</i>													
Class I.	1	518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
II.													
III.													
	1	518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
<i>California.</i>													
Class I.	3	1,026		1,026	697	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,808
II.													
III.													
	3	1,026		1,026	697	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,808
<i>Colorado.</i>													
Class I.		150		150	135	5	140	10		10	295	5	300
II.		46		46	44		44				90		90
III.													
		196		196	179	5	184	10		10	385	5	390
<i>Connecticut.</i>													
Class I.	2	205		205	62	4	66	10		10	277	4	281
II.													
III.	3	375	40	415	72	172	244				447	212	659
	5	580	40	620	134	176	310	10		10	724	216	940
<i>Dakota.</i>													
Class I.	1	55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
II.													
III.													
	1	55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
<i>Dist. of Columbia.</i>													
Class I.													
II.		166	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223
III.	1	104		104	53		53				157		157
	1	270	30	300	60	20	80				330	50	380
<i>Florida.</i>													
Class I.	1	181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
II.													
III.													
	1	181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
<i>Georgia.</i>													
Class I.	3	1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
II.													
III.													
	3	1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
<i>Illinois.</i>													
Class I.	10	1,625	15	1,640	547	28	575	71	1	72	2,243	44	2,287
II.	2	390	10	409	33	127	160	116	12	128	548	149	697
III.	1	165		165	157		157				322		322
	13	2,180	25	2,205	737	155	892	187	13	200	3,113	193	3,306

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Continued.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Contractors or leasees.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Indiana.													
Class I.....	8	1,150		1,150	115		115	33		33	1,298		1,298
II.....	3	65	167	232	3	12	15		3	3	68	182	250
III.....													
	11	1,215	167	1,382	118	12	130	33	3	36	1,366	182	1,548
Iowa.													
Class I.....	3	495		495	162	11	173	23		22	679	11	690
II.....													
III.....		14	78	92	307	12	319	4	5	9	325	95	420
	3	509	78	587	469	23	492	26	5	31	1,004	106	1,110
Kansas.													
Class I.....	2	1,017		1,017	383	13	396	33		33	1,433	13	1,446
II.....													
III.....													
	2	1,017		1,017	383	13	396	33		33	1,433	13	1,446
Kentucky.													
Class I.....	1	967	25	992	135	3	138	12		12	1,114	28	1,142
II.....		60		60	3	18	21		13	13	63	81	94
III.....													
	1	1,027	25	1,052	138	21	159	12	13	25	1,177	59	1,236
Louisiana.													
Class I.....	1	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
II.....													
III.....													
	1	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
Maine.													
Class I.....		133		133	27	3	30	8		8	168	3	171
II.....													
III.....	1	65		65	43		43				108		108
	1	198		198	70	3	73	8		8	276	3	279
Maryland.													
Class I.....	4	452		452	270	76	346	171	40	211	803	116	1,009
II.....													
III.....	4	336		336	291		291	71		71	698		698
	8	788		788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,501	116	1,707
Massachusetts.													
Class I.....	7	639	235	874	434	75	509	128	1	129	1,201	311	1,512
II.....	16	1,419	73	1,492	936	359	1,295	238	54	292	2,593	436	3,079
III.....													
	23	2,058	308	2,366	1,370	434	1,804	366	55	421	3,794	797	4,591
Michigan.													
Class I.....	4	459		459	192	1	193	58		58	709	1	710
II.....	3	813	41	854	138	38	176	146	4	150	1,097	83	1,180
III.....		270	184	454	170		170				440	184	624
	7	1,542	225	1,767	500	39	539	204	4	208	2,246	268	2,514
Minnesota.													
Class I.....	1	318		318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411
II.....		50		50	20	4	24	6		6	76	4	80
III.....		60	15	75	108	28	136	5	18	23	173	61	234
	1	428	15	443	181	42	223	40	19	59	649	76	725
Mississippi.													
Class I.....	34	1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
II.....													
III.....													
	34	1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Continued.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Con-tractors or leasees.	Employed in pro-ductive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Missouri.													
Class I.....	7	876		876	504		504	150	35	185	1,620	35	1,655
II.....	1	239	50	289	48	50	98	8	8	16	290	108	398
III.....	2	110		110	30	40	70	35	9	44	175	49	224
	10	1,225	50	1,275	672	90	762	188	47	235	2,085	187	2,272
Nebraska.													
Class I.....	1	194		194	98	8	101	12		12	304	3	307
II.....													
III.....													
	1	194		194	98	8	101	12		12	304	3	307
Nevada.													
Class I.....		75		75	32		32	21	2	23	128	2	130
II.....													
III.....													
		75		75	32		32	21	2	23	128	2	130
New Hampshire.													
Class I.....	1	114		114	10	2	12	4		4	128	2	130
II.....													
III.....	1	85		85	10	16	26		2	2	95	18	113
	2	199		199	20	18	38	4	2	6	223	20	243
New Jersey.													
Class I.....	6	3,000	189	3,189	149	239	388	135	10	145	3,284	438	3,722
II.....													
III.....	1	181	25	206	274		274				455	25	480
	7	3,181	214	3,395	423	239	662	135	10	145	3,739	463	4,202
New Mexico.													
Class I.....		84		84	16		16				100		100
II.....													
III.....													
		84		84	16		16				100		100
New York.													
Class I.....	12	3,753	85	3,838	970	224	1,194	755	66	821	5,478	375	5,853
II.....	2	468		468	135		135	44		44	647		647
III.....	7	1,663	400	2,063	544	385	929	98	124	217	2,300	900	3,200
	21	5,884	485	6,369	1,649	609	2,258	892	190	1,082	8,425	1,284	9,709
North Carolina.													
Class I.....	2	943	40	983	72	25	97	5		5	1,020	65	1,085
II.....													
III.....													
	2	943	40	983	72	25	97	5		5	1,020	65	1,085
Ohio.													
Class I.....	18	1,805		1,805	504	24	618	51		51	1,950	24	1,974
II.....	2	837	81	918	70	83	153	18	36	54	945	200	1,145
III.....	3	890		890	348	45	393	73	22	95	811	67	878
	23	2,532	81	2,613	1,012	152	1,164	142	58	200	2,706	291	2,997
Oregon.													
Class I.....	1	210		210	53		53	9		9	272		272
II.....													
III.....													
	1	210		210	53		53	9		9	272		272
Pennsylvania.													
Class I.....	6	1,450	19	1,469	417	69	486	610	21	631	2,477	109	2,586
II.....		664		664	714	317	1,031	27	33	60	1,405	352	1,757
III.....	3	574	116	690	337	160	497	21	10	31	982	286	1,218
	9	2,688	135	2,823	1,468	546	2,014	658	64	722	4,814	745	5,559

TABLE II.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Conc'd.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Concluded.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Contractors or leasees.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison labor.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
		Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Rhode Island.													
Class I.....	2	162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
II.....													
III.....													
	2	162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
South Carolina.													
Class I.....	3	724	43	767	58		58	20	2	22	802	45	847
II.....													
III.....													
	3	724	43	767	58		58	20	2	22	802	45	847
Tennessee.													
Class I.....	1	1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
II.....													
III.....													
	1	1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
Texas.													
Class I.....	1	2,629	42	2,671	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922
II.....													
III.....													
	1	2,629	42	2,671	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922
Vermont.													
Class I.....	1	65		65	12	3	15	5		5	82	3	85
II.....	1	69		69	5	6	11				74	6	80
III.....	1	50		50	20	17	37				70	17	87
	3	184		184	37	26	63	5		5	226	26	252
Virginia.													
Class I.....	5	751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024
II.....													
III.....													
	5	751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024
Washington.													
Class I.....	1	45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82
II.....													
III.....													
	1	45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82
West Virginia.													
Class I.....	2	205		205	35	6	41	15		15	255	6	261
II.....													
III.....													
	2	205		205	35	6	41	15		15	255	6	261
Wisconsin.													
Class I.....	1	353		353	74	13	87	16		16	443	13	456
II.....		138		138	50	9	59	19		19	207	9	216
III.....		279	132	411	66		66				345	132	477
	1	770	132	902	190	22	212	35		35	995	154	1,149

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.
PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
	ARIZONA.				
1	Territorial Prison	Yuma	Territory...	Building and repairing prison	
	CALIFORNIA.				
1	State Prison	Folsom	State	Stone, quarried and dressed	
2	State Prison	San Quentin	State	All industries	
				Bags, jute	
				Brick	
	COLORADO.				
1	State Penitentiary	Cañon City	State	All industries	
				Brick	
				Lime	
2	State Industrial School.	Golden	State	All industries	
				Bone ash	
				Brooms	
				Clothing	
				Shoes	
	CONNECTICUT.				
1	Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown	State	Boxes, paper	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
1	Washington Asylum ..	Washington	District	All industries	
				Clothing (for inmates)	
				Coffins	
				Farming	
				Grading and cleaning streets ..	
	ILLINOIS.				
1	House of Correction ..	Chicago	City	Brick	
2	House of Correction ..	Peoria	City	All industries	
				Brick	
				Brooms	
	INDIANA.				
1	Marion Co. Workhouse	Indianapolis	County	Stone, broken	
	IOWA.				
1	Penitentiary	Anamosa	State	All industries	
				Farming	
				Stone, dressed	
2	Industrial School (boys' department).	Eldora	State	All industries	
				Brooms	
				Shoes	
3	Industrial School (girls' department).	Mitchellville	State	All industries	
				Clothing, girls'	
				Fancy goods	
	KANSAS.				
1	State Penitentiary	Leavenworth	State	All industries	
				Building and repairing prison ..	
				Clothing (for convicts)	
				Mining, coal	
2	United States Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth.	United States	All industries	
				Boots and shoes	
				Boxes, benches, crates, etc.	
				Brooms	
				Harnesses and saddlery	
				Tin and sheet-iron ware	

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.
PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157	1
328		328	231	2	233			(a)	550	2	561	1
446		446	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		(a)	b 446	(b)	b 446	2
409		409										
37		37										
774		774	231	2	233				1,005	2	1,007	
150		150	135	5	140	10		10	295	5	300	1
40		40										
110		110										
46		46	44		44				90		90	2
10		10										
21		21										
10		10										
5		5										
196		196	179	5	184	10		10	385	5	390	
	40	40		172	172					212	212	1
166	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223	1
3	30	30										
80		80										
84		84										
166	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223	
46		46	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	d 46	(d)	d 46	1
43	2	45	2	8	10				45	10	55	2
22	1	23										
21	1	22										
89	2	91	2	8	10				91	10	101	
65		65	3	5	8				68	5	73	1
190		190	77	11	88	8		8	275	11	286	1
10		10										
180		180										
14		14	307		307	4		4	336		325	2
10		10										
4		4										
	78	78		12	12		5	5		95	95	3
	75	75										
	8	8										
204	78	282	384	23	407	12	5	17	600	106	706	
474		474	109	13	122	24		24	e 607	13	e 620	1
182		182										
32		32										
280		280										
294		294	274		274	9		9	577		577	2
172		172										
79		79										
14		14										
15		15										
14		14										
768		768	383	13	396	33		33	1,184	13	1,197	

a For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see piece-price system.

b See also piece-price system.

c For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see contract system.

d See also contract and piece-price systems.

e See also contract system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or leases.
KENTUCKY.					
1	State Penitentiary.....	Frankfort	State	Building prison	
2	City Workhouse.....	Louisville	City	Stone, quarried	
MAINE.					
1	State Prison	Thomaston	State	All industries	
				Carriages and sleighs	
				Harnesses	
MASSACHUSETTS.					
1	Jail and House of Cor. for Bristol Co.	New Bedford	County	Boots and shoes, men's	
2	Jail and House of Cor. for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge.....	County	Brushes	
3	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island.....	County	Stone, dressed	
MICHIGAN.					
1	Reform School.....	Lansing	State	All industries	
				Cane-seating chairs	
				Clothing	
				Shoes	
2	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian	State	All industries	
				Dresses, millinery goods, etc	
				Underclothing (girls') and bedding	
3	House of Correction ..	Detroit	City	Chairs	
MINNESOTA.					
1	State Reform School..	St. Paul	State	All industries	
				Greenhouse products	
				Tinware	
				Toys, children's	
2	Workhouse.....	St. Paul	City	Farming	
3	Bethany Home	Minneapolis	City	All industries	
				Clothing (for inmates)	
				Laundry	
MISSOURI.					
1	Workhouse.....	St. Louis	City	All industries	
				Grading streets	
				Stone, quarried	
NEVADA.					
1	State Prison	Carson City	State	All industries	
				Boots and shoes	
				Stone, quarried and dressed	
NEW JERSEY.					
1	Essex County Penitentiary.	Caldwell.....	County	All industries	
				Clothing (for convicts)	
				Stone, quarried and crushed	
2	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus	County	All industries	
				Clothing (for convicts)	
				Repairing roads	
				Stone, quarried and crushed	

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
120 66	.....	120 66	(a) 3	(a) 18	(a) 21	(a)	(a) 13	(a) 13	b 120 63	(b) 31	b 120 94	1 2
180	.....	180	3	18	21	.....	13	13	183	31	214	
123 94 39	.....	123 94 39	27	3	30	8	.....	8	168	3	171	1
123	.....	123	27	3	30	8	.....	8	168	3	171	
85	.....	85	42	20	62	39	.....	39	166	20	186	1
175	.....	175	97	26	123	70	.....	70	342	26	368	2
98	.....	98	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	d 98	(d)	d 98	3
358	.....	358	139	46	185	109	.....	109	606	46	652	
270 212 50 8	.....	270 212 50 8	170	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	440	1
.....	184 87 147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	184	2
438	41	479	38	38	76	15	4	19	491	83	574	3
708	225	933	208	38	246	15	4	19	931	267	1,198	
60 5 20 35 50	.....	60 5 20 35 50	108	18	126	5	3	8	173	21	194	1
.....	18 8 7	.....	20	4 10	24 10	6	.....	6 15	76	4 40	80 40	2 3
110	15	125	128	32	160	11	18	29	249	65	314	
239 114 125	.....	239 114 125	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	d 53	d 343	1
239	.....	239	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	53	343	
75 64 11	.....	75 64 11	32	.....	32	21	2	23	128	2	130	1
75	.....	75	32	.....	32	21	2	23	128	2	130	
168 84 134	9 9	177 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	9	177	1
2,207	180	2,387	30	210	240	35	10	45	2,272	400	2,672	2
48 2,159	180	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see lease system.

b See also lease system.

c For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see piece-price system.

d See also piece-price system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Con-tractors or leasees.
	NEW JERSEY—concl'd.				
8	Newark City Home....	Verona	City	All industries	
				Bricklaying, carpentering, etc.	
				Brushes, shoe and horse	
				Clothing	
				Farming	
				Toys, furniture, etc	
	NEW YORK.				
1	Auburn Prison	Auburn	State	Shoes, men's	
2	Clinton Prison	Danmemora	State	Clothing, men's and boys'	
3	State Reformatory....	Elmira.....	State	All industries	
				Brooms	
				Brushes, scrub and shoe	
4	New York Catholio Protectory.	Westchester....	County, city, and private.	Shoes, men's and boys'	
	NORTH CAROLINA.				
1	State Penitentiary....	Raleigh.....	State	All industries	
				Brick	
				Building governor's mansion	
				Building railroad	
				Ditching on state lands	
				Farming	
				Shoes	
	OHIO.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus	State	All industries	
				Brooms	
				Extension-table slides	
				Hosiery	
				Tinware	
2	Workhouse.....	Cincinnati	City	Stone, quarried (and grading)	
3	Workhouse and House of Correction.	Cleveland.....	City	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove	
	OREGON.				
1	State Penitentiary....	Salem	State	Brick	
	PENNSYLVANIA.				
1	Eastern Penitentiary .	Philadelphia....	State.....	All industries	
				Boots and shoes, men's and women's	
				Cane-seating chairs	
				Cheeka, cotton	
				Cigars	
2	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.	Holmesburg	State.....	Stone	
3	Reform School	Morganza	State.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and clothes	
4	House of Refuge.....	Philadelphia....	State, city, and private.	All industries	
				Cane-seating chairs	
				Shoes, men's and women's	
5	Berks Co. Prison	Reading	County	All industries	
				Carpeting, rag and ingrain	
				Hosiery, cotton	
6	Chester Co. Prison....	West Chester... ..	County	Carpeting	
7	Delaware Co. Prison..	Media	County	All industries	
				Brooms	
				Carpeting, rag	
				Hosiery	
8	Lancaster Co. Prison .	Lancaster	County	All industries	
				Baskets	
				Boots and shoes	
				Carpeting, rag and jute	
				Nota, fishing	
9	Lehigh Co. Prison	Allentown.....	County	Carpeting, rag	
10	Northampton Co. Prison.	Easton.....	County	Carpeting, rag	

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

Employed in product- ive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
81	25	106	67	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	148	25	173
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,456	214	2,670	97	210	307	35	10	45	2,588	434	3,022
174	.....	174	218	.....	218	350	.....	350	a 742	.....	a 742
443	.....	442	109	.....	109	11	.....	11	562	.....	562
145	.....	145	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	a 145	.....	a 145
25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	250	360	200	560	80	117	197	c 690	c 317	c 1,007
1,011	.....	1,011	687	200	887	441	117	558	2,139	317	2,456
299	40	339	72	25	97	5	.....	5	d 376	65	d 441
40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	40	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299	40	339	72	25	97	5	.....	5	376	65	441
117	.....	117	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	e 117	(e)	e 117
50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	.....	170	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	a 170	(a)	a 170
406	40	506	50	43	93	.....	.....	.....	516	83	599
753	40	793	50	43	93	.....	.....	.....	803	83	886
40	.....	40	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	a 40	.....	a 40
815	.....	815	200	25	225	180	5	185	e 695	30	e 725
107	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
359	.....	359	514	242	756	12	15	27	885	257	1,142
70	50	120	240	60	300	.....	.....	.....	310	110	420
247	.....	247	97	100	197	21	10	31	e 365	e 110	e 475
180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	30	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	1	31
23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	25	4	3	7	2	1	3	81	4	85
24	.....	24	6	3	9	1	1	2	31	4	35
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	7	57	17	1	18	20	3	23	87	11	98
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	7	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	39	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
24	.....	24	3	.....	3	16	1	17	58	1	59

a See also contract system.

b For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see contract system.

c See also piece-price system.

d See also lease system.

e See also contract and piece-price systems.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Con-tractors or leasees.
	PENNSYLVANIA—conc'd.				
11	Northumberland Co. Prison.	Sunbury.....	County	Carpeting.....	
12	Philadelphia Co. Prison.	Philadelphia....	County	Shoes, men's.....	
13	Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Pottsville.....	County	All industries	
				Carpeting, rag	
14	Allegheny Co. Work-house.	Claremont	County	Hosiery, woollen and cotton	
				All industries.....	
				Barrels and kegs.....	
				Brooms	
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbia.....	State	All industries	
				Building state canal	
				Clothing (for convicts)	
				Farming	
				Repairing prison	
	TEXAS.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Huntsville and Ruak.	State	All industries	
				Building railroad	
				Cloth (for prison)	
				Engines, boilers, pumps, etc	
				Farming	
				Furniture and lumber	
				Mining, iron ore (and burning charcoal), etc.	
				Pig iron and castings	
				Shoes (for convicts)	
				Stone, quarried	
				Wagons and cotton presses	
	WISCONSIN.				
1	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha.....	State	All industries	
				Boots and shoes, men's and boys'	
				Clothing	
				Farming	
				Hosiery, etc	
2	Industrial School for Girls.	Milwaukee	State	Clothing and fancy articles	
3	House of Correction ..	Milwaukee	County	Chairs	

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

	CONNECTICUT.				
1	State Prison	Wethersfield ...	State	Boots and shoes	2
	DAKOTA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Sioux Falls	Territory...	Stone, dressed	1
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
1	Reform School	Washington	District....	Cane-seating chairs	1
	ILLINOIS.				
1	State Penitentiary....	Joliet.....	State	All industries	7
				Barrels, etc	
				Boots and shoes	
				Fence wire, barbed	
				Harnesses and saddlery	
				Hosiery and overalls	
				Stone and marble (dressed) and monuments	

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
26	.....	26	20	1	21	6	3	9	52	4	56
80	.....	80	44	25	69	190	3	193	314	28	342
29	4	33	7	.....	7	8	.....	8	44	4	48
14	1	15									
15	3	18									
305	.....	305	200	75	275	15	18	33	520	93	613
265	.....	265									
40	.....	40									
1, 624	61	1, 685	1, 354	536	1, 890	471	60	531	3, 449	657	4, 106
521	20	541	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b 521	b 20	b 541
338	.....	338									
6	20	26									
44	.....	44									
133	.....	133									
521	20	541							521	20	541
2, 609	42	2, 651	248	3	251				c 2, 857	45	c 2, 902
241	.....	241									
35	.....	35									
60	.....	60									
1, 145	42	1, 187									
60	.....	60									
276	.....	276									
252	.....	252									
21	.....	21									
457	.....	457									
62	.....	62									
2, 609	42	2, 651	248	3	251				2, 857	45	2, 902
234	.....	234	66	.....	66				300	.....	300
30	.....	30									
25	.....	25									
54	.....	54									
75	.....	75									
45	182	177							45	133	177
138	.....	138	50	9	59	19	.....	19	207	9	216
417	182	549	116	9	125	19	.....	19	552	141	693

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

205	.....	205	62	4	66	10	.....	10	277	4	281	1
55	.....	55	35	3	38	.....	.....	.....	90	3	93	1
104	.....	104	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	157	1
1, 215	.....	1, 215	233	28	261	71	1	72	1, 519	29	1, 548	1
188	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
480	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
253	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see contract system.

b See also contract and lease systems.

c See also contract system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
ILLINOIS—concluded.					
2	Southern Penitentiary	Chester.....	State	All industries	3
				Boots and shoes	
				Brick	
				Hollow ware.....	
3	State Reform School..	Pontiac.....	State	Shoes, women's and girls'	1
4	House of Correction ..	Chicago	City	Hosiery	1
					12
INDIANA.					
1	State Prison (north) ..	Michigan City ..	State	All industries.....	4
				Boots and shoes, men's and women's	
				Chairs and baby cradles	
				Hosiery and cloth goods	
				Tierces, pork and lard	
2	State Prison (south) ..	Jeffersonville...	State	All industries.....	4
				Boots and shoes	
				Brooms	
				Hardware, fancy	
				Saddle-trees	
					8
IOWA.					
1	Penitentiary.....	Fort Madison...	State	All industries.....	3
				Agricultural implements	
				Boots and shoes	
				Chairs	
					3
KANSAS.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Leavenworth ...	State	All industries	2
				Boots and shoes	
				Wagons	
					2
MARYLAND.					
1	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore.....	State	All industries.....	3
				Marble, dressed	
				Shoes, women's and girls'	
				Stoves and hollow ware	
2	House of Refuge.....	Carroll.....	State and city.	Shoes, men's and boys'	1
3	St. Mary's Industrial School	Carroll.....	State, city, and private.	All industries	3
				Cigars	
				Clothing, men's and boys'	
4	City Jail.....	Baltimore.....	City	Mouldings, iron	1
				Carpeting (Napier matting)	
					8
MASSACHUSETTS.					
1	State Prison	Charlestown...	State	All industries	4
				Beds, spring and mantel	
				Boots and shoes	
				Harnesses	
				Mouldings, wooden	
2	Jail and House of Cor. for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield.....	County	Shoes, women's, girls', boys', and children's	1
3	Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Lawrence.....	County	Shoes (women's) and boot heels	1
4	Jail and House of Cor. for Hampden Co.	Springfield	County	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
	Jail and House of Cor. for Hampshire Co.	Northampton...	County	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
6	Jail and House of Cor. for Norfolk Co.	Dedham.....	County	Cane-seating and backing chairs	1
7	House of Correction ..	Ipswich.....	County	Shoes, women's	1
8	Jail and House of Correction.	Salem.....	County	Boot and shoe heels.....	1
					11

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
410	15	425	814	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	724	15	739
225	15	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	165	157	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	322
217	8	225	81	119	150	116	12	128	a 364	139	a 503
2,007	23	2,080	735	147	882	187	13	200	2,929	183	3,112
620	620	65	.....	65	17	.....	17	702	.....	702
130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
530	530	50	.....	50	16	.....	16	596	.....	596
175	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,150	1,150	115	.....	115	33	.....	33	1,298	.....	1,298
305	305	85	.....	85	14	.....	14	404	.....	404
115	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	305	85	.....	85	14	.....	14	404	.....	404
249	249	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	c 249	(c)	c 249
27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	.....	249
422	422	70	26	96	21	.....	21	513	26	539
172	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	106	150	.....	150	11	.....	11	267	.....	267
230	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	150	141	.....	141	60	.....	60	431	.....	431
53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	80	200	50	250	150	40	190	380	90	470
788	788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,501	116	1,707
339	339	136	.....	136	66	.....	66	541	.....	541
141	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	55	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....	70	4	74
90	90	24	27	51	3	1	4	117	23	145
92	8	100	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....	104	15	119
16	16	7	4	11	2	.....	2	25	4	29
75	75	12	4	16	.....	.....	.....	87	4	91
47	47	42	10	52	2	.....	2	91	10	101
61	61	18	15	33	15	3	18	94	18	112
775	8	783	266	71	337	88	4	92	1,129	83	1,212

a See also public-account and piece-price systems.

b For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see public-account system.

c See also public-account system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
MICHIGAN.					
1	State Prison	Jackson	State	All industries	8
				Agricultural implements	
				Cigars	
				Wagons	
2	State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Ionia	State	All industries	8
				Boots and shoes	
				Chairs	
				Cigars	
					6
MINNESOTA.					
1	State Prison	Stillwater	State	All industries	1
				Nashes, doors, and blinds	
				Threshing machines	
					1
MISSOURI.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Jefferson City ..	State	All industries	7
				Boots and shoes	
				Harnesses and saddlery	
				Overalls	
				Saddle-trees	
2	House of Refuge.....	St. Louis	City	Shoes, women's and children's ..	1
					8
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
1	State Prison	Concord	State	Bedsteads	1
NEW YORK.					
1	Auburn Prison	Auburn	State	All industries	2
				Hames, wooden	
				Horse collars	
2	Sing Sing State Prison	Sing Sing	State	All industries	8
				Boots and shoes, men's	
				Laundering	
				Stoves	
3	State Reformatory....	Elmira	State	All industries	3
				Boots and shoes, men's and women's	
				Hollow ware	
4	House of Ref. for Juv.	New York	State	Hosiery, woollen and cotton	1
5	Albany County Penitentiary.	Albany	County	All industries	2
				Brushes, scrub, shoe, etc	
				Shoes, women's and boys'	
6	Erie Co. Penitentiary.	Buffalo	County	Hardware, saddlery	1
7	Kings Co. Penitentiary	Brooklyn	County	Shoes, men's and women's	1
8	Monroe Co. Peniten'y.	Rochester	County	Shoes, men's and women's	1
9	Onondaga Co. Peniten-tiary.	Syracuse	County	All industries	2
				Bolts, iron	
				Hardware, saddlery	
					15
OHIO.					
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus.....	State	All industries	12
				Barrels, pork	
				Bolts, nuts, etc.	
				Boots and shoes, men's	
				Cane-seating chairs	
				Carriage bodies, shafts, etc	
				Carriages, children's	
				Cigars	
				Hardware, saddlery	
				Harnesses	
				Hollow ware and castings	
				Stoves	
				Tools, carpenters' and joiners' ..	

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
410	410	192	1	193	58	.....	58	a 660	1	a 661	1
169	169										
74	74										
167	167										
375	375	100	.....	100	131	.....	131	606	.....	606	2
150	150										
100	100										
125	125										
785	785	292	1	293	189	.....	189	1,266	1	1,267	
818	818	58	10	68	29	1	30	400	11	411	1
85	85										
283	283										
818	318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411	
876	876	594	.....	594	150	35	185	1,630	35	1,655	1
516	516										
154	154										
41	41										
165	165										
85	85	30	40	70	35	9	44	a 150	49	a 199	2
961	961	624	40	664	185	44	229	1,770	84	1,854	
114	114	10	2	12	4	.....	4	128	2	130	1
92	92	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	a 92	.....	a 92	1
36	36										
56	56										
1,812	1,812	260	.....	260	25	.....	25	1,597	.....	1,597	2
292	292										
125	125										
895	895	135	.....	135	44	.....	44	a 502	.....	a 502	3
323	323										
143	143										
180	180										
523	523	10	95	175	5	5	10	608	100	708	4
550	558	150	82	232	106	10	116	806	100	906	5
75	82										
475	475										
350	368	81	39	120	8	5	13	439	62	501	6
551	591	65	60	125	200	25	225	816	125	941	7
150	150	25	40	65	25	20	45	200	60	260	8
132	151	62	3	65	30	6	36	224	28	252	9
42	49										
90	102										
2,983	85	4,068	858	319	1,177	443	71	514	5,284	475	5,759	
949	949	594	24	618	51	.....	51	d 1,594	24	d 1,618	1
45	45										
107	107										
50	50										
26	26										
105	105										
35	35										
55	55										
185	185										
30	30										
170	170										
80	80										
61	61										

a See also piece-price system.

b For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see public-account system.

c See also public-account system. d See also public-account and piece-price systems.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
OHIO—concluded.				
2 House of Refuge.....	Cincinnati	City	Hosiery.....	1
2 Workhouse.....	Cincinnati	City	All industries.....	2
			Sewing machines, "Eclipse"	
			Wire goods and brushes	
				15
OREGON.				
1 State Penitentiary....	Salem.....	State	Stoves	1
PENNSYLVANIA.				
1 Western Penitentiary.	Allegheny City ..	State	All industries	4
			Brooms	
			Cigars	
			Iron, architectural	
			Shoes, men's women's, and girls'	
				4
RHODE ISLAND.				
1 State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston	State and county.	All industries.....	2
			Boots and shoes.....	
			Wire goods (screens and railings).	
				2
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
1 Penitentiary.....	Columbia	State	All industries.....	2
			Boots and shoes	
			Hosiery.....	
				2
TEXAS.				
1 State Penitentiary...	Huntsville and Rusk.	State	Saddle-trees and stirrups.....	1
VERMONT.				
1 State Prison	Windsor	State	Shoes, women's	1
2 House of Correction ..	Rutland	State	Marble (dressed) and monuments	1
				2
VIRGINIA.				
1 State Penitentiary....	Richmond	State	All industries.....	5
			Barrels, etc	
			Building railroad	
			Shoes, women's	
			Tobacco, plug and twist	
				5
WEST VIRGINIA.				
1 Penitentiary.....	Moundsville ...	State	All industries.....	2
			Brooms and leather whips ..	
			Wagons	
				2
WISCONSIN.				
1 State Prison	Waupun.....	State	Boots and shoes.....	1

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
110	.....	110	70	45	115	73	22	95	253	67	320	2
221	41	262	20	40	60	18	36	54	a 259	117	a 376	3
54	.....	54										
167	41	208										
1,290	41	1,321	684	109	793	142	58	200	2,106	208	2,314	
170	.....	170	53	.....	53	9	.....	9	a 232	.....	a 232	1
424	8	432	106	8	114	167	4	171	607	20	717	1
46	.....	46										
70	.....	70										
25	.....	25										
283	8	291										
424	8	432	106	8	114	167	4	171	607	20	717	
162	.....	162	73	.....	73	3	.....	3	238	.....	238	1
150	.....	150										
12	.....	12										
162	.....	162	73	.....	73	3	.....	3	238	.....	238	
127	23	150	58	.....	58	20	2	22	b 205	b 25	b 230	1
67	13	80										
90	10	70										
127	23	150	58	.....	58	20	2	22	205	25	230	
20	.....	20	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	a 20	.....	a 20	1
65	.....	65	12	3	15	5	.....	5	82	3	85	1
69	.....	69	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	74	6	80	2
134	.....	134	17	9	26	5	.....	5	156	9	165	
751	57	808	205	11	216	.....	.....	.....	956	68	1,024	1
44	.....	44										
211	.....	211										
402	57	459										
94	.....	94										
751	57	808	205	11	216	.....	.....	.....	956	68	1,024	
205	.....	205	35	6	41	15	.....	15	255	6	261	1
115	.....	115										
90	.....	90										
205	.....	205	35	6	41	15	.....	15	255	6	261	
353	.....	353	74	13	87	16	.....	16	443	13	456	1

a See also public-account system.

b See also public-account and lease systems.

c For convicts engaged in prison duties, see public-account system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.
PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
CALIFORNIA.					
1	State Prison	San Quentin	State	All industries..... Furniture..... Harnesses..... Leather, tanning..... Sashes, doors, and blinds	3
					3
CONNECTICUT.					
1	State Reform School..	Meriden	State	All industries	3
				Cane-seating chairs .....	.....
				Shirts .....	.....
					3
ILLINOIS.					
1	House of Correction..	Chicago	City	Cane-seating chairs	1
INDIANA.					
1	Reformatory Institution.	Indianapolis....	State	All industries..... Cane-seating chairs	3
				Family sewing.....	.....
				Laundering.....	.....
				Overalls and shirts.....	.....
				Toeing stockings.....	.....
					3
MAINE.					
1	State Reform School..	Cape Elizabeth.	State	Cane-seating chairs	1
MASSACHUSETTS.					
1	State Workhouse	Bridgewater....	State	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
2	Reformatory.....	Concord	State	All industries..... Boots and shoes, men's and boys'..... Harnesses and saddlery.....	3
				Pantaloon.....	.....
				Clothing, knit goods, and laundering.....	.....
3	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Sherborn	State	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
4	Jail and House of Cor. for Franklin Co.	Greenfield	County	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
5	Jail and House of Cor. for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth.....	County	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
6	Jail and House of Cor. for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg	County	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
7	Jail and House of Cor. for Worcester Co.	Worcester	County	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
8	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island....	County	Pantaloon, shirts, and overalls.....	.....
9	House of Correction for Suffolk Co.	South Boston...	County	Pantaloon, shirts, and overalls.....	4
					12
MICHIGAN.					
1	State Prison	Jackson	State	Brooms	1
MISSOURI.					
1	House of Refuge.....	St. Louis	City	Cane-seating chairs.....	1
2	Workhouse.....	St. Louis	City	Brush-drawing.....	1
					2
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
1	State Industrial School	Manchester.....	State	Cane-seating chairs.....	1

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
252	.....	252	466	27	493	56	.....	56	a 774	27	a 801	1
93	.....	93										
6	.....	6										
3	.....	3										
150	.....	150										
252	.....	252	466	27	493	56	.....	56	774	27	801	
375	.....	375	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	447	.....	447	1
275	.....	275										
100	.....	100										
375	.....	375	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	447	.....	447	
93	.....	93	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	c 93	.....	c 93	1
.....	167	167	.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	177	177	1
.....	22	22										
.....	25	25										
.....	75	75										
.....	83	83										
.....	12	12										
.....	167	167	.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	177	177	
65	.....	65	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	108	1
68	.....	68	7	2	9	4	.....	4	79	2	81	1
300	.....	300	298	.....	298	62	.....	62	660	.....	660	2
150	.....	150										
70	.....	70										
80	.....	80										
.....	235	235	.....	75	75	.....	1	1	.....	311	311	3
22	.....	22	5	3	8	3	.....	3	30	3	33	4
11	.....	11	7	.....	7	18	.....	18	36	.....	36	5
47	.....	47	23	1	24	.....	.....	.....	70	1	71	6
114	.....	114	40	12	52	4	.....	4	158	12	170	7
115	65	180	456	156	612	66	44	110	a 687	265	a 902	8
248	.....	248	129	68	197	12	6	18	389	74	463	9
925	300	1,225	965	317	1,282	169	51	220	2,059	668	2,727	
49	.....	49	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	d 49	(d)	d 49	1
25	.....	25	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	d 25	.....	d 25	1
.....	50	50	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(a) 50	.....	a 50	2
25	50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50	75	
85	.....	85	10	16	26	.....	2	2	95	18	113	1

a See also public-account system.

b For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see contract system.

c See also public-account and contract system.

d See also contract system.

e For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see public-account system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Con-tractors or looseccs.
NEW JERSEY.					
1	State Prison	Trenton	State	All industries	6
				Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove	
				Collars, cuffs, shirts, and laun-	
				dering.	
				Hosiery	
				Pantaloon (coarse) and work-	
				ing shirts.	
				Shoes, men's, girls', and chil-	
				dren's.	
2	State Reform School..	Jamesburg	State	Shirts	1
					7
NEW YORK.					
1	State Industrial School	Rochester	State	All industries	3
				Cane and flag seating chairs..	
				Shoes, women's	
2	New York Catholic	Westchester...	County, city, and private.	All industries	5
	Protectory.			Cane-seating chairs	
				Hosiery, woollen and cotton ..	
				Shirts	
					6
OHIO.					
1	Penitentiary	Columbus	State	All industries	6
				Brooms	
				Carriage gear	
				Cigars	
				Hollow ware and castings	
				Tools, carpenters' and joiners' ..	
2	Boys' Industrial School.	Lancaster	State	All industries	2
				Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.	
				Hosiery, cotton	
					8
PENNSYLVANIA.					
1	Eastern Penitentiary.	Philadelphia....	State	Hosiery, cotton	1
2	House of Refuge.....	Philadelphia....	State, city, and private.	All industries	3
				Brush-drawing	
				Hosiery	
				Pantaloon	
3	Montgomery Co. Prison.	Norristown....	County	Hosiery, woollen and cotton	1
					5
VERMONT.					
1	Reform School	Vergennes	State	Cane-seating chairs	1

LEASE SYSTEM.

ALABAMA.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Wetumpka	State	All industries	5
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
				Stone, broken	
2	Autauga Co. Jail	Prattville.....	County	Lumber	1
3	Baldwin Co. Jail	Daphne.....	County	All industries	2
				Lumber	
				Mining, coal	
4	Barbour Co. Jail	Clayton.....	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Concluded.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
625	625	119	29	148	100	.....	100	844	29	873	1
115	115										
250	250										
60	60										
70	70										
130	130										
100	100	207	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	307	.....	307	2
725	725	326	29	355	100	.....	100	1,151	29	1,180	
300	300	104	90	194	8	2	10	412	92	504	1
140	140										
160	160										
590	400	990	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b 590	b 400	b 990	2
120	120										
470	470										
.....	400	400										
890	400	1,290	104	90	194	8	2	10	1,002	492	1,494	
239	239	(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)	.....	(c)	d 239	(d)	d 239	1
48	48										
35	35										
50	50										
57	57										
49	49										
280	280	278	.....	278	.....	.....	.....	558	.....	558	2
200	200										
80	80										
519	519	278	.....	278	.....	.....	.....	797	.....	797	
365	365	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b 365	(b)	b 365	1
237	66	323	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b 237	b 66	b 323	2
197	197										
60	66	66										
18	18	8	2	10	20	.....	20	46	2	48	3
640	66	706	8	2	10	20	.....	20	668	68	736	
50	50	20	17	37	.....	.....	.....	70	17	87	1

LEASE SYSTEM.

525	11	536	8	15	18	7	3	10	535	29	564	1
104	11	115										
355	.....	355										
66	.....	66										
7	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	10	2
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	3
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	4
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see public-account system.

b See also public-account system.

c For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see contract system.

d See also public-account and contract systems.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.
LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or leasees.
	ALABAMA—concluded.				
5	Bibb Co. Jail	Centreville	County	Farming	1
6	Blount Co. Jail	Blountsville	County	Mining, coal	1
7	Bullock Co. Jail	Union Springs	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
8	Butler Co. Jail	Greenville	County	Lumber	1
9	Calhoun Co. Jail	Jacksonville	County	Mining, coal	1
10	Chambers Co. Jail	La Fayette	County	Farming	1
11	Cherokee Co. Jail	Centre	County	Mining, coal	1
12	Chilton Co. Jail	Clanton	County	Lumber	1
13	Choctaw Co. Jail	Butler	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
14	Clarke Co. Jail	Grove Hill	County	Mining, coal	1
15	Cleburne Co. Jail	Edwardsville	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
16	Coffee Co. Jail	Etba	County	Mining, coal	1
17	Colbert Co. Jail	Tusculum	County	Mining, coal	1
18	Conecuh Co. Jail	Evergreen	County	Lumber	1
19	Coosa Co. Jail	Rockford	County	Farming	1
20	Crenshaw Co. Jail	Rutledge	County	Lumber	1
21	Dale Co. Jail	Ozark	County	Mining, coal	1
22	Dallas Co. Jail	Selma	County	Mining, coal	1
23	Elmore Co. Jail	Wetumpka	County	Farming	2
24	Escambia Co. Jail	Pollard	County	Lumber	1
25	Fayette Co. Jail	Fayette	County	Mining, coal	1
26	Geneva Co. Jail	Geneva	County	Mining, coal	1
27	Greene Co. Jail	Eutaw	County	All industries	3
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
28	Hale Co. Jail	Greensborough	County	All industries	3
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
29	Jefferson Co. Jail	Birmingham	County	Mining, coal	1
30	Lamar Co. Jail	Vernon	County	Mining, coal	1
31	Lauderdale Co. Jail	Florence	County	Mining, coal	1
32	Lawrence Co. Jail	Moulton	County	Mining, coal	1
33	Lee Co. Jail	Opelika	County	All industries	3
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
34	Limestone Co. Jail	Athens	County	Mining, coal	1
35	Lowndes Co. Jail	Hayneville	County	Farming	1
36	Macon Co. Jail	Tuskegee	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Lumber	
37	Madison Co. Jail	Huntsville	County	Mining, coal	1
38	Marengo Co. Jail	Linden	County	Mining, coal	1
39	Marshall Co. Jail	Guntersville	County	Mining, coal	1
40	Mobile Co. Jail	Mobile	County	Mining, coal	1
41	Montgomery Co. Jail	Montgomery	County	Farming	1
42	Morgan Co. Jail	Somerville	County	Mining, coal	1
43	Perry Co. Jail	Marion	County	Farming	1
44	Pickens Co. Jail	Carrollton	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
45	Pike Co. Jail	Troy	County	Mining, coal	1
46	Randolph Co. Jail	Wedowee	County	Farming	1
47	Russell Co. Jail	Seale	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
48	Shelby Co. Jail	Columbiana	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
49	Sumter Co. Jail	Livingston	County	Mining, coal	2
50	Tallapoosa Co. Jail	Dadeville	County	Farming	1
51	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail	Tuscaloosa	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
52	Walker Co. Jail	Jasper	County	Mining, coal	1
53	Wilcox Co. Jail	Camden	County	All industries	2
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
					76

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.
LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
12		12							12		12
6		6							6		6
25		25							25		25
9		9									
16		16									
18		18							18		18
13		13							13		13
8	5	13							8	5	13
4		4							4		4
10		10							10		10
5		5							5		5
2		2									
2		2									
5		5							5		5
8		8							8		8
3		3									
5		5									
5		5							5		5
4		4							4		4
7		7							7		7
3		3							3		3
4		4							4		4
5		5							5		5
38		38							38		38
2		2							2		2
3		3							3		3
2	3	5							2	3	5
1		1							1		1
48	1	49							48	1	49
7		7									
41	1	42									
25		25							25		25
1		1									
24		24									
147	20	167							147	20	167
4		4							4		4
12		12							12		12
6		6							6		6
24	7	31							24	7	31
19	7	26									
5		5									
17		17							17		17
38	8	46							38	8	46
11		11							11		11
7	1	8								1	8
4		4									
19		19							19		19
21	2	23							21	2	23
4		4							4		4
24	3	27							24	3	27
63	24	87							63	24	87
10		10							10		10
18	1	19							18	1	19
17	1	18							17	1	18
4		4									
13	1	14									
8		8							8		8
3		3							3		3
15	1	16							15	1	16
7		7									
8		8									
20	2	22							20	2	22
6		6									
14		14									
28	3	31							28	3	31
5		5							5		5
28	2	30							28	2	30
11		11									
17	2	19									
6		6							6		6
49	7	56							49	7	56
26	4	30									
23	3	26									
1,435	100	1,535	8	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
ARKANSAS.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Little Rock.....	State	All industries..... Brick..... Bricklaying, carpentering, etc..... Cigars..... Farming..... Mining, coal..... Wood-chopping.....	1 1
FLORIDA.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Live Oak	State	Naval stores.....	1
GEORGIA.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Atlanta.....	State	All industries..... Brick..... Building railroad..... Farming..... Lime..... Lumber..... Mining coal and iron ore, and making pig iron..... Mining, iron-ore.....	3 3
KENTUCKY.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Frankfort	State	All industries..... Brooms..... Building railroad..... Chairs, tables, etc..... Laundering..... Mining, coal..... Shoes..... Wagon-driving.....	1 1
LOUISIANA.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Baton Rouge ...	State	All industries..... Farming..... Repairing levee..... Repairing railroad.....	1 1
MISSISSIPPI.					
1	State Penitentiary....	Jackson	State	All industries..... Building railroad..... Farming and clearing land..... Gravel digging..... Lumber..... Wagons, furniture, brick, etc.....	1
2	Alcorn Co. Jail.....	Corinth.....	County	Farming.....	1
3	Attala Co. Jail.....	Kosciusko.....	County	Farming.....	1
4	Bolivar Co. Jail.....	Rosedale.....	County	Farming.....	1
5	Chickasaw Co. Jail.....	Houston.....	County	Farming.....	1
6	Claborne Co. Jail.....	Port Gibson.....	County	Farming.....	1
7	Clay Co. Jail.....	West Point.....	County	Farming.....	1
8	Coahoma Co. Jail.....	Friar's Point.....	County	Farming.....	1
9	Copiah Co. Jail.....	Hazlehurst.....	County	Farming.....	1
10	De Soto Co. Jail.....	Hernando.....	County	Farming.....	1
11	Grenada Co. Jail.....	Grenada.....	County	Farming.....	1
12	Hinds Co. Jail.....	Jackson.....	County	Farming.....	1
13	Holmes Co. Jail.....	Lexington.....	County	Farming.....	1
14	Issaquena Co. Jail.....	Mayersville.....	County	Farming.....	1
15	La Fayette Co. Jail.....	Oxford.....	County	Farming.....	1
16	Lee Co. Jail.....	Tupelo.....	County	Farming.....	2

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.			
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
518	.....	518	35	11	46	.....	.....	.....	553	11	564	1
75	.....	75										
38	.....	38										
40	.....	40										
230	.....	230										
60	.....	60										
75	.....	75										
518	.....	518	35	11	46	.....	.....	.....	553	11	564	
181	.....	181	50	5	55	.....	.....	.....	231	5	236	1
1,520	40	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520	40	1,560	1
480	20	500										
200	.....	200										
80	20	100										
20	.....	20										
140	.....	140										
510	.....	510										
90	.....	90										
1,520	40	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520	40	1,560	
847	25	872	135	3	138	12	.....	12	994	28	1,022	1
33	.....	33										
394	.....	394										
110	.....	110										
25	.....	25										
225	.....	225										
40	.....	40										
35	.....	35										
847	25	872	135	3	138	12	.....	12	994	28	1,022	
773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841	1
135	25	160										
91	.....	91										
547	.....	547										
773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841	
765	22	787	15	10	25	.....	.....	.....	780	32	812	1
138	.....	138										
505	12	517										
22	.....	22										
25	.....	25										
77	10	87										
10	8	18							10	8	18	2
3	1	4							3	1	4	3
9	.....	9							9	.....	9	4
15	.....	15							15	.....	15	5
14	1	15				4	.....	4	18	1	19	6
17	3	20				.....	.....	.....	17	3	20	7
11	.....	11				4	.....	4	15	.....	15	8
8	2	10							8	2	10	9
7	1	8							7	1	8	10
5	2	7							5	2	7	11
85	9	94							85	9	94	12
12	3	15							12	3	15	13
17	.....	17							17	.....	17	14
16	.....	16							16	.....	16	15
22	8	30							22	8	30	16

a See also public-account system.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Official control.	Industry.	Contractors or lessees.
	MISSISSIPPI—concluded.				
17	Leflore Co. Jail.....	Greenwood	County	Farming	1
18	Lincoln Co. Jail.....	Brookhaven	County	All industries.....	1
				Farming	
				Lumber	
19	Leflore Co. Jail.....	Columbus	County	Farming	1
20	Madison Co. Jail.....	Canton	County	Farming	1
21	Monroe Co. Jail.....	Aberdeen	County	Farming	1
22	Montgomery Co. Jail..	Winona	County	Farming	1
23	Norfolk Co. Jail.....	Macon	County	Farming	1
24	Okfuskee Co. Jail.....	Starkville	County	Farming	1
25	Panola Co. Jail.....	Batesville	County	Farming	1
26	do	Sardis	County	Farming	1
27	Pike Co. Jail.....	Magnolia	County	All industries.....	1
				Farming	
				Lumber	
28	Sunflower Co. Jail.....	Indianola	County	Farming	1
29	Tallahatchee Co. Jail..	Charleston	County	Farming	1
30	Tate Co. Jail	Senatobia	County	Farming	1
31	Tunica Co. Jail	Austin	County	Farming	1
32	Washington Co. Jail..	Greenville	County	Farming	1
33	Yazoo Co. Jail	Yazoo	County	Farming	1
					24
	NEBRASKA.				
1	State Penitentiary....	Nobesville.....	State	All industries.....	1
				Agricultural implements.....	
				Brooms and trunks	
				Clothing	
				Harnesses and collars.....	
				Laundering	
				Stone, dressed	
					1
	NEW MEXICO.				
1	Territorial Penitentiary.	Santa Fé	Territory ...	Stone, quarried, ditch-digging, etc.	
	NORTH CAROLINA.				
1	State Penitentiary....	Raleigh.....	State	Building railroad	2
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbia.....	State	Mining, phosphate.....	1
	TENNESSEE.				
1	State Penitentiary....	Nashville.....	State	All industries	1
				Farming	
				Mining, coal	
				Mining, iron ore	
				Wagons	
					1
	WASHINGTON.				
1	Territorial Penitentiary.	Seatoe	Territory...	Sashes, doors, and blinds.....	1

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Concluded.

Employed in product- ive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Total.		
Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
6		6							6		6
3	2	5							3	2	5
3	2	5									
41	13	54				2	2	4	43	15	58
20	3	23							20	3	23
26	6	32							26	6	32
12	4	16							12	4	16
12	1	13							12	1	13
18	3	21							18	3	21
18		18							18		18
10		10							10		10
10	4	14				3		3	13	4	17
1	1	2							1	1	2
1	1	2									
1		1							6		6
6		6							6		6
8		8							8		8
13	3	16							13	3	16
13		13							13		13
45	7	52				15	3	18	60	10	70
4	1	5							4	1	5
1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
84		84									
8		8									
22		22									
30		30									
19		19									
31		31									
194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
84		84	16		16				100		100
644		644	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b 644	(b)	b 644
76		76	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	d 76	(d)	d 76
1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
21		21									
579	18	597									
173	5	177									
479		479									
1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82

a For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see public-account system.

b See also public-account system.

c For convicts engaged in prison duties and idle and sick, see contract system.

d See also public-account and contract systems.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

SUMMARY.—PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM BY STATES.

State or territory.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Arizona.....	93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
California.....	774		774	231	2	233				1,005	2	1,007
Colorado.....	196		196	179	5	184	10		10	389	5	394
Connecticut.....		40	40		172	172					212	212
District of Columbia.....	166	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223
Illinois.....	49	2	51	2	8	10				91	10	101
Indiana.....	65		65	3	5	8				68	5	73
Iowa.....	204	78	282	384	23	407	12	5	17	600	106	706
Kansas.....	768		768	383	13	396	33		33	1,184	13	1,197
Kentucky.....	180		180	3	18	21		13	13	183	31	214
Maine.....	133		133	27	3	30	8		8	168	3	171
Massachusetts.....	358		358	139	46	185	109		109	606	46	652
Michigan.....	708	225	933	208	88	296	15	4	19	931	267	1,198
Minnesota.....	110	15	125	128	32	160	11	18	29	249	65	314
Missouri.....	239		239	48	50	98	8	3	6	290	53	343
Nevada.....	75		75	32		32	21	2	23	128	2	130
New Jersey.....	2,456	214	2,670	97	210	307	85	10	45	2,588	434	3,022
New York.....	1,011		1,011	687	200	887	441	117	558	2,139	817	2,956
North Carolina.....	299	40	339	72	25	97	5		5	376	65	441
Ohio.....	733	40	793	50	43	93				803	83	886
Oregon.....	40		40							40		40
Pennsylvania.....	1,624	61	1,685	1,354	536	1,890	471	60	531	3,449	657	4,106
South Carolina.....	521	20	541							521	20	541
Texas.....	2,609	42	2,651	248	8	256				2,857	45	2,902
Wisconsin.....	417	132	549	116	9	125	19		19	552	141	693
Total.....	13,888	939	14,827	4,447	1,461	5,908	1,208	232	1,440	19,543	2,632	22,175

SUMMARY.—CONTRACT SYSTEM BY STATES.

Connecticut.....	205		205	62	4	66	10		10	277	4	281
Dakota.....	55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
District of Columbia.....	104		104	53		53				157		157
Illinois.....	2,007	28	2,035	735	147	882	187	13	200	2,929	188	3,117
Indiana.....	1,150		1,150	115		115	33		33	1,288		1,288
Iowa.....	305		305	85		85	14		14	404		404
Kansas.....	249		249							249		249
Maryland.....	788		788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,591	116	1,707
Massachusetts.....	775	8	783	266	71	337	88	4	92	1,129	83	1,212
Michigan.....	785		785	292	1	293	199		199	1,268	1	1,269
Minnesota.....	318		318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411
Missouri.....	961		961	624	40	664	185	44	229	1,770	84	1,854
New Hampshire.....	114		114	10	2	12	4		4	128	2	130
New York.....	3,983	83	4,066	858	819	1,777	443	71	514	5,284	475	5,759
Ohio.....	1,280	41	1,321	684	109	793	142	53	200	2,106	208	2,314
Oregon.....	170		170	53		53	9		9	232		232
Pennsylvania.....	424	8	432	106	8	114	167	4	171	697	30	727
Rhode Island.....	162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
South Carolina.....	127	23	150	58		58	20	2	22	205	25	230
Texas.....	20		20							20		20
Vermont.....	134		134	17	9	26	5		5	156	9	165
Virginia.....	751	57	808	205	11	216				966	68	1,034
West Virginia.....	205		205	85	6	91	15		15	255	6	261
Wisconsin.....	353		353	74	13	87	16		16	443	13	456
Total.....	15,425	245	15,670	5,054	829	5,883	1,801	237	2,038	22,280	1,811	24,091

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

SUMMARY.—PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM BY STATES.

State or territory.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
California.....	252	.....	252	466	27	493	56	.....	56	774	27	801
Connecticut.....	375	.....	375	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	447	.....	447
Illinois.....	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	93
Indiana.....	.....	167	167	.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	177	177
Maine.....	65	.....	65	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	108
Massachusetts.....	925	300	1,225	965	317	1,282	169	51	220	2,059	668	2,727
Michigan.....	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	49
Missouri.....	25	50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50	75
New Hampshire.....	85	.....	85	10	16	26	.....	2	2	95	18	113
New Jersey.....	725	.....	725	326	29	355	100	.....	100	1,151	29	1,180
New York.....	890	400	1,290	104	90	194	8	2	10	1,002	492	1,494
Ohio.....	519	.....	519	278	.....	278	.....	.....	.....	797	.....	797
Pennsylvania.....	640	66	706	8	2	10	20	.....	20	668	68	736
Vermont.....	50	.....	50	20	17	37	.....	.....	.....	70	17	87
Total.....	4,693	983	5,676	2,292	505	2,797	353	58	411	7,338	1,546	8,884

SUMMARY.—LEASE SYSTEM BY STATES.

Alabama.....	1,435	100	1,535	3	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
Arkansas.....	518	.....	518	35	11	46	.....	.....	.....	553	11	564
Florida.....	181	.....	181	50	5	55	.....	.....	.....	231	5	236
Georgia.....	1,520	40	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520	40	1,560
Kentucky.....	847	25	872	135	3	138	12	.....	12	994	28	1,022
Louisiana.....	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
Mississippi.....	1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
Nebraska.....	194	.....	194	98	3	101	12	.....	12	304	3	307
New Mexico.....	84	.....	84	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
North Carolina.....	644	.....	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644	.....	644
South Carolina.....	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	76
Tennessee.....	1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49	.....	.....	.....	1,278	45	1,323
Washington.....	45	.....	45	30	.....	30	7	.....	7	82	.....	82
Total.....	8,793	811	9,104	427	85	512	73	19	83	9,293	406	9,699

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SYSTEMS.

Public-account system.....	13,888	939	14,827	4,447	1,461	5,908	1,206	232	1,440	19,543	2,682	22,175
Contract system.....	15,425	245	15,670	5,054	829	5,883	1,801	237	2,038	22,280	1,811	23,591
Piece-price system.....	4,693	983	5,676	2,292	605	2,797	358	58	411	7,338	1,546	8,884
Lease system.....	8,793	811	9,104	427	85	512	73	10	83	9,293	406	9,699
Total.....	42,799	2,478	45,277	12,220	2,880	15,100	3,435	537	3,972	58,454	5,895	64,349

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TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY SYSTEMS.

State or territory and systems of work.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>Alabama.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	1,435	100	1,535	8	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
	1,435	100	1,535	8	15	18	7	3	10	1,445	118	1,563
<i>Arizona.</i>												
Public account	93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	93		93	49		49	15		15	157		157
<i>Arkansas.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
	518		518	35	11	46				553	11	564
<i>California.</i>												
Public account	774		774	231	3	233				1,005	3	1,007
Contract												
Piece price	252		252	406	27	433	56		56	774	27	801
Lease												
	1,026		1,026	637	29	726	56		56	1,779	29	1,806
<i>Colorado.</i>												
Public account	196		196	179	5	184	10		10	385	5	390
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	196		196	179	5	184	10		10	385	5	390
<i>Connecticut.</i>												
Public account		40	40		172	172					212	212
Contract	205		205	62	4	66	10		10	377	4	381
Piece price	875		875	72		72				447		447
Lease												
	590	40	620	134	176	310	10		10	734	216	940
<i>Dakota.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
Piece price												
Lease	55		55	35	3	38				90	3	93
<i>District of Columbia.</i>												
Public account	166	30	196	7	20	27				173	50	223
Contract	104		104	53		53				157		157
Piece price												
Lease												
	270	30	300	60	20	80				330	50	380

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State or territory and systems of work.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>Florida.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
	181		181	50	5	55				231	5	236
<i>Georgia.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
	1,520	40	1,560							1,520	40	1,560
<i>Illinois.</i>												
Public account	89	2	91	2	8	10				91	10	101
Contract	2,007	23	2,030	735	147	882	187	13	200	2,029	183	3,112
Piece price	93		93							93		93
Lease												
	2,189	25	2,214	737	155	892	187	13	200	3,113	193	3,306
<i>Indiana.</i>												
Public account	65		65	3	5	8				68	5	73
Contract	1,150		1,150	115		115	33		33	1,298		1,298
Piece price		167	167		7	7		3	3		177	177
Lease												
	1,215	167	1,382	118	12	130	33	3	36	1,366	182	1,548
<i>Iowa.</i>												
Public account	204	78	282	384	23	407	12	5	17	600	106	706
Contract	805		805	85		85	14		14	404		404
Piece price												
Lease												
	509	78	587	469	23	492	26	5	31	1,004	106	1,110
<i>Kansas.</i>												
Public account	768		768	383	13	396	33		33	1,184	13	1,197
Contract	249		249							249		249
Piece price												
Lease												
	1,017		1,017	383	13	396	33		33	1,433	13	1,446
<i>Kentucky.</i>												
Public account	180		180	8	18	21		13	13	183	31	214
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	847	25	872	135	3	138	12		12	994	28	1,022
	1,027	25	1,052	138	21	159	12	13	25	1,177	59	1,236
<i>Louisiana.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841
	773	25	798	18	16	34	7	2	9	798	43	841

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State or territory and systems of work.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>Maine.</i>												
Public account	133		133	27	3	30	8		8	168	3	171
Contract												
Piece price	65		65	43		43				108		108
Lease												
	198		198	70	3	73	8		8	276	3	279
<i>Maryland.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	788		788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,591	116	1,707
Piece price												
Lease												
	788		788	561	76	637	242	40	282	1,591	116	1,707
<i>Massachusetts.</i>												
Public account	358		358	139	46	185	109		109	606	46	652
Contract	775	8	783	206	71	277	88	4	92	1,129	83	1,212
Piece price	925	300	1,225	965	317	1,282	169	51	220	2,059	668	2,727
Lease												
	2,068	308	2,376	1,370	434	1,804	366	55	421	3,794	797	4,591
<i>Michigan.</i>												
Public account	708	225	933	208	38	246	15		19	931	267	1,198
Contract	785		785	292	1	293	189		189	1,266	1	1,267
Piece price	49		49							49		49
Lease												
	1,542	225	1,767	500	39	539	204	4	208	2,240	268	2,508
<i>Minnesota.</i>												
Public account	110	15	125	128	32	160	11	18	29	249	65	314
Contract	318		318	53	10	63	29	1	30	400	11	411
Piece price												
Lease												
	428	15	443	181	42	223	40	19	59	649	76	725
<i>Mississippi.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
	1,225	98	1,323	15	10	25	28	5	33	1,268	113	1,381
<i>Missouri.</i>												
Public account	239		239	48	50	98	3	3	6	290	53	343
Contract	961		961	624	40	664	185	44	229	1,779	84	1,863
Piece price	25	50	75							25	50	75
Lease												
	1,225	50	1,275	672	90	762	188	47	235	2,085	137	2,222
<i>Nebraska.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307
	194		194	98	3	101	12		12	304	3	307

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State or territory and systems of work.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>Nevada.</i>												
Public account	75		75	82		82	21	2	23	128	2	130
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease												
	75		75	82		82	21	2	23	128	2	130
<i>New Hampshire.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	114		114	10	2	12	4		4	128	2	130
Piece price	85		85	10	16	26		2	2	95	18	113
Lease												
	199		199	20	18	38	4	2	6	223	20	243
<i>New Jersey.</i>												
Public account	2,456	214	2,670	97	210	307	85	10	45	2,588	434	3,022
Contract												
Piece price	725		725	326	29	355	100		100	1,151	29	1,180
Lease												
	3,181	214	3,395	423	239	662	185	10	145	3,739	463	4,202
<i>New Mexico.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	84		84	16		16				100		100
	84		84	16		16				100		100
<i>New York.</i>												
Public account	1,011		1,011	687	200	887	441	117	558	2,189	317	2,456
Contract	3,983	85	4,068	858	319	1,177	443	71	514	5,284	475	5,759
Piece price	890	400	1,290	104	90	194	8	2	10	1,002	492	1,494
Lease												
	5,884	485	6,369	1,649	609	2,258	892	190	1,082	8,425	1,284	9,709
<i>North Carolina.</i>												
Public account	299	40	339	72	25	97	5		5	376	65	441
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	644		644							644		644
	943	40	983	72	25	97	5		5	1,020	65	1,085
<i>Ohio.</i>												
Public account	753	40	793	50	43	93				803	83	886
Contract	1,280	41	1,321	684	109	793	142	58	200	2,106	208	2,314
Piece price	519		519	278		278				797		797
Lease												
	2,552	81	2,633	1,012	152	1,164	142	58	200	3,706	291	3,997
<i>Oregon.</i>												
Public account	40		40							40		40
Contract	170		170	58		58	9		9	232		232
Piece price												
Lease												
	310		310	58		58	9		9	272		272

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

State or territory and systems of work.	Employed in pro- ductive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>												
Public account	1,624	61	1,685	1,354	536	1,890	471	60	531	3,449	657	4,106
Contract	424	8	432	106	8	114	167	4	171	697	20	717
Piece price	640	66	706	8	2	10	20		20	668	68	736
Lease												
	2,688	135	2,823	1,468	546	2,014	658	64	722	4,814	745	5,559
<i>Rhode Island.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
Piece price												
Lease												
	162		162	73		73	3		3	238		238
<i>South Carolina.</i>												
Public account	521	20	541							521	20	541
Contract	127	23	150	58		58	20	2	22	205	25	230
Piece price												
Lease	76		76							76		76
	724	43	767	58		58	20	2	22	802	45	847
<i>Tennessee.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
	1,251	23	1,274	27	22	49				1,278	45	1,323
<i>Texas.</i>												
Public account	2,609	42	2,651	248	3	251				2,857	45	2,902
Contract	20		20							20		20
Piece price												
Lease												
	2,629	42	2,671	248	3	251				2,877	45	2,922
<i>Vermont.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	134		134	17	9	26	5		5	156	9	165
Piece price	50		50	20	17	37				70	17	87
Lease												
	184		184	37	26	63	5		5	226	26	252
<i>Virginia.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024
Piece price												
Lease												
	751	57	808	205	11	216				956	68	1,024
<i>Washington.</i>												
Public account												
Contract												
Piece price												
Lease	45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82
	45		45	30		30	7		7	82		82

TABLE III.—CONVICTS BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY SYSTEMS—Concluded.

State or territory and systems of work.	Employed in productive labor.			Engaged in prison duties.			Idle and sick.			Aggregate.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
<i>West Virginia.</i>												
Public account												
Contract	205		205	25	6	41	15		15	255	6	261
Piece price												
Case												
	205		205	25	6	41	15		15	255	6	261
<i>Wisconsin.</i>												
Public account	417	122	540	116	9	125	19		19	552	141	693
Contract	353		353	74	12	87	16		16	443	13	456
Piece price												
Case												
	770	122	892	190	22	212	25		25	995	154	1,149

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in productive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
Iowa	State	Penitentiary	Contract	115	.....	115
Michigan	State	Prison	Contract	169	.....	169
Minnesota	State	Prison	Contract	283	.....	283
Nebraska	State	Penitentiary	Lease	84	.....	84
				651	.....	651

BARRELS, ETC.

Illinois	State	Penitentiary	Contract	188	.....	188
Indiana	State	Prison	Contract	125	.....	125
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Contract	45	.....	45
Pennsylvania	County	Workhouse	Public account	265	.....	265
Virginia	State	Penitentiary	Contract	44	.....	44
				667	.....	667

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Colorado	State	Industrial School	Public account	5	.....	5
Connecticut	State	Prison	Contract	205	.....	205
Illinois	State	Penitentiary and Reform School	Contract	870	15	885
Indiana	State	Prison	Contract	305	.....	305
Iowa	State	Penitentiary	Contract	90	.....	90
	State	Industrial School	Public account	4	.....	4
Kansas	State	Penitentiary	Contract	27	.....	27
	United States	Military Prison	Public account	172	.....	172
Kentucky	State	Penitentiary	Lease	40	.....	40
Maryland	State and city	Penitentiary and House of Refuge	Contract	235	.....	235
Massachusetts	State and county	Prison, Jail, and House of Correction	Contract	353	.....	353
	State	Reformatory	Piece price	150	.....	150
	County	Jail and House of Correction	Public account	85	.....	85
Michigan	State	House of Correction and Reformatory	Contract	150	.....	150
	State	Reform School	Public account	8	.....	8
Missouri	State and city	Penitentiary and House of Refuge	Contract	601	.....	601
Nevada	State	Prison	Public account	64	.....	64
New Jersey	State	Prison	Piece price	130	.....	130
New York	State, county, city, and private	Prison and Protectory	Public account	424	.....	424
	State and county	Prison, Penitentiary, and Reformatory	Contract	1,611	40	1,651
	State	Industrial School	Piece price	160	.....	160
North Carolina	State	Penitentiary	Public account	50	.....	50
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Contract	50	.....	50
Pennsylvania	State, county, city, and private	Penitentiary, Prison, and House of Refuge	Public account	266	.....	266
	State	Penitentiary	Contract	283	8	291
Rhode Island	State and county	Prison and Jail	Contract	150	.....	150
South Carolina	State	Penitentiary	Contract	67	13	80
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account	21	.....	21
Vermont	State	Prison	Contract	65	.....	65
Virginia	State	Penitentiary	Contract	402	57	459
Wisconsin	State	Prison	Contract	353	.....	353
	State	Industrial School	Public account	80	.....	80
				7,476	133	7,609

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Cont'd.

BRICK.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in productive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
Arkansas.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Lease.....	75	.....	75
California.....	State.....	Prison.....	Public account.....	37	.....	37
Colorado.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Public account.....	40	.....	40
Georgia.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Lease.....	480	20	500
Illinois.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	60	.....	60
North Carolina...	City.....	House of Correction...	Public account.....	68	1	69
Oregon.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Public account.....	40	.....	40
				40	.....	40
				840	21	861

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.

Colorado.....	State.....	Industrial School.....	Public account.....	21	.....	21
Illinois.....	City.....	House of Correction.....	Public account.....	21	1	22
Indiana.....	State.....	Prison.....	Contract.....	35	.....	35
Iowa.....	State.....	Industrial School.....	Public account.....	10	.....	10
Kansas.....	United States.	Military Prison.....	Public account.....	14	.....	14
Kentucky.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Lease.....	33	.....	33
Massachusetts...	County.....	Jail and House of Correction.	Public account.....	175	.....	175
Michigan.....	State.....	Prison.....	Piece price.....	49	.....	49
Missouri.....	City.....	Workhouse.....	Piece price.....	.....	50	50
Nebraska.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Lease.....	8	.....	8
New Jersey.....	State.....	Prison.....	Piece price.....	115	.....	115
New York.....	City.....	City Home.....	Public account.....	40	.....	40
	State.....	Reformatory.....	Public account.....	145	.....	145
Ohio.....	County.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	75	8	83
	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Piece price.....	48	.....	48
	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Public account.....	50	.....	50
	State.....	Industrial School.....	Piece price.....	208	.....	208
	City.....	Workhouse and House of Correction.	Public account.....	488	40	508
Pennsylvania....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	46	.....	46
	State and county.	Prison, Workhouse, and Reform School.	Public account.....	111	50	161
	State, city, and private.	House of Refuge.....	Piece price.....	197	.....	197
West Virginia...	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	115	.....	115
				1,974	149	2,123

CARPETING.

Maryland.....	City.....	Jail.....	Contract.....	30	.....	30
Pennsylvania....	County.....	Prison.....	Public account.....	204	8	212
				234	8	242

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Kansas.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	222	.....	222
Maine.....	State.....	Prison.....	Public account.....	94	.....	94
Michigan.....	State.....	Prison.....	Contract.....	167	.....	167
Mississippi.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Lease.....	77	10	87
Ohio.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	140	.....	140
	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Piece price.....	35	.....	35
Tennessee.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Lease.....	479	.....	479
Texas.....	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Public account.....	62	.....	62
West Virginia...	State.....	Penitentiary.....	Contract.....	90	.....	90
				1,808	10	1,878

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Cont'd.
CLOTHING.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in productive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
Colorado.....	State	Industrial School	Public account	10	.....	10
Connecticut	State	Reform School	Piece price	100	.....	100
Dist. of Columbia	District	Asylum	Public account .....	.....	30	30
Illinois	State and city	Penitentiary and House of Correction	Contract	271	8	279
Indiana	State	Prison	Contract	200	.....	200
.....	State	Reformatory	Piece price .....	.....	70	70
Iowa	State	Industrial School	Public account .....	.....	75	75
Kansas	State	Penitentiary	Public account	33	.....	33
Maryland	State, city, and private	Industrial School	Contract	53	.....	53
Massachusetts.....	State and county	Reformatory, House of Industry, and House of Correction	Piece price	443	300	743
Michigan	State	Reform School and Industrial Home	Public account	50	184	234
Minnesota	City	Reformatory	Public account .....	.....	8	8
Missouri	State	Penitentiary	Contract	41	.....	41
Nebraska	State	Penitentiary	Lease	23	.....	23
New Jersey	State	Prison and Reform School	Piece price	480	.....	480
.....	County and city	Penitentiary, Jail, Workhouse, and City Home	Public account	34	207	241
New York	State	Prison	Public account	442	.....	442
.....	State	House of Reformation	Contract	523	.....	523
.....	County, city, and private	Protectory	Piece price	470	400	870
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Public account	29	.....	29
.....	City	House of Refuge	Contract	110	.....	110
.....	State	Industrial School	Piece price	80	.....	80
Pennsylvania	State, county, city, and private	Penitentiary, Prison, and House of Refuge	Piece price	443	66	509
.....	County	Prison	Public account	25	3	28
South Carolina	State	Penitentiary	Contract	60	10	70
.....	State	Penitentiary	Public account	6	20	26
Wisconsin	State	Industrial School (boys')	Public account	100	.....	100
.....	State	Industrial School (girls')	Public account	45	132	177
				4,089	1,513	5,592

FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.

Alabama	State and county	Penitentiary and Jail	Lease	364	54	418
Arkansas	State	Penitentiary	Lease	230	.....	230
Dist. of Columbia	District	Asylum	Public account	80	.....	80
Georgia	State	Penitentiary	Lease	80	20	100
Iowa	State	Penitentiary	Public account	10	.....	10
Louisiana	State	Penitentiary	Lease	125	25	160
Minnesota	State and city	Reform School and Workhouse	Public account	55	.....	55
Mississippi	State and county	Penitentiary and Jail	Lease	961	88	1,049
New Jersey	City	City Home	Public account	15	.....	15
North Carolina	State	Penitentiary	Public account	85	40	125
South Carolina	State	Penitentiary	Public account	44	.....	44
Tennessee	State	Penitentiary	Lease	21	.....	21
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account	1,145	42	1,187
Wisconsin	State	Industrial School	Public account	54	.....	54
				2,279	200	2,478

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Cont'd.

FURNITURE.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in productive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
California	State	Prison	Piece price	98	.....	98
Connecticut	State	Reform School	Piece price	275	.....	275
Dist. of Columbia	District	Reform School	Contract	104	.....	104
Illinois	City	House of Correction	Piece price	93	.....	93
Indiana	State	Prison	Contract	165	.....	165
Iowa	State	Reformatory	Piece price .....	.....	23	23
Kentucky	State	Penitentiary	Contract	100	.....	100
Maine	State	Penitentiary	Lease	110	.....	110
Massachusetts	State	Reform School	Piece price	65	.....	65
.....	State and county.	Prison, Jail, and House of Correction.	Contract	324	8	332
.....	State and county.	Workhouse, Jail, and House of Correction.	Piece price	262	.....	262
Michigan	State	House of Correction	Contract	100	.....	100
.....	State and city.	Reform School and House of Correction.	Public account	650	41	691
Missouri	City	House of Refuge	Piece price	25	.....	25
New Hampshire	State	Prison	Contract	114	.....	114
.....	State	Industrial School	Piece price	85	.....	85
New York	State, county, city, and private.	Industrial School and Protectory.	Piece price	290	.....	290
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Contract	26	.....	26
.....	State	Penitentiary	Public account	25	.....	25
Pennsylvania	State, city, and private.	Penitentiary and House of Refuge.	Public account	251	.....	251
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account	60	.....	60
Vermont	State	Reform School	Piece price	50	.....	50
Wisconsin	County	House of Correction	Public account	138	.....	138
				3,375	71	3,446

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.

California	State	Prison	Piece price	6	.....	6
Illinois	State	Penitentiary	Contract	115	.....	115
Indiana	State	Prison	Contract	20	.....	20
Kansas	United States	Military Prison	Public account	15	.....	15
Maine	State	Prison	Public account	39	.....	39
Massachusetts	State	Prison	Contract	44	.....	44
.....	State	Reformatory	Piece price	70	.....	70
Missouri	State	Penitentiary	Contract	319	.....	319
Nebraska	State	Penitentiary	Lease	30	.....	30
New York	State and county.	Prison and Penitentiary.	Contract	582	30	582
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Contract	215	.....	215
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Contract	20	.....	20
				1,425	30	1,455

IRON GOODS.

Illinois	State	Penitentiary	Contract	125	.....	125
Indiana	State	Prison	Contract	300	.....	300
Maryland	State, city, and private.	Industrial School	Contract	27	.....	27
New York	County	Penitentiary	Contract	42	7	49
Ohio	State and city.	Penitentiary and Workhouse.	Contract	274	41	315
Pennsylvania	State	Penitentiary	Contract	25	.....	25
Rhode Island	State and county.	Prison and Jail	Contract	13	.....	13
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account	313	.....	313
				1,117	48	1,165

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Cont'd.
LUMBER.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in product-ive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
Alabama	County	Jail	Lease	56	3	59
Georgia	State	Penitentiary	Lease	140		140
Mississippi	State and county.	Penitentiary and Jail ..	Lease	29		29
				225	3	228

MINING.

Alabama	State and county.	Penitentiary and Jail ..	Lease	949	43	992
Arkansas	State	Penitentiary	Lease	60		60
Georgia	State	Penitentiary	Lease	600		600
Kansas	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	260		260
Kentucky	State	Penitentiary	Lease	235		235
South Carolina ..	State	Penitentiary	Lease	76		76
Tennessee	State	Penitentiary	Lease	751	23	774
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	276		276
				3,207	66	3,273

PUBLIC WAYS.

Dist. of Columbia	District	Asylum	Public account ..	84		84
Georgia	State	Penitentiary	Lease	200		200
Kentucky	State	Penitentiary	Lease	394		394
Louisiana	State	Penitentiary	Lease	638		638
Mississippi	State	Penitentiary	Lease	136		136
Missouri	City	Workhouse	Public account ..	114		114
New Jersey	County	Jail and Workhouse ..	Public account ..	48		48
North Carolina ..	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	41		41
	State	Penitentiary	Lease	644		644
South Carolina ..	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	338		338
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	241		241
Virginia	State	Penitentiary	Contract	211		211
				3,069		3,069

PUBLIC WORKS.

Arizona	Territory	Prison	Public account ..	93		93
Kansas	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	182		182
Kentucky	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	120		120
North Carolina ..	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	83		83
South Carolina ..	State	Penitentiary	Public account ..	133		133
				611		611

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Cont'd.

STONE.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in productive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
Alabama	State	Penitentiary	Lease	66	.....	66
California	State	Prison	Public account	328	.....	328
Dakota	Territory	Penitentiary	Contract	55	.....	55
Illinois	State	Penitentiary	Contract	253	.....	253
Indiana	County	Workhouse	Public account	65	.....	65
Iowa	State	Penitentiary	Public account	180	.....	180
Kentucky	City	Workhouse	Public account	60	.....	60
Maryland	State	Penitentiary	Contract	172	.....	172
Massachusetts	County	House of Industry	Public account	98	.....	98
Missouri	City	Workhouse	Public account	125	.....	125
Nebraska	State	Penitentiary	Lease	31	.....	31
Nevada	State	Prison	Public account	11	.....	11
New Jersey	County	Penitentiary, Jail, and Workhouse	Public account	2, 298	.....	2, 298
New Mexico	Territory	Penitentiary	Lease	84	.....	84
Ohio	City	Workhouse	Public account	170	.....	170
Pennsylvania	State	House of Correction	Public account	359	.....	359
Texas	State	Penitentiary	Public account	457	.....	457
Vermont	State	House of Correction	Contract	69	.....	69
				4, 876	.....	4, 876

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

Illinois	State	Penitentiary	Contract	125	.....	125
Kansas	United States	Military Prison	Public account	14	.....	14
Maryland	State	Penitentiary	Contract	121	.....	121
Minnesota	State	Reform School	Public account	20	.....	20
New York	State	Prison and Reformatory	Contract	1, 075	.....	1, 075
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Contract	250	.....	250
Oregon	State	Penitentiary	Piece price	57	.....	57
	State	Penitentiary	Public account	13	.....	13
	State	Penitentiary	Contract	170	.....	170
				1, 845	.....	1, 845

TOBACCO.

Arkansas	State	Penitentiary	Lease	40	.....	40
Maryland	State, city, and private	Industrial school	Contract	150	.....	150
Michigan	State	Prison and House of Correction	Contract	199	.....	199
Ohio	State	Penitentiary	Contract	55	.....	55
Pennsylvania	State	Penitentiary	Piece price	50	.....	50
	State	Penitentiary	Public account	105	.....	105
	State	Penitentiary	Contract	70	.....	70
Virginia	State	Penitentiary	Contract	94	.....	94
				763	.....	763

WOODEN GOODS.

California	State	Prison	Piece price	150	.....	150
Dist. of Columbia	District	Asylum	Public account	2	.....	2
Kansas	United States	Military Prison	Public account	79	.....	79
Massachusetts	State	Prison	Contract	54	.....	54
Minnesota	State	Prison	Contract	35	.....	35
Pennsylvania	County	Prison	Public account	3	.....	3
Washington	Territory	Penitentiary	Lease	45	.....	45
				368	.....	368

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Cont'd.
MISCELLANEOUS.

State or territory.	Official control.	Institution class.	System of work.	Employed in productive labor.		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.
Arkansas.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Lease	113		113
California.....	State	Prison	Piece price.....	3		3
	State	Prison	Public account..	409		409
Colorado	State	Penitentiary and Industrial School.	Public account..	120		120
Connecticut.....	State	Industrial School	Public account..		40	40
Florida.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Lease	181		181
Georgia.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Lease	20		20
Indiana.....	State	Reformatory.....	Piece price.....		75	75
Iowa.....	State	Industrial School	Public account..		3	3
Kentucky.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Lease	85	25	60
Minnesota.....	State and city.	Reform School and Reformatory.	Public account..	35	7	42
Mississippi.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Lease	22		22
Nebraska.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Lease	19		19
New Jersey.....	City	City Home.....	Public account..	26	7	33
New York.....	State	Prison	Contract.....	125		125
Ohio.....	State and city.	Penitentiary and Workhouse.	Contract.....	115		115
	State	Penitentiary.....	Piece price.....	49		49
Pennsylvania.....	State and county.	Penitentiary and Prison.	Public account..	35		35
Texas.....	State	Penitentiary.....	Public account..	35		35
				1, 842	157	1, 699

TABLE IV.—CONVICTS BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Concl'd.

SUMMARY.

Classes of industries.	Employed in productive labor.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural implements.....	651	.....	651
Barrels, etc.....	667	.....	667
Boots and shoes.....	7,476	128	7,604
Brick.....	840	21	861
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	1,974	149	2,123
Carpeting.....	284	8	292
Carriages and wagons.....	1,866	10	1,876
Clothing.....	4,048	1,512	5,560
Farming, gardening, etc.....	2,300	209	2,509
Furniture.....	2,375	71	2,446
Harnesses and saddlery.....	1,425	30	1,455
Iron goods.....	1,117	48	1,165
Lumber.....	225	3	228
Mining.....	2,207	66	2,273
Public ways.....	2,089	.....	2,089
Public works.....	611	.....	611
Stone.....	4,876	.....	4,876
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	1,845	.....	1,845
Tobacco.....	763	.....	763
Wooden goods.....	868	.....	868
Miscellaneous.....	1,242	157	1,400
	42,790	2,478	45,277

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools?	
ALABAMA.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Wetumpka	L				Farming. Mining, coal. Stone, broken.
2	Autauga Co. Jail	Prattville	L				Lumber
3	Baldwin Co. Jail	Daphne	L				Lumber
4	Barbour Co. Jail	Clayton	L				Mining, coal. Farming
5	Bibb Co. Jail	Centreville	L				Mining, coal.
6	Blount Co. Jail	Blountville	L				Farming
7	Bullock Co. Jail	Union Sp'gs.	L				Mining, coal. Farming
8	Butler Co. Jail	Greenville	L				Mining, coal.
9	Calhoun Co. Jail	Jacksonville	L				Lumber
10	Chambers Co. Jail	La Fayette	L				Mining, coal.
11	Cherokee Co. Jail	Centre	L				Farming
12	Chilton Co. Jail	Clanton	L				Mining, coal.
13	Choctaw Co. Jail	Butler	L				Lumber
14	Clarke Co. Jail	Grove Hill	L				Farming
15	Cleburne Co Jail	Edwards- ville.	L				Mining, coal. Farming
16	Coffee Co. Jail	Elba	L				Mining, coal.
17	Colbert Co. Jail	Tuscumbia	L				Mining, coal.
18	Conecuh Co. Jail	Evergreen	L				Lumber
19	Coosa Co. Jail	Rockford	L				Farming
20	Crenshaw Co. Jail	Rutledge	L				Lumber
21	Dale Co. Jail	Ozark	L				Mining, coal.
22	Dallas Co. Jail	Selma	L				Mining, coal.
23	Elmore Co. Jail	Wetumpka	L				Farming
24	Escambia Co. Jail	Pollard	L				Lumber
25	Fayette Co. Jail	Fayette	L				Mining, coal.
26	Geneva Co. Jail	Geneva	L				Mining, coal.
27	Greene Co. Jail	Eutaw	L				Farming
28	Hale Co. Jail	Greensboro'	L				Mining, coal. Farming
29	Jefferson Co. Jail	Birmingham	L				Mining, coal.
30	Lamar Co. Jail	Vernon	L				Mining, coal.
31	Lauderdale Co. Jail	Florence	L				Mining, coal.
32	Lawrence Co. Jail	Moulton	L				Mining, coal.
33	Lee Co. Jail	Opelika	L				Farming
34	Limestone Co. Jail	Athens	L				Mining, coal.
35	Lowndes Co. Jail	Hayneville	L				Mining, coal.
36	Macon Co. Jail	Tuskegee	L				Farming
37	Madison Co. Jail	Huntsville	L				Lumber
38	Marengo Co. Jail	Linden	L				Mining, coal.
39	Marshall Co. Jail	Guntersville	L				Mining, coal.
40	Mobile Co. Jail	Mobile	L				Mining, coal.
41	Montgom'y Co. Jail	Montgomery	L				Farming
42	Morgan Co. Jail	Somerville	L				Mining, coal.
43	Perry Co. Jail	Marion	L				Farming
44	Pickens Co. Jail	Carrollton	L				Farming
45	Pike Co. Jail	Troy	L				Mining, coal.
46	Randolph Co. Jail	Wedowee	L				Farming
47	Russell Co. Jail	Seale	L				Farming
48	Shelby Co. Jail	Columbiana	L				Mining, coal. Farming
49	Sumter Co. Jail	Livingston	L				Mining, coal.
50	Tallapoosa Co. Jail	Dadeville	L				Farming
51	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail	Tuscaloosa	L				Farming

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
			\$17,400 00	104	11	115	115
			192,000 00	355		855	355
			5,000 00	66		66	66
			2,800 00	7	8	10	12
			1,000 00	3		3	4
			3,300 00	6		6	6
			775 00	4		4	5
			11,400 00	21		21	21
			2,480 00	12		12	16
			8,255 00	6		6	6
			1,800 00	9		9	12
			8,620 00	16		16	16
			6,000 00	18		18	24
			10,000 00	13	5	18	18
			1,550 00	8		8	10
			2,170 00	4		4	4
			8,200 00	10		10	13
			620 00	8		8	4
			1,100 00	2		2	2
			2,700 00	5		5	5
			620 00	3		3	4
			2,700 00	5		5	5
			2,700 00	5		5	5
			2,200 00	4		4	4
			2,250 00	7		7	9
			629 00	3		3	4
			1,250 00	4		4	5
			2,700 00	5		5	5
			20,500 00	38		38	38
			620 00	3		3	4
			1,000 00	3		3	4
			2,700 00	2	3	5	5
			550 00	1		1	1
			1,395 00	7		7	9
			22,750 00	41	1	42	43
			155 00	1		1	1
			13,000 00	24		24	24
			90,600 00	147	20	167	167
			2,200 00	4		4	4
			6,500 00	12		12	12
			3,250 00	6		6	6
			4,800 00	19	7	26	34
			2,700 00	5		5	5
			9,200 00	17		17	17
			8,800 00	38	3	41	54
			1,500 00	7	1	8	10
			1,240 00	4		4	5
			10,300 00	19		19	19
			12,500 00	21	2	23	23
			2,200 00	4		4	4
			20,000 00	34	3	37	37
			16,540 00	63	24	87	116
			5,500 00	10		10	10
			3,500 00	18	1	19	25
			775 00	4		4	5
			7,200 00	13	1	14	14
			4,340 00	8		8	8
			620 00	3		3	4
			1,490 00	7	1	8	10
			4,340 00	8		8	8
			7,430 00	6	2	8	10
			7,600 00	14		14	14
			16,800 00	28	3	31	31
			880 00	5		5	6
			1,085 00	11		11	14
			10,300 00	17	2	19	19

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TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools?	
ALABAMA—concl'd.							
52	Walker Co. Jail...	Jasper.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....	Mining, coal.....
53	Wilcox Co. Jail...	Camden.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming..... Mining, coal.....
ARIZONA.							
1	Territorial Prison..	Yuma.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Building and repairing prison.
ARKANSAS.							
1	State Penitentiary..	Little Rock..	L.....	.....	.....	.....	Brick..... Bricklaying, carpentering, etc. Cigars..... Farming..... Mining, coal..... Wood-chopping.....
CALIFORNIA.							
1	State Prison.....	Folsom.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and dressed
2	State Prison.....	San Quentin	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Furniture..... Harnesses..... Leather, tanning..... Sashes, doors, and blinds..... Bags, jute..... Brick.....
COLORADO.							
1	State Penitentiary..	Cañon City..	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brick.....
2	State Industrial School.	Golden.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Lime..... Bone ash..... Brooms..... Clothing..... Shoes.....
CONNECTICUT.							
1	State Prison.....	Wethersfield	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes.....
2	State Reform School.	Meriden.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
3	Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Shirts..... Boxes, paper.....
DAKOTA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Sioux Falls.	C't..	T. and C.	C.....	C.....	Stone, dressed.....
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.							
1	Washington Asy- lum.	Washington	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for inmates)..... Coffins..... Farming..... Grading and cleaning streets..... Cane-seating chairs.....
2	Reform School.....	Washington	C't..	.....	.....	.....
FLORIDA.							
1	State Penitentiary..	Live Oak...	L.....	.....	.....	.....	Naval stores.....
GEORGIA.							
1	State Penitentiary..	Atlanta.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....	Brick..... Building railroad..... Farming..... Lime.....

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$3,250 00	6	6	6	6	52
			5,950 00	26	30	40	40	58
			14,000 00	23	4	26	26	
			636,240 00	1,485	100	1,535	1,646	
			25,000 00	93	93	125	125	1
			26,000 00	75	75	65	65	1
			23,250 00	38	38	30	30	
			50,000 00	40	40	40	40	
			64,000 00	230	230	230	230	
			37,200 00	60	60	50	50	
			30,000 00	75	75	65	65	
			230,450 00	518	518	480	480	
			21,020 00	328	328	283	283	1
Fine, medium, and common.			43,277 87	93	93	30	30	2
Common			17,500 00	6	6	3	3	
			9,000 00	3	3	2	2	
All grades			225,000 00	150	150	60	60	
			101,318 52	409	409	200	200	
Common			4,075 04	37	37	19	19	
			421,191 43	1,026	1,026	597	597	
Common			10,000 00	40	40	20	20	1
Common building			20,000 00	110	110	55	55	
			1,216 26	10	10	2	2	2
Medium and best			9,118 28	21	21	4	4	
Medium			3,291 90	10	10	2	2	
Common			2,248 60	5	5	1	1	
			45,875 04	196	196	84	84	
Second grade			109,000 00	205	205	95	95	1
All grades	114,000		50,800 00	275	275	205	205	2
Second and third grade..	8,820	Dosen	21,720 00	100	100	75	75	
	277,716		14,550 00	40	40	30	30	3
			196,070 00	580	40	620	405	
			11,577 36	55	55	10	10	1
Common	3,700	Articles	1,000 00	30	30	23	23	1
Common	444		666 00	2	2	2	2	
			3,367 42	80	80	60	60	
			25,193 00	84	84	63	63	
Medium	4,300		1,020 05	104	104	40	40	2
			82,146 47	270	30	800	188	
			100,000 00	181	181	271	271	1
			172,000 00	480	20	500	500	1
			62,000 00	200	200	200	200	
			18,000 00	80	20	100	100	
			7,000 00	20	20	20	20	

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools†	
GEORGIA—concl'd.							
	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber..... Mining, coal and iron ore (and making pig-iron). Mining, iron ore.....
ILLINOIS.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Joliet.....	C't.	C.....	C.....	C.....	Barrels, etc..... Boots and shoes..... Fence wire, barbed..... Harnesses and saddlery..... Hosiery and overalls..... Stone and marble (dressed) and monuments.....
2	Southern Peniten- tiary.	Chester....	C't.	S.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes..... Brick..... Hollow ware.....
3	State Ref. School ..	Pontiac.....	C't.	S.....	C.....	C.....	Shoes, women's and girls'
4	House of Correction	Chicago.....	C't. P. A. P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery..... Brick..... Cane-seating chairs.....
5	House of Correction	Peoria.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brick..... Brooms.....
INDIANA.							
1	State Prison (north)	Michigan City.	C't.	C.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Chairs and baby cradles..... Hosiery and cloth goods..... Hoses, pork and lard.....
2	State Prison (south)	Jefferson- ville.	C't.	C.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes..... Brooms..... Hardware, fancy..... Saddle-trees..... Cane-seating chairs..... Family sewing..... Laundering..... Overalls and shirts..... Toeing stockings..... Stone, broken.....
3	Reformatory Insti- tution.	Indianapolis	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Marion Co. Work- house.	Indianapolis	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Fort Madi- son.	C't.	C.....	C.....	C.....	Agricultural implements..... Boots and shoes..... Chairs..... Farming..... Stone, dressed..... Brooms..... Shoes..... Clothing, girls'..... Fancy goods.....
2	Penitentiary.....	Anamosa...	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Industrial School (boys' dep't).	Eldora.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Industrial School (girls' dep't).	Mitchellville	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Leavenworth	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Building and repairing prison. Clothing (for convicts)..... Mining, coal..... Boots and shoes..... Wagons.....
			C't.	S.....	C.....	C.....	.....

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
			\$34,000 00	140		140	140
			142,000 00	510		510	510
			25,000 00	90		90	90
			460,000 00	1,520	40	1,560	1,560
Standard	372,000		875,000 00	188		188	125
Medium to fine	494,000	Pairs	1,180,000 00	480		480	330
First class	6,000	Tons.	318,000 00	123		123	100
First class			149,000 00	115		115	78
Medium	(a)	(a)	98,000 00	54		54	58
			500,000 00	253		253	202
Medium	245,000	Pairs	350,000 00	225	15	240	180
Good	5,000,000		25,000 00	60		60	45
First quality			610,000 00	125		125	90
Medium	160,000	Pairs	150,000 00	165		165	165
First grade	249,600	Pairs	24,800 00	217	8	225	150
Second grade	3,547,500		17,737 50	46		46	30
First grade	150,000		76,890 00	93		93	62
No. 1	1,250,000		6,258 00	22	1	23	15
No. 1	1,800	Dozen	3,600 00	21		21	15
			3,284,267 50	2,189	25	2,214	1,625
Second class	210,000	Pairs	297,716 40	130		130	130
Medium	(c)	(c)	168,000 00	165		165	165
Coarse and strong	(d)	(d)	205,293 92	200		200	200
First class	179,975		174,497 50	125		125	125
Second class	156,500	Pairs	275,000 00	175		175	175
All grades	15,650	Dozen	31,300 00	35		35	35
First class			390,000 00	300		300	300
Good	2,817	Dozen	10,000 00	20		20	20
Medium	8,143		5,480 00		22	22	22
Good			2,600 00		25	25	25
Good	6,175	Dozen	5,200 00		75	75	75
Common	(e)	(e)	3,085 50	33		33	33
Medium	197	Dozen	147 75	12		12	12
Common	1,464	Cubic yards	2,600 30	65		65	50
			1,570,901 37	1,215	167	1,382	1,367
Good	447,768	Articles	120,590 00	115		115	95
First class, heavy	60,000	Pairs	161,000 00	90		90	75
Medium and low	10,000	Dozen	100,000 00	100		100	85
			2,000 00	10		10	5
	1,000	Car loads	15,000 00	180		180	125
Good	600	Dozen	1,575 00	10		10	4
Good	165	Pairs	165 00	4		4	1
Common	625	Suits	3,547 50		75	75	10
			100 00		3	3	1
			403,977 50	509	78	587	401
Coarse	2,000	Suits	158,000 00	182		182	170
			24,964 72	32		32	24
	1,239,844	Bushels	85,630 06	260		260	225
Good	25,500	Pairs	70,125 00	27		27	20
Good	12,000		720,000 00	222		222	167

a 420,000 pairs of half-hose and 84,000 pairs of overalls.

b Manufactured during five months.

c 167,616 chairs and 4,632 cradles.

d 31,300 pairs of socks, 64,775 pairs of mitts, 7,825 pairs of leggings, and 28,040 caps.

e 630 pairs of overalls and 9 dozen shirts.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; CL, City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools†	
KANSAS—concluded.							
2	U. S. Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth.	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes Boxes, benches, crates, etc. Brooms Harnesses and saddlery Tin and sheet-iron ware
KENTUCKY.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort ..	L ..	.....	.....	.....	Brooms Building railroad Chairs, tables, etc. Laundering Mining, coal Shoes Wagon-driving Building prison Stone, quarried
2	City Workhouse...	Louisville ..	P. A. P. A.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
LOUISIANA.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Baton Rouge	L ..	.....	.....	.....	Farming Repairing levee Repairing railroad
MAINE.							
1	State Prison	Thomaston .	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carriages and sleighs..... Harnesses Cane-seating chairs.....
2	State Reform School.	Cape Elizabeth.	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
MARYLAND.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore...	C't..	C	C	C	Marble, dressed Shoes, women's and girls' Stoves and hollow ware Shoes, men's and boys' Cigars Clothing, men's and boys' Mouldings, iron Carpeting (Napier matting)...
2	House of Refuge ..	Carroll.....	C't..	C	C	C .....	.....
3	St. Mary's Industrial School.	Carroll	C't..	C	C	C .....	.....
4	City Jail.....	Baltimore...	C't.	(a)	C	C .....	.....
MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	State Prison	Charlestown	C't..	S	C	C	Beds, spring and mantel..... Boots and shoes Harnesses Mouldings, wooden Cane-seating chairs Boots and shoes, men's and boys' Harnesses and saddlery Pantalons Clothing, knit goods, and laundering.
2	State Workhouse..	Bridgewater	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Reformatory.....	Concord	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Sherborn ...	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield ...	C't..	C	Co. and o.	C	Shoes, women's, girls', boys', and children's.
6	Jail and House of Correction for Bristol Co.	New Bedford	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes, men's.....
7	Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Lawrence...	C't..	Co.....	.....	C	Shoes (women's) and boot heels

a Hand-looms used.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Coarse.....	80,828	Pairs.....	\$161,658 00	172	.....	172	138	2
Good.....	26,000		25,000 00	79	.....	79	70	
Good.....	(a)	(a)	5,200 00	14	.....	14	11	
Good.....			12,000 00	15	.....	15	12	
			8,000 00	14	.....	14	11	
			1,270,575 77	1,017	.....	1,017	848	
			30,000 00	33	.....	33	33	1
			152,000 00	394	.....	394	894	
			18,000 00	110	.....	110	110	
			1,380 00	.....	25	25	25	
			175,000 00	235	.....	235	235	
			24,000 00	40	.....	40	40	
			10,000 00	35	.....	35	35	
			87,200 00	120	.....	120	120	
Common.....	8,593	Cubic yards	11,581 86	60	.....	60	45	2
			460,061 86	1,027	25	1,052	1,037	
			56,000 00	135	25	160	160	1
			42,000 00	91	.....	91	91	
			264,000 00	547	.....	547	547	
			352,000 00	773	25	798	798	
First class.....	(b)	(b)	45,000 00	94	.....	94	63	1
First class.....	1,095	Sets.....	27,000 00	39	.....	39	26	
All grades (first mostly).	38,461		11,700 00	65	.....	65	45	2
			83,700 00	198	.....	198	134	
Best.....	300,000	Feet.....	150,000 00	172	.....	172	115	1
Medium.....	175,000	Pairs.....	125,000 00	129	.....	129	86	
Fair.....	(c)	(c)	120,000 00	121	.....	121	80	
Medium.....	d 8,000	Pairs.....	12,000 00	106	.....	106	53	2
Medium.....	5,000,000		75,000 00	150	.....	150	85	3
Medium.....	7,000	Suits.....	50,000 00	53	.....	53	30	
Medium.....	250	Tons.....	15,000 00	27	.....	27	18	
Low grade.....	60,000	Yards.....	20,000 00	30	.....	30	20	4
			574,000 00	788	.....	788	487	
Medium to first class.....			71,415 70	141	.....	141	75	1
Medium.....				100	.....	100	50	
First class.....				44	.....	44	18	
First class.....			7,584 30	54	.....	54	25	
Medium.....	68,820		16,750 00	08	.....	68	54	2
Medium and cheap.....	119,832	Pairs.....	199,720 00	150	.....	150	120	3
Medium.....	22,164	Articles.....	66,250 00	70	.....	70	56	
Medium.....	13,128	Pairs.....	52,512 00	80	.....	80	64	
First class.....			23,250 00	.....	235	235	150	4
Medium.....	84,600	Pairs.....	77,550 00	55	.....	55	35	5
Medium.....	28,601	Pairs.....	29,239 36	85	.....	85	68	6
Medium.....	(e)	(e)	28,800 00	90	.....	90	56	7

a 357 sets of harness and other material.

b 220 carriages and 152 sleighs.

c 8,505 stoves and 400,000 pounds of hollow ware.

d Contract work done only three months.

e 30,600 pairs of shoes and 3,000 cases of boot heels.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools†	
	MASSACHUSETTS— concluded.						
8	Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Greenfield..	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
9	Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Springfield..	C't..	.....	.....	C.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
10	Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Northamp- ton.	C't..	.....	.....	C.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
11	Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge..	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brushes.....
12	Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk Co.	Dedham.....	C't..	.....	.....	C.....	Cane-seating and backing chairs.
13	Jail and House of Correction for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
14	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
15	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Worcester....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
16	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island..	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Pantaloons, shirts, and overalls.
17	House of Cor. for Suffolk Co.	South Boston.	P. A. P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Stone, dressed.....
18	House of Correc'n.	Ipswich.....	C't..	Co.....	C.....	C.....	Pantaloons, shirts, and overalls.
19	Jail and House of Correction.	Salem.....	C't..	.....	C.....	C.....	Shoes, women's.....
							Boot and shoe heels.....
	MICHIGAN.						
1	State Prison.....	Jackson.....	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Agricultural implements.....
							Cigars.....
							Wagons.....
2	State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Ionia.....	P. P. C't..	.....	C.....	C.....	Brooms.....
							Boots and shoes.....
							Chairs.....
3	Reform School.....	Lansing.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....
							Cane-seating chairs.....
							Clothing.....
4	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Shoes.....
							Dresses, millinery goods, etc.
5	House of Correction.	Detroit.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Underclothing (girls) and bedding.
							Chairs.....
	MINNESOTA.						
1	State Prison.....	Stillwater....	C't..	S. and C.	S. and C.	C.....	Sashes, doors, and blinds.....
2	State Reform School.	St. Paul.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Threshing machines.....
							Greenhouse products.....
							Tinware.....
3	Workhouse.....	St. Paul.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Toys, children's.....
4	Bethany Home....	Minneapolis	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Farming.....
							Clothing (for inmates).....
							Laundrying.....

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Common	30,000	.....	\$6,800 00	22	.....	22	22 8
Medium	150,000	.....	43,000 00	92	8	100	100 9
Medium	20,000	.....	7,000 00	16	.....	16	16 10
All grades.....	45,336	Dozen	57,679 84	175	.....	175	100 11
First class.....	80,000	.....	33,500 00	75	.....	75	75 12
First class.....	4,000	.....	4,100 00	11	.....	11	11 13
Common.....	41,608	.....	20,400 00	47	.....	47	47 14
Common	91,809	.....	42,400 00	114	.....	114	114 15
.....	.....	.....	30,400 00	115	65	180	90 16
First class.....	1,360,434	Articles	23,500 00	98	.....	98	49
.....	.....	.....	51,000 00	248	.....	248	150 17
Low grade.....	108,000	Pairs	75,600 00	47	.....	47	16 18
Medium	7,500	Cases	12,000 00	61	.....	61	22 19
.....	.....	.....	979,451 20	2,058	308	2,366	1,583
Fair .....	.....	.....	280,000 00	169	.....	169	100
Common .....	.....	.....	130,000 00	74	.....	74	50
Fair .....	.....	.....	300,000 00	167	.....	167	110
Medium and common...	20,000	Dozen	39,000 00	49	.....	49	30
Medium and common...	.....	.....	45,000 00	150	.....	150	100
Medium and common...	.....	.....	28,778 00	100	.....	100	75
Common .....	.....	.....	35,900 00	125	.....	125	90
Common	38,000	.....	12,544 48	212	.....	212	80
Common	600	Suits	3,350 00	50	.....	50	19
Common	600	Pairs	1,200 00	8	.....	8	3
Medium	2,439	Articles	1,600 00	.....	37	37	10
Medium	9,670	Articles	6,400 00	.....	147	147	30
Common.....	291,238	.....	208,863 14	438	41	479	350
.....	.....	.....	1,087,735 62	1,542	225	1,767	1,047
Finest grades.....	.....	.....	50,000 00	35	.....	35	30
Medium .....	.....	.....	195,600 00	283	.....	283	250
.....	.....	.....	1,349 75	5	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	3,785 02	20	.....	20	3
.....	.....	.....	3,887 35	35	.....	35	6
.....	.....	.....	1,711 45	50	.....	50	12
.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	8	8	3
.....	.....	.....	369 35	.....	7	7	2
.....	.....	.....	267,602 92	428	15	443	307

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L, Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools†	
MISSISSIPPI.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Jackson	L				Building railroad Farming and clearing land.... Gravel digging Lumber Wagons, furniture, brick, etc.
2	Alcorn Co. Jail	Corinth.....	L				Farming
3	Attala Co. Jail.....	Kosciusko... L					Farming
4	Bolivar Co. Jail	Rosedale.... L					Farming
5	Chickasaw Co. Jail	Houston..... L					Farming
6	Claiborne Co. Jail	Port Gibson L					Farming
7	Clay Co. Jail	West Point.. L					Farming
8	Coahoma Co. Jail	Friar's Point L					Farming
9	Copiah Co. Jail	Hazlehurst .. L					Farming
10	De Soto Co. Jail	Hernando.... L					Farming
11	Grenada Co. Jail	Grenada..... L					Farming
12	Hinds Co. Jail	Jackson..... L					Farming
13	Holmes Co. Jail	Lexington... L					Farming
14	Issaquena Co. Jail	Mayersville. L					Farming
15	La Fayette Co. Jail	Oxford..... L					Farming
16	Lee Co. Jail	Tupelo..... L					Farming
17	Leflore Co. Jail	Greenwood... L					Farming
18	Lincoln Co. Jail	Brookhaven L					Farming
19	Lowndes Co. Jail ..	Columbus... L					Lumber
20	Madison Co. Jail...	Canton..... L					Farming
21	Monroe Co. Jail ..	Aberdeen.... L					Farming
22	Montgom'y Co. Jail ..	Winona..... L					Farming
23	Noxubee Co. Jail ..	Macon..... L					Farming
24	Oktibbeha Co. Jail ..	Starkville... L					Farming
25	Panola Co. Jail ..	Batesville... L					Farming
26	do	Sardis..... L					Farming
27	Pike Co. Jail	Magnolia.... L					Farming
28	Sunflower Co. Jail ..	Indianola... L					Lumber
29	Tallahatchee Co. Jail ..	Charleston.. L					Farming
30	Tate Co. Jail	Senatobia... L					Farming
31	Tunica Co. Jail ..	Austin..... L					Farming
32	Washington Co. Jail ..	Greenville... L					Farming
33	Yazoo Co. Jail	Yazoo..... L					Farming
MISSOURI.							
1	State Penitentiary	Jefferson City.	C't..	C	C	C	Boots and shoes..... Harnesses and saddlery..... Overalls
2	House of Refuge ..	St. Louis ...	C't..	Cl	Cl	C	Saddle-trees
3	Workhouse.....	St. Louis....	P. P. P.A.				Shoes, women's and children's. Cane-seating chairs..... Grading streets..... Stone, quarried
			P. P.				Brush-drawing
NEBRASKA.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville..	L				Agricultural implements..... Brooms and trunks
							Clothing
							Harnesses and collars..... Laundering
							Stone, dressed

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$82,000 00	136	.....	136	176	1
			156,000 00	605	12	517	677	
			8,000 00	22	.....	22	28	
			10,000 00	25	.....	25	32	
			68,000 00	77	10	87	87	
			3,400 00	10	3	13	16	2
			800 00	3	1	4	5	3
			1,675 00	9	.....	9	9	4
			4,650 00	15	.....	15	20	5
			2,800 00	14	1	15	15	6
			4,500 00	17	3	20	26	7
			2,050 00	11	.....	11	11	8
			1,700 00	8	2	10	10	9
			1,400 00	7	1	8	8	10
			1,150 00	5	2	7	7	11
			12,900 00	35	9	44	60	12
			2,550 00	12	3	15	15	13
			3,950 00	17	.....	17	17	14
			3,900 00	16	.....	16	21	15
			6,000 00	22	3	25	33	16
			1,880 00	6	.....	6	8	17
			300 00	.....	2	2	2	18
			900 00	3	.....	3	3	
			11,600 00	41	13	54	68	19
			7,800 00	20	3	23	35	20
			8,600 00	36	6	42	58	21
			3,500 00	12	4	16	21	22
			3,200 00	13	1	14	18	23
			4,900 00	18	3	21	28	24
			1,880 00	10	.....	10	10	25
			2,290 00	10	4	14	14	26
			100 00	.....	1	1	1	27
			250 00	1	.....	1	1	
			1,120 00	6	.....	6	6	28
			1,500 00	8	.....	8	8	29
			2,740 00	13	3	16	16	30
			2,420 00	13	.....	13	13	31
			9,130 00	45	7	52	52	32
			850 00	4	1	5	5	33
			442,405 00	1,225	98	1,323	1,640	
Medium	412,400	Pairs	765,003 00	516	.....	516	844	1
Assorted			150,000 00	154	.....	154	103	
Low and medium	67,000	Pairs	45,000 00	41	.....	41	27	
Staple			175,000 00	165	.....	165	110	
Medium fine	120,000	Pairs	150,000 00	65	.....	65	50	2
Medium	13,000		10,000 00	25	.....	25	13	
			23,086 10	114	.....	114	114	3
			19,933 97	125	.....	125	125	
Common			4,000 00	.....	50	50	80	
			1,342,020 07	1,225	50	1,275	916	
			68,000 00	84	.....	84	84	1
			4,000 00	8	.....	8	8	
			15,000 00	22	.....	22	22	
			27,000 00	30	.....	30	30	
			6,000 00	19	.....	19	19	
			28,000 00	31	.....	31	31	
			148,000 00	194	.....	194	194	

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools†	
NEVADA.							
1	State Prison	Carson City.	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes..... Stone, quarried and dressed.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1	State Prison.	Concord.....	C't..	S. and o.	C.....	C.....	Bedsteads.....
2	State Industrial School.	Manchester.	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.....
NEW JERSEY.							
1	State Prison	Trenton.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove. Collars, cuffs, shirts, and laundering. Hosiery..... Pantaloons (coarse) and working shirts. Shoes, men's, girls', and children's. Shirts.....
2	State Reform School.	Jamesburg.	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for convicts).....
3	Essex Co. Penitentiary.	Caldwell....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and crushed.....
4	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus ...	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for convicts)..... Repairing roads.....
5	Newark City Home.	Verona	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and crushed.. Bricklaying, carpentering, etc. Brushes, shoe and horse..... Clothing..... Farming..... Toys, furniture, etc.....
NEW MEXICO.							
1	Territorial Penitentiary.	Santa Fé....	L...	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried, ditch-dig- ging, etc.
NEW YORK.							
1	Auburn Prison	Auburn	P. A. C't..	..... C.....	..... C.....	..... C.....	Shoes, men's..... Hames, wooden..... Horse collars.....
2	Sing Sing State Prison.	Sing Sing ...	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes, men's..... Laundering..... Stoves.....
3	Clinton Prison.....	Dannemora....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Clothing, men's and boys'....
4	State Reformatory.	Elmira.....	C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's. Hollow ware..... Brooms.....
5	H. of Ref. for Juv.	New York..	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Brushes, scrub and shoe.....
6	State Industrial School.	Rochester ..	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, woollen and cotton .. Cane and flag seating chairs ..
7	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester	P. A. P. P.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	Shoes, women's..... Shoes, men's and boys'..... Cane-seating chairs..... Hosiery, woollen and cotton..
8	Albany Co. Penitentiary.	Albany	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Shirts..... Brushes, scrub, shoe, etc..... Shoes, women's and boys'.....
9	Erie Co. Peniten'y.	Buffalo	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Hardware, saddlery.....
10	Kings Co. Peniten'y.	Brooklyn ..	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Shoes, men's and women's.....
11	Monroe Co. Pen'y.	Rochester ..	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Shoes, men's and women's.....
12	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.	Syracuse ...	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Bolts, iron..... Hardware, saddlery.....

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Common			\$18,605 65	64	.....	64	25	1
			7,766 37	11	.....	11	5	
			21,372 02	75	.....	75	30	
Common hard wood	46,500		100,000 00	114	.....	114	80	1
Common Grecian frames	66,500		14,000 00	85	.....	85	69	2
			114,000 00	199	.....	199	149	
Common	345,600		34,560 00	115	.....	115	99	1
Common	(a)	(a)	232,084 40	250	.....	250	180	
Common	72,000	Pairs	10,800 00	60	.....	60	52	
Low grade	216,000	Pieces	129,000 00	70	.....	70	60	
Common	120,000	Pairs	180,000 00	130	.....	130	111	
Low grade			15,000 00	100	.....	100	92	2
	(b)	(b)	970 20	34	9	43	30	3
	18,000	Cubic yards ..	23,400 00	134	180	134	100	
			15,000 00	.....	.....	180	100	4
			10,000 00	48	.....	48	28	
	300,000	Cubic yards ..	360,000 00	2,159	.....	2,159	1,076	
			300 00	20	.....	20	10	5
	3,844	Dozen	4,343 72	40	.....	40	20	
			800 00	15	18	13	8	
			3,100 00	15	.....	15	10	
			250 00	6	7	13	9	
			1,019,608 32	3,181	214	3,395	1,985	
			16,000 00	84	.....	84	63	1
Medium	119,430	Pairs	235,785 76	174	.....	174	130	1
Medium	38,035	Pairs	35,000 00	36	.....	36	27	
Medium	18,908		48,215 00	56	.....	56	42	
Common	648,800	Pairs	862,400 00	202	.....	202	219	2
Medium	65,000	Dozen	300,000 00	125	.....	125	98	
Best	60,396		603,960 00	895	.....	895	673	3
Common	65,000	Suits	328,714 19	442	.....	442	288	
Medium	150,000	Pairs	225,000 00	143	.....	143	95	4
Medium	2,400	Tons	120,000 00	180	.....	180	120	
Medium	11,000	Dozen	19,328 54	25	.....	25	19	
Common	475,000		46,028 99	130	.....	130	90	
Medium	156,000	Dozen	278,000 00	523	.....	523	393	5
All grades	32,000		12,800 00	140	.....	140	70	6
Medium	98,600	Pairs	163,800 00	100	.....	100	80	
Medium	87,939	Pairs	90,188 50	250	.....	250	160	7
Medium	79,920		20,000 00	120	.....	120	80	
Medium	53,098	Dozen	58,400 00	470	.....	470	312	
Medium	16,947	Dozen	84,760 00	.....	400	400	264	
Common	38,000	Dozen	54,000 00	75	8	83	56	8
Medium	770,000	Pairs	577,500 00	475	.....	475	316	
Medium	1,590	Tons	350,000 00	350	18	368	276	9
Medium	1,078,000	Pairs	1,347,500 00	561	40	501	444	10
Medium	150,000	Pairs	240,000 00	150	.....	150	100	11
Best	645	Tons	45,000 00	42	7	49	33	12
Best	475	Tons	95,000 00	90	12	102	68	
			6,226,320 98	5,884	485	6,369	4,449	

a 288,000 shirts, 1,872,000 partly made collars, 648,000 cuffs, 288,000 cuffs button-holed, and 864,000 collars button-holed.

b 473 pairs of pantaloons, 540 shirts, and 145 coats; valued at \$543 94, \$216 00, and \$210 25, respectively.

c Value of shirts made and laundered.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Fr., Private.]

Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
			Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools†	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
1 State Penitentiary.	Raleigh.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brick..... Building governor's mansion..... Building railroad..... Ditching on state lands..... Farming..... Shoes..... Building railroad.....
		L	.....	.....	.....	Building railroad.....
OHIO.						
1 Penitentiary.....	Columbus...	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Barrels, pork..... Bolts, nuts, etc..... Boots and shoes, men's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Carriage bodies, shafts, etc..... Carriages, children's..... Cigars..... Hardware, saddlery..... Harnesses..... Hollow ware and castings..... Stoves..... Tools, carpenters' and joiners'..... Brooms..... Carriage gear..... Cigars..... Hollow ware and castings..... Tools, carpenters' and joiners'..... Brooms..... Extension-table slides..... Hosiery..... Tinware..... Hosiery..... Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.....
		P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Tools, carpenters' and joiners'..... Brooms..... Carriage gear..... Cigars..... Hollow ware and castings..... Tools, carpenters' and joiners'..... Brooms..... Extension-table slides..... Hosiery..... Tinware..... Hosiery..... Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.....
		P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Tools, carpenters' and joiners'..... Brooms..... Extension-table slides..... Hosiery..... Tinware..... Hosiery..... Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.....
2 House of Refuge...	Cincinnati..	C't..	Cl.....	C.....	C.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove..... Hosiery, cotton..... Sewing-machines, "Eclipse"..... Wire goods and brushes..... Stone, quarried (and grading).....
3 Workhouse and House of Cor.	Cleveland...	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove..... Hosiery, cotton..... Sewing-machines, "Eclipse"..... Wire goods and brushes..... Stone, quarried (and grading).....
4 Boys' Industrial School	Lancaster...	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove..... Hosiery, cotton..... Sewing-machines, "Eclipse"..... Wire goods and brushes..... Stone, quarried (and grading).....
5 Workhouse.....	Cincinnati..	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove..... Hosiery, cotton..... Sewing-machines, "Eclipse"..... Wire goods and brushes..... Stone, quarried (and grading).....
		P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove..... Hosiery, cotton..... Sewing-machines, "Eclipse"..... Wire goods and brushes..... Stone, quarried (and grading).....
OREGON.						
1 State Penitentiary.	Salem.....	C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Stoves..... Brick.....
		P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Stoves..... Brick.....
PENNSYLVANIA.						
1 Eastern Peniten- tiary.	Philadelphia	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Checks, cotton..... Cigars..... Hosiery, cotton..... Brooms..... Cigars..... Iron, architectural..... Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'..... Stone.....
2 Western Peniten- tiary.	Allegheny City.	P. P. C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Checks, cotton..... Cigars..... Hosiery, cotton..... Brooms..... Cigars..... Iron, architectural..... Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'..... Stone.....
3 Philadelphia Co. House of Cor.	Holmesburg	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Checks, cotton..... Cigars..... Hosiery, cotton..... Brooms..... Cigars..... Iron, architectural..... Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'..... Stone.....
4 Reform School.....	Morganza...	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Checks, cotton..... Cigars..... Hosiery, cotton..... Brooms..... Cigars..... Iron, architectural..... Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'..... Stone.....
5 House of Refuge..	Philadelphia	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Checks, cotton..... Cigars..... Hosiery, cotton..... Brooms..... Cigars..... Iron, architectural..... Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'..... Stone.....
		P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's..... Cane-seating chairs..... Checks, cotton..... Cigars..... Hosiery, cotton..... Brooms..... Cigars..... Iron, architectural..... Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'..... Stone.....

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
First class (rough).....			\$12,725 40	40		40	40
			11,000 00	40		40	40
			6,500 00	41		41	41
			6,347 13	43		43	43
			13,714 41	85	40	125	125
Low grade.....			4,785 19	50		50	50
			200,000 00	644		644	644
			261,072 13	943	40	983	983
First class.....	40,000		36,000 00	45		45	36
First class.....			99,910 00	107		107	71
Medium (brogans).....	93,000	Pairs	62,000 00	50		50	40
Good.....	86,000		18,000 00	26		26	18
Medium.....			75,700 00	105		105	70
Good.....			31,500 00	35		35	24
Low grade.....	412,500		2,681 00	55		55	46
First class.....			135,939 00	185		185	124
Medium.....	5,200	Sets	46,500 00	80		80	20
First class.....			209,884 00	170		170	113
First class.....			60,080 00	80		80	63
First class.....			44,558 00	61		61	41
Common.....	2,600	Dozen	3,900 00	48		48	36
First class.....			825 00	35		35	26
Low grade.....	4,550,000		29,575 00	50		50	42
First class.....			6,104 00	57		57	43
First class.....			5,444 00	49		49	37
Common.....	9,000	Dozen	13,402 39	50		50	37
First class.....			50,836 13	25		25	19
Good.....			80,510 82	29		29	23
Common.....			4,332 67	13		13	10
Good.....	372,000	Pairs	78,250 00	110		110	82
Good.....			95,850 00	466	40	506	380
First class.....	37,584	Dozen	40,000 00	200		200	200
First class.....	3,000	Dozen	3,000 00	80		80	80
Good.....	3,000		37,580 00	54		54	38
First class.....	(a)	(a)	120,000 00	167	41	208	140
			26,000 00	170		170	85
			1,368,122 51	2,552	81	2,633	1,931
First class.....			108,000 00	170		170	82
Good merchantable.....	2,000,000		12,000 00	40		40	20
			120,000 00	210		210	102
Medium.....	40,354	Pairs	50,442 00	107		107	71
Medium.....	25,437		7,416 50	71		71	47
Medium.....	63,859	Yards	6,385 94	32		32	21
Common.....	1,224,300		16,243 00	105		105	70
Best.....	2,529,360	Pairs	158,085 00	365		365	244
Common.....	28,000	Dozen	50,000 00	46		46	31
Best.....	8,000,000		64,000 00	70		70	47
Medium.....	266,600	Pairs	20,000 00	25		25	17
Best.....	29,778	Perches	356,452 81	283	8	291	194
Best.....	22,778		23,822 40	359		359	238
Best.....	22,200	Dozen	25,803 68	70	50	120	90
Best.....	54,679		21,671 80	180		180	90
Medium.....	13,643	Pairs	20,464 50	67		67	34
Medium.....	78,800	Dozen	98,500 00	197		197	99
Common.....	22,000	Dozen pairs	16,500 00		66	66	33
Common.....	4,600	Pairs	13,800 00	60		60	30

a 15,000 sieves, 8,000 bird-cages, 3,000 gross of brushes of various kinds, and a great variety of other kinds of wire goods, such as rat-traps, etc.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools?	
PENNSYLVANIA—con- cluded.							
6	Berks Co. Prison...	Reading	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting, rag and ingrain .. Hosiery, cotton.....
7	Chester Co. Prison.	West Chest'r	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting
8	Delaware Co. Prison	Media	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Brooms
9	Lancaster Co. Prison.	Lancaster ..	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting, rag..... Hosiery..... Baskets
							Boots and shoes
							Carpeting, rag and jute..... Nets, fishing.....
10	Lehigh Co. Prison ..	Allentown ..	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting, rag.....
11	Montgomery Co. Prison.	Norristown ..	P. P.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, woollen and cotton ..
12	Northampton Co. Prison.	Easton.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting, rag.....
13	Northumberland Co. Prison.	Sunbury....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting
14	Philadelphia Co. Prison.	Philadelphia	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Shoes, men's.....
15	Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Pottsville...	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting, rag.....
16	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Claremont ..	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, woollen and cotton.. Barrels and kegs..... Brooms
RHODE ISLAND.							
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston....	C't..	C	C	C	Boots and shoes
							Wire goods (screens and rail- ings).
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbia ...	C't..	S. and c.	C	C	Boots and shoes
			P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery
							Building state canal
							Clothing (for convicts)
							Farming
							Repairing prison
			L ...	.....	.....	.....	Mining, phosphate
TENNESSEE.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Nashville ...	L ...	.....	.....	.....	Farming
							Mining, coal
							Mining, iron ore
							Wagons
TEXAS.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk.	P. A.	.....	.....	.....	Building railroad
							Cloth (for prison)
							Engines, boilers, pumps, etc ..
							Farming
							Furniture and lumber
							Mining, iron ore (and burning charcoal), etc.
							Pig iron and castings
							Shoes (for convicts)
							Stone, quarried
							Wagons and cotton presses.. Saddle-trees and stirrups
			C't..	S	S	S	

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C. C., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease
C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborees required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of meas- ure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Medium	58,676	Yards	\$23,470 40	23	.....	23	18	6
Common	25,437	Pairs	1,590 00	7	.....	7	5	
Best	15,419	Yards	7,709 60	25	.....	25	15	7
Best	1,008	.....	304 60	1	.....	1	1	8
Best	16,373	Yards	7,367 85	20	.....	20	15	
Common	5,436	Pairs	339 75	3	.....	3	2	
Common	387	.....	181 34	3	.....	3	2	9
Best	585	Pairs	1,485 64	12	.....	12	6	
Medium	14,578	Yards	7,810 14	32	7	39	20	
Medium	303	Yards	381 81	3	.....	3	2	
Best	12,076	Yards	5,434 20	30	.....	30	23	10
Medium	72,600	Pairs	6,050 00	18	.....	18	9	11
Medium	12,693	Yards	4,442 55	34	.....	34	22	12
Medium	25,100	Yards	9,412 50	26	.....	26	20	13
Medium	11,460	Pairs	15,757 50	80	.....	80	53	14
Best	21,886	Yards	9,850 00	14	1	15	10	15
Medium	38,064	Pairs	3,965 00	15	3	18	12	
Best	231,171	.....	219,465 84	265	.....	265	198	16
Best	18,475	Dozen	36,959 60	40	.....	40	30	
				1,317,265 85	2,688	135	2,823	1,819
Medium and low	90,000	Pairs	75,000 00	150	.....	150	65	1
				6,000 00	12	.....	12	6
				81,000 00	162	.....	162	71
All grades			150,000 00	67	13	80	80	1
Low grade			50,000 00	60	10	70	70	
.....			80,000 00	338	.....	338	338	
.....			4,457 09	6	20	26	26	
.....			10,600 00	44	.....	44	44	
.....			5,000 00	133	.....	133	133	
.....			26,560 00	76	.....	76	76	
				323,017 09	724	43	767	767
				6,500 00	21	.....	21	1
				451,500 00	579	18	597	597
				134,000 00	172	5	177	177
				550,000 00	479	.....	479	479
				1,142,000 00	1,251	23	1,274	1,274
				45,000 00	241	.....	241	1
Coarse	137,000	Yards	16,480 00	35	.....	35	35	
Good	(a)	(a)	16,187 00	60	.....	60	60	
Good			220,000 00	1,145	42	1,187	1,187	
Good			11,310 00	60	.....	60	60	
Good			85,000 00	276	.....	276	276	
Good			129,000 00	252	.....	252	252	
Coarse	9,000	Pairs	10,800 00	21	.....	21	21	
Good			40,000 00	457	.....	457	457	
Good			48,965 00	62	.....	62	62	
Good			30,000 00	20	.....	20	20	
				652,742 00	2,629	42	2,671	2,671

a 14 engines, 49 boilers, etc.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private.]

	Institution.	Location.	Syst. of work.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools †	
VERMONT.							
1	State Prison.....	Windsor....	C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Shoes, women's.....
2	House of Correc- tion.	Rutland....	C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Marble (dressed) and monu- ments.
3	Reform School.....	Vergennes..	P.P.				Cane-seating chairs.....
VIRGINIA.							
1	State Penitentiary.	Richmond ..	C't..	C.....	C.....	C.....	Barrels, etc..... Building railroad..... Shoes, women's..... Tobacco, plug and twist.....
WASHINGTON.							
1	Territorial Peni- tentiary.	Seatoo.....	L.....				Sashes, doors, and blinds.....
WEST VIRGINIA.							
1	Penitentiary.....	Moundsville	C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Brooms and leather whips..... Wagons.....
WISCONSIN.							
1	State Prison.....	Waupun....	C't..	S.....	C.....	C.....	Boots and shoes.....
2	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha..	P.A.				Boots and shoes, men's and boys'. Clothing..... Farming..... Hosiery, etc..... Clothing and fancy articles.....
3	Industrial School for Girls.	Milwaukee..	P. A.				
4	House of Correction	Milwaukee..	P. A.				Chairs.....

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor; S., State; T., Territory; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Second class	121, 170	Pairs	\$90, 837 75	65	.....	65	32 1
First class			30, 000 00	69	.....	69	35 2
First class	39, 000		7, 500 00	50	.....	50	36 3
			128, 337 75	184	.....	184	103
First class	75, 000		30, 000 00	44	.....	44	44 1
			65, 000 00	211	.....	211	211
Medium	655, 920	Pairs	631, 289 95	402	57	459	459
First class	600, 000	Pounds	60, 000 00	94	.....	94	94
			766, 289 95	751	57	808	808
			30, 000 00	45	.....	45	16 1
Best	(a)	(a)	125, 000 00	115	.....	115	87 1
Best	3, 600		150, 000 00	90	.....	90	67
			275, 000 00	205	.....	205	154
Common and medium			360, 000 00	353	.....	353	200 1
Common	19, 608	Pairs	32, 264 00	80	.....	80	40 2
Common	2, 685	Articles	5, 136 70	25	.....	25	13
			9, 000 00	54	.....	54	27
Common	55, 500	Pairs	4, 442 50	75	.....	75	37
		Articles	1, 075 81	45	132	177	22 3
Common	114, 113		35, 682 41	138	.....	138	70 4
			447, 601 42	770	132	902	409

a 28,000 dozen brooms and 15,000 dozen whips.

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.
A.—SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or territory.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Alabama.....	1,435	100	1,535	1,646	\$636,240 00
Arizona.....	93	.....	93	125	25,000 00
Arkansas.....	518	.....	518	480	230,450 00
California.....	1,026	.....	1,026	597	421,191 43
Colorado.....	196	.....	196	84	45,875 04
Connecticut.....	580	40	620	465	196,670 00
Dakota.....	55	.....	55	10	11,577 36
District of Columbia.....	270	30	300	188	32,146 47
Florida.....	181	.....	181	271	100,000 00
Georgia.....	1,520	40	1,560	1,560	460,000 00
Illinois.....	2,189	25	2,214	1,625	3,284,267 50
Indiana.....	1,215	167	1,382	1,367	1,570,901 37
Iowa.....	509	78	587	401	403,977 50
Kansas.....	1,017	.....	1,017	848	1,270,575 77
Kentucky.....	1,027	25	1,052	1,037	460,061 86
Louisiana.....	773	25	798	798	352,000 00
Maine.....	198	.....	198	134	83,700 00
Maryland.....	788	.....	788	487	573,000 00
Massachusetts.....	2,058	308	2,366	1,583	979,451 20
Michigan.....	1,542	225	1,767	1,047	1,087,735 62
Minnesota.....	428	15	443	307	257,602 92
Mississippi.....	1,225	98	1,323	1,640	442,465 00
Missouri.....	1,225	50	1,275	916	1,342,020 07
Nebraska.....	194	.....	194	194	148,000 00
Nevada.....	75	.....	75	30	21,372 02
New Hampshire.....	199	.....	199	149	114,000 00
New Jersey.....	3,181	214	3,395	1,985	1,019,608 32
New Mexico.....	84	.....	84	63	16,000 00
New York.....	5,884	485	6,369	4,449	6,236,329 88
North Carolina.....	943	40	983	983	261,072 13
Ohio.....	2,552	81	2,633	1,931	1,308,122 51
Oregon.....	210	.....	210	102	120,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	2,688	135	2,823	1,819	1,317,265 85
Rhode Island.....	162	.....	162	71	81,600 00
South Carolina.....	724	43	767	767	323,017 09
Tennessee.....	1,251	23	1,274	1,274	1,142,000 00
Texas.....	2,629	42	2,671	2,671	652,742 00
Vermont.....	184	.....	184	103	128,337 75
Virginia.....	751	57	808	808	786,289 85
Washington.....	45	.....	45	16	30,000 00
West Virginia.....	205	.....	205	154	275,000 00
Wisconsin.....	770	132	902	409	447,601 42
	42,799	2,478	45,277	35,534	28,753,999 13

B.—SUMMARY BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Agricultural implements.....	651	.....	651	529	\$684,000 00
Barrels, etc.....	667	.....	667	528	634,000 00
Boots and shoes.....	7,476	133	7,609	5,378	10,100,279 61
Brick.....	840	21	861	754	280,787 94
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	1,974	119	2,123	1,845	634,665 34
Carpeting.....	234	8	242	168	95,007 14
Carriages and wagons.....	1,366	10	1,376	1,155	1,968,790 00
Clothing.....	4,048	1,513	5,561	3,645	2,190,604 25
Farming, gardening, etc.....	3,300	269	3,569	3,817	763,515 68
Furniture.....	3,375	71	3,446	2,435	1,280,000 00
Harnesses and saddlery.....	1,425	30	1,455	1,033	1,874,400 00
Iron goods.....	1,117	48	1,165	997	1,159,007 00
Lumber.....	225	3	228	252	63,000 00
Mining.....	3,207	60	3,273	3,228	1,604,075 65
Public ways.....	3,089	.....	3,089	3,088	1,046,770 10
Public works.....	611	.....	611	601	243,547 12
Stone.....	4,876	.....	4,876	3,160	1,816,300 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	1,845	.....	1,845	1,277	1,254,125 00
Tobacco.....	763	.....	763	564	468,400 00
Wood'n goods.....	368	.....	368	205	335,431 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,342	157	1,499	1,150	752,621 23
	42,799	2,478	45,277	35,534	28,753,999 13

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Farming, gardening, etc.	364	54	418	512	\$75,315 00
Lumber.....	56	3	59	76	18,740 00
Mining.....	949	43	992	992	527,185 00
Stone.....	66	66	66	5,000 00
	1,435	100	1,535	1,646	636,240 00

ARIZONA.

Public works.....	93	93	125	\$25,000 00
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ARKANSAS.

Brick.....	75	75	65	\$26,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	230	230	230	64,000 00
Mining.....	60	.....	60	50	37,200 00
Tobacco.....	40	.....	40	40	50,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	113	.....	113	95	53,250 00
	518	.....	518	480	230,450 00

CALIFORNIA.

Brick.....	37	.....	37	19	\$4,075 04
Furniture.....	93	.....	93	30	43,277 87
Harnesses and saddlery.....	6	.....	6	3	17,500 00
Stone.....	328	.....	328	283	21,020 00
Wooden goods.....	150	.....	150	60	225,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	412	.....	412	202	110,318 52
	1,026	.....	1,026	597	421,191 43

COLORADO.

Boots and shoes.....	5	.....	5	1	\$2,248 60
Brick.....	40	.....	40	20	10,000 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	21	.....	21	4	9,118 28
Clothing.....	10	.....	10	2	3,291 90
Miscellaneous.....	120	.....	120	57	21,216 26
	196	.....	196	84	45,875 04

CONNECTICUT.

Boots and shoes.....	205	.....	205	95	\$109,000 00
Clothing.....	100	.....	100	75	21,720 00
Furniture.....	275	.....	275	205	50,800 00
Miscellaneous.....	40	40	30	14,550 00
	580	40	620	405	196,070 00

DAKOTA.

Stone.....	55	55	10	\$11,577 36
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TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Clothing		30	30	23	\$1,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	80		80	80	3,367 42
Furniture	104		104	40	1,920 05
Public ways	84		84	63	25,193 00
Wooden goods	2		2	2	666 00
	270	30	300	188	32,146 47

FLORIDA.

Miscellaneous	181		181	271	\$100,000 00
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GEORGIA.

Brick	480	20	500	500	\$172,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	80	20	100	100	18,000 00
Lumber	140		140	140	34,000 00
Mining	600		600	600	167,000 00
Public ways	200		200	200	62,000 00
Miscellaneous	20		20	20	7,000 00
	1,520	40	1,560	1,560	460,000 00

ILLINOIS.

Barrels, etc.	188		188	125	\$375,000 00
Boots and shoes	870	15	885	675	1,680,000 00
Brick	128	1	129	90	48,007 50
Brooms, brushes, etc.	21	1	22	15	3,000 00
Clothing	271	8	279	188	122,000 00
Furniture	93		93	63	76,000 00
Harnesses and saddlery	115		115	78	148,000 00
Iron goods	125		125	100	318,000 00
Stone	253		253	202	500,000 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	125		125	90	10,000 00
	2,189	25	2,214	1,625	3,284,367 50

INDIANA.

Barrels, etc.	125		125	125	\$174,007 50
Boots and shoes	305		305	305	672,725 50
Brooms, brushes, etc.	35		35	35	21,000 00
Clothing	200	70	270	270	211,337 47
Furniture	165	22	187	187	178,000 00
Harnesses and saddlery	20		20	20	10,000 00
Iron goods	300		300	300	300,000 00
Stone	65		65	50	2,000 00
Miscellaneous		75	75	75	5,200 00
	1,215	167	1,382	1,367	1,670,961 97

IOWA.

Agricultural implements	115		115	95	\$120,000 00
Boots and shoes	94		94	76	161,150 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	10		10	4	1,000 00
Clothing		75	75	10	2,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	10		10	5	2,000 00
Furniture	100		100	85	160,000 00
Stone	180		180	125	18,000 00
Miscellaneous		3	3	1	100 00
	509	78	587	401	460,977 50

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KANSAS.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Freelabor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Boots and shoes.....	199	.....	199	158	\$231,781 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	14	.....	14	11	5,200 00
Carriages and wagons.....	222	.....	222	167	720,000 00
Clothing.....	32	.....	32	24	24,964 72
Harnesses and saddlery.....	15	.....	15	13	12,000 00
Mining.....	260	.....	260	225	85,630 05
Public works.....	182	.....	182	170	158,000 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	14	.....	14	11	8,000 00
Wooden goods.....	79	.....	79	70	25,000 00
	1,017	.....	1,017	848	1,270,575 77

KENTUCKY.

Boots and shoes.....	40	.....	40	40	\$24,900 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	33	.....	33	33	30,000 00
Furniture.....	110	.....	110	110	18,000 00
Mining.....	235	.....	235	235	175,000 00
Public ways.....	394	.....	394	394	152,000 00
Public works.....	120	.....	120	120	37,200 00
Stone.....	60	.....	60	45	11,581 88
Miscellaneous.....	35	25	60	60	11,380 00
	1,057	25	1,052	1,037	460,061 86

LOUISIANA.

Farming, gardening, etc.....	135	25	160	160	\$36,000 00
Public ways.....	638	.....	638	638	296,000 00
	773	25	798	798	352,000 00

MAINE.

Carriages and wagons.....	94	.....	94	63	\$45,000 00
Furniture.....	65	.....	65	45	11,700 00
Harnesses and saddlery.....	39	.....	39	26	27,000 00
	198	.....	198	134	83,700 00

MARYLAND.

Boots and shoes.....	235	.....	235	139	\$137,000 00
Carpeting.....	30	.....	30	20	20,000 00
Clothing.....	53	.....	53	30	56,000 00
Iron goods.....	27	.....	27	18	15,000 00
Stone.....	172	.....	172	115	150,000 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	121	.....	121	80	120,000 00
Tobacco.....	150	.....	150	85	75,000 00
	788	.....	788	487	673,000 00

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Freelabor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Boots and shoes	588	.....	588	367	\$122,909 36
Brooms, brushes, etc.	175	.....	175	100	57,679 84
Clothing	443	300	743	454	157,162 00
Furniture	586	8	594	514	244,385 70
Harnesses and saddlery	114	.....	114	74	66,250 00
Stone	98	.....	98	49	23,500 00
Wooden goods	54	.....	54	25	7,584 30
	2,058	808	2,866	1,583	979,451 20

MICHIGAN.

Agricultural implements	169	.....	169	100	\$280,000 00
Boots and shoes	158	.....	158	103	46,200 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	49	.....	49	30	35,000 00
Carriages and wagons	167	.....	167	110	300,000 00
Clothing	50	184	234	59	11,350 00
Furniture	750	41	791	505	250,185 62
Tobacco	199	.....	199	140	165,000 00
	1,542	225	1,767	1,047	1,087,735 62

MINNESOTA.

Agricultural implements	283	.....	283	250	\$193,500 00
Clothing .....	.....	8	8	3	1,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	55	.....	55	13	3,061 20
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	20	.....	20	3	3,785 02
Wooden goods	35	.....	35	30	50,000 00
Miscellaneous	35	7	42	8	4,256 70
	428	15	443	307	237,602 92

MISSISSIPPI.

Carriages and wagons	77	10	87	87	\$68,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	961	88	1,049	1,813	273,255 00
Lumber	29	.....	29	36	11,150 00
Public ways	136	.....	136	176	82,000 00
Miscellaneous	22	.....	22	28	8,000 00
	1,225	98	1,323	1,640	442,405 00

MISSOURI.

Boots and shoes	601	.....	601	394	\$915,000 00
Brooms, brushes, etc. ....	.....	50	50	30	4,000 00
Clothing	41	.....	41	27	45,000 00
Furniture	25	.....	25	13	10,000 00
Harnesses and saddlery	319	.....	319	213	325,000 00
Public ways	114	.....	114	114	23,086 10
Stone	125	.....	125	125	18,933 97
	1,225	50	1,275	916	1,342,020 07

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Agricultural implements.....	84	.....	84	84	\$68,000 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	8	.....	8	8	4,000 00
Clothing.....	22	.....	22	22	15,000 00
Harnesses and saddlery.....	30	.....	30	30	27,000 00
Stone.....	31	.....	31	31	28,100 00
Miscellaneous.....	19	.....	19	19	6,000 00
	194	.....	194	194	148,000 00

NEVADA.

Boots and shoes.....	64	.....	64	25	\$13,605 65
Stone.....	11	11	5	7,706 87
	75	75	30	21,372 02

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Furniture.....	199	199	149	\$114,009 00
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NEW JERSEY.

Boots and shoes.....	130	130	111	\$180,000 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	155	155	119	38,903 72
Clothing.....	514	207	721	522	403,654 60
Farming, gardening, etc.....	15	.....	15	10	3,100 00
Public ways.....	48	.....	48	28	10,000 00
Stone.....	2,293	.....	2,293	1,176	383,400 00
Miscellaneous.....	26	7	33	19	550 00
	3,181	214	3,395	1,983	1,019,608 32

NEW MEXICO.

Stone.....	84	84	63	\$16,000 00
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NEW YORK.

Boots and shoes.....	2,195	40	2,235	1,544	\$3,742,174 26
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	220	8	228	165	119,357 53
Clothing.....	1,435	400	1,835	1,239	744,814 19
Furniture.....	260	.....	260	150	32,800 00
Harnesses and saddlery.....	532	30	562	413	528,215 00
Iron goods.....	42	7	49	33	45,000 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	1,075	.....	1,075	792	723,960 00
Miscellaneous.....	125	.....	125	93	300,000 00
	5,884	485	6,369	4,449	6,236,320 98

NORTH CAROLINA.

Boots and shoes.....	50	.....	50	50	\$4,785 19
Brick.....	40	.....	40	40	13,725 40
Farming, gardening, etc.....	85	40	125	125	18,714 41
Public ways.....	685	.....	685	685	206,500 00
Public works.....	83	.....	83	83	17,347 13
	943	40	983	983	261,072 13

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OHIO.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrels, etc.....	45	.....	45	36	\$36,000 00
Boots and shoes.....	50	.....	50	40	62,000 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	764	40	804	653	153,153 39
Carriages and wagons.....	175	.....	175	120	107,825 00
Clothing.....	219	.....	219	184	111,760 32
Furniture.....	51	.....	51	37	68,836 13
Harnesses and saddlery.....	215	.....	215	144	182,439 00
Iron goods.....	274	41	315	211	219,910 00
Stone.....	170	.....	170	85	26,000 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	320	.....	320	219	280,380 67
Tobacco.....	105	.....	105	88	32,256 00
Miscellaneous.....	164	.....	164	114	87,562 00
	2,552	81	2,633	1,931	1,368,122 51

OREGON.

Brick.....	40	.....	40	20	\$12,000 00
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....	170	.....	170	82	108,000 00
	210	.....	210	102	120,000 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Barrels, etc.....	265	.....	265	198	\$219,465 94
Boots and shoes.....	549	8	557	358	444,602 45
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	354	50	404	251	217,067 78
Carpeting.....	204	8	212	143	75,497 14
Clothing.....	463	69	537	335	200,329 75
Furniture.....	251	.....	251	137	29,288 30
Iron goods.....	25	.....	25	17	20,000 00
Stone.....	359	.....	359	238	23,822 40
Tobacco.....	175	.....	175	117	80,243 00
Wooden goods.....	8	.....	8	2	181 34
Miscellaneous.....	35	.....	35	23	6,767 75
	2,688	135	2,823	1,819	1,317,265 85

RHODE ISLAND.

Boots and shoes.....	150	.....	150	65	\$75,000 00
Iron goods.....	12	.....	12	6	6,000 00
	162	.....	162	71	81,000 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Boots and shoes.....	67	13	80	80	\$150,000 00
Clothing.....	66	80	96	96	54,437 09
Farming, gardening, etc.....	44	.....	44	44	10,000 00
Mining.....	76	.....	76	76	23,560 00
Public ways.....	338	.....	338	338	80,000 00
Public works.....	133	.....	133	133	5,000 00
	724	43	767	767	323,017 09

TABLE V.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY STATES, ETC.—Concluded.

C.—SUMMARY OF STATES, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

TENNESSEE.

Classes of industries.	Convicts employed.			Free labor- ers required for the same work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Carriages and wagons	479	.....	479	479	\$350,000 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	21	.....	21	21	6,500 00
Mining	751	23	774	774	585,500 00
	1,251	23	1,274	1,274	1,142,000 00

TEXAS.

Boots and shoes	21	.....	21	21	\$10,800 00
Carriages and wagons	62	.....	62	62	48,965 00
Farming, gardening, etc.	1,145	42	1,187	1,187	220,000 00
Furniture	60	.....	60	60	11,310 00
Harnesses and saddlery	20	.....	20	20	30,000 00
Iron goods	312	.....	312	312	145,187 00
Mining	276	.....	276	276	85,000 00
Public ways	241	.....	241	241	45,000 00
Stone	457	.....	457	457	40,000 00
Miscellaneous	35	.....	35	35	16,480 00
	2,629	42	2,671	2,671	652,742 00

VERMONT.

Boots and shoes	65	.....	65	32	\$90,837 75
Furniture	50	.....	50	36	7,500 00
Stone	69	.....	69	35	30,000 00
	184	.....	184	103	128,337 75

VIRGINIA.

Barrels, etc.	44	.....	44	44	\$30,000 00
Boots and shoes	402	57	459	459	631,289 95
Public ways	211	.....	211	211	65,000 00
Tobacco	94	94	94	60,000 00
	751	57	808	808	786,289 95

WASHINGTON.

Wooden goods	45	45	16	\$30,000 00
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WEST VIRGINIA.

Brooms, brushes, etc.	115	115	87	\$125,000 00
Carriages and wagons	90	90	87	150,000 00
	205	.....	205	154	275,000 00

WISCONSIN.

Boots and shoes	433	.....	433	240	\$302,264 00
Clothing	124	132	256	62	10,655 01
Farming, gardening, etc.	75	.....	75	37	9,000 00
Furniture	138	.....	138	70	35,682 41
	770	132	902	409	447,601 42

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
1	Alabama	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.
2	Alabama	Lease	Lumber
3	Alabama	Lease	Mining
4	Alabama	Lease	Stone
5	Arizona	Public account	Public works
6	Arkansas	Lease	Brick
7	Arkansas	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.
8	Arkansas	Lease	Mining
9	Arkansas	Lease	Tobacco
10	Arkansas	Lease	Miscellaneous
11	California	Public account	Brick
12	California	Piece price	Furniture
13	California	Piece price	Harnesses and saddlery
14	California	Public account	Stone
15	California	Piece price	Wooden goods
16	California	Public account and piece price.	Miscellaneous
17	Colorado	Public account	Brick
18	Colorado	Public account	Miscellaneous
19	Connecticut	Contract	Boots and shoes
20	Dakota	Contract	Stone
21	Florida	Lease	Miscellaneous
22	Georgia	Lease	Brick
23	Georgia	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.
24	Georgia	Lease	Lumber
25	Georgia	Lease	Mining
26	Georgia	Lease	Public ways
27	Georgia	Lease	Miscellaneous
28	Illinois	Contract	Barrels, etc.
29	Illinois	Contract	Boots and shoes
30	Illinois	Contract	Brick
31	Illinois	Contract	Clothing
32	Illinois	Contract	Harnesses and saddlery
33	Illinois	Contract	Iron goods
34	Illinois	Contract	Stone
35	Illinois	Contract	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.
36	Indiana	Contract	Barrels, etc.
37	Indiana	Contract	Boots and shoes
38	Indiana	Contract	Brooms, brushes, etc.
39	Indiana	Contract	Clothing
40	Indiana	Contract	Furniture
41	Indiana	Contract	Harnesses and saddlery
42	Indiana	Contract	Iron goods

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$75,315 00	364	54	418	512	1
			18,740 00	56	3	59	76	2
			537,185 00	949	43	992	992	3
			5,000 00	66	.....	66	66	4
			636,240 00	1,435	100	1,535	1,646	
			25,000 00	93	.....	93	125	5
			26,000 00	75	.....	75	65	6
			64,000 00	230	.....	230	230	7
			37,200 00	60	.....	60	50	8
			50,000 00	40	.....	40	40	9
			53,250 00	113	.....	113	95	10
			230,450 00	518	.....	518	480	
Common			4,075 04	37	.....	37	19	11
Fine, medium, and common			43,277 87	93	.....	93	30	12
Common			17,500 00	6	.....	6	3	13
			21,020 00	328	.....	328	283	14
All grades			225,000 00	150	.....	150	60	15
			110,318 52	412	.....	412	202	16
			421,191 43	1,026	.....	1,026	597	
Common			21,000 00	40	.....	40	20	17
			20,000 30	110	.....	110	53	18
			30,000 00	150	.....	150	95	
Second grade			109,000 00	205	.....	205	95	19
			11,577 86	55	.....	55	10	20
			100,000 00	181	.....	181	271	21
			172,000 00	480	20	500	500	22
			18,000 00	80	20	100	100	23
			34,000 00	140	.....	140	140	24
			167,000 00	600	.....	600	600	25
			62,000 00	200	.....	200	200	26
			7,000 00	20	.....	20	20	27
			460,000 00	1,520	40	1,560	1,560	
Standard	372,000		375,000 00	188	.....	188	125	28
Medium to fine	739,000	Pairs	1,530,000 00	705	15	720	510	29
Good	5,000,000		25,000 00	60	.....	60	45	30
Medium	(a)	(a)	98,000 00	54	.....	54	38	31
First class			149,000 00	115	.....	115	78	32
First class	6,000	Tons	318,000 00	125	.....	125	100	33
First quality			500,000 00	253	.....	253	202	34
			b 10,000 00	125	.....	125	90	35
			3,005,000 00	1,625	15	1,640	1,188	
First class	(c)	(c)	174,497 50	125	.....	125	125	36
Second class	366,500	Pairs	572,716 40	305	.....	305	305	37
All grades	15,650	Dozen	31,300 00	35	.....	35	35	38
Coarse and strong	(d)	(d)	205,293 92	200	.....	200	200	39
Medium	(e)	(e)	168,000 00	165	.....	165	165	40
Good	2,817	Doz. saddle-trees.	10,000 00	20	.....	20	20	41
First class			390,000 00	300	.....	300	300	42
			1,551,807 82	1,150	.....	1,150	1,150	

a 420,000 pairs of half-hose and 64,000 pairs of overalls.

b Manufactured during 5 months.

c 117,375 pork barrels and 62,600 lard tierces.

d 31,300 pairs of socks, 61,775 pairs of mitts, 7,825 pairs of leggings, and 26,040 caps.

e 167,616 chairs and 4,632 cradles.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
43	Iowa	Contract	Agricultural implements
44	Iowa	Contract	Boots and shoes
45	Iowa	Public account	Farming, gardening, etc.
46	Iowa	Contract	Furniture
47	Iowa	Public account	Stone
48	Kansas	Contract and public account	Boots and shoes
49	Kansas	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.
50	Kansas	Contract	Carriages and wagons
51	Kansas	Public account	Clothing
52	Kansas	Public account	Harnesses and saddlery
53	Kansas	Public account	Mining
54	Kansas	Public account	Public works
55	Kansas	Public account	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.
56	Kansas	Public account	Wooden goods
57	Kentucky	Lease	Boots and shoes
58	Kentucky	Lease	Brooms, brushes, etc.
59	Kentucky	Lease	Furniture
60	Kentucky	Lease	Mining
61	Kentucky	Lease	Public ways
62	Kentucky	Public account	Public works
63	Kentucky	Lease	Miscellaneous
64	Louisiana	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.
65	Louisiana	Lease	Public ways
66	Maine	Public account	Carriages and wagons
67	Maine	Public account	Harnesses and saddlery
68	Maryland	Contract	Boots and shoes
69	Maryland	Contract	Carpeting
70	Maryland	Contract	Stone
71	Maryland	Contract	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.
72	Massachusetts	Piece price and con- tract	Boots and shoes
73	Massachusetts	Piece price	Clothing
74	Massachusetts	Contract	Furniture
75	Massachusetts	Piece price and con- tract	Harnesses and saddlery
76	Massachusetts	Contract	Wooden goods
77	Michigan	Contract	Agricultural implements
78	Michigan	Piece price	Brooms, brushes, etc.
79	Michigan	Contract	Carriages and wagons
80	Michigan	Contract	Tobacco

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Good	447,708	Articles	\$120,580 00	115	.....	115	95	43
First class, heavy	60,000	Pairs	161,000 00	90	.....	90	75	44
.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	10	.....	10	5	45
Medium and low	10,000	Dozen chairs	100,000 00	100	.....	100	85	46
.....	1,000	Car loads	15,000 00	180	.....	180	125	47
.....	.....	.....	398,590 00	495	.....	495	385	.....
Good and coarse	106,828	Pairs	231,781 00	199	.....	199	158	48
Good	26,000	Brooms	5,200 00	14	.....	14	11	49
Good	12,000	.....	720,000 00	222	.....	222	167	50
.....	2,000	Suits	24,964 72	32	.....	32	24	51
Good	(a)	(a)	12,000 00	15	.....	15	12	52
.....	1,289,844	Bushels	85,630 05	206	.....	206	225	53
.....	.....	.....	158,000 00	182	.....	182	170	54
Good .....	.....	.....	8,000 00	14	.....	14	11	55
.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	79	.....	79	70	56
.....	.....	.....	1,270,575 77	1,017	.....	1,017	848	.....
.....	.....	.....	24,900 00	40	.....	40	40	57
.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	33	.....	33	33	58
.....	.....	.....	18,000 00	110	.....	110	110	59
.....	.....	.....	175,000 00	235	.....	235	235	60
.....	.....	.....	152,000 00	394	.....	394	394	61
.....	.....	.....	37,200 00	120	.....	120	120	62
.....	.....	.....	11,380 00	35	25	60	60	63
.....	.....	.....	448,480 00	967	25	992	992	.....
.....	.....	.....	56,000 00	135	25	160	160	64
.....	.....	.....	296,000 00	638	.....	638	638	65
.....	.....	.....	352,000 00	773	25	798	798	.....
First class	(b)	(b)	45,000 00	94	.....	94	63	66
First class	1,095	Harnesses	27,000 00	39	.....	39	26	67
.....	.....	.....	72,000 00	133	.....	133	89	.....
Medium	175,000	Pairs	125,000 00	129	.....	129	86	68
Low grade	60,000	Yards	20,000 00	30	.....	30	30	69
Best	800,000	Cubic feet (c)	150,000 00	172	.....	172	115	70
Fair	(d)	(d)	120,000 00	121	.....	121	80	71
.....	.....	.....	415,000 00	452	.....	452	301	.....
Medium and cheap	119,832	Pairs	\$199,720 00	250	.....	250	170	72
Medium and first class .....	.....	.....	75,762 00	80	235	815	214	73
Medium to first class .....	.....	.....	71,415 70	141	.....	141	75	74
Medium and first class .....	.....	.....	\$ 66,250 00	114	.....	114	74	75
First class .....	.....	.....	7,584 30	54	.....	54	25	76
.....	.....	.....	420,732 00	639	235	874	558	.....
Fair .....	.....	.....	280,000 00	169	.....	169	100	77
Medium and common	20,000	Dozen brooms	35,000 00	49	.....	49	30	78
Fair .....	.....	.....	300,000 00	167	.....	167	110	79
Common .....	.....	.....	130,000 00	74	.....	74	50	80
.....	.....	.....	745,000 00	459	.....	459	290	.....

a 357 sets of harness and other material.

e Dressed marble.

b 220 carriages and 152 sleighs.

d 8,505 stoves and 400,000 pounds of hollow ware.

c The value of boots and shoes made by 100 convicts under the contract system is not included, since this industry was introduced but recently, and there were no receipts from it during the fiscal year.

f The value of harnesses made by 44 convicts under the contract system is not included, since this industry was introduced but recently, and there were no receipts from it during the fiscal year.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
81	Minnesota	Contract	Agricultural implements
82	Minnesota	Contract	Wooden goods
83	Mississippi	Lease	Carriages and wagons
84	Mississippi	Lease	Farming, gardening, etc.
85	Mississippi	Lease	Lumber
86	Mississippi	Lease	Public ways
87	Mississippi	Lease	Miscellaneous
88	Missouri	Contract	Boots and shoes
89	Missouri	Contract	Clothing
90	Missouri	Contract	Harnesses and saddlery
91	Nebraska	Lease	Agricultural implements
92	Nebraska	Lease	Brooms, brushes, etc.
93	Nebraska	Lease	Clothing
94	Nebraska	Lease	Harnesses and saddlery
95	Nebraska	Lease	Stone
96	Nebraska	Lease	Miscellaneous
97	Nevada	Public account	Boots and shoes
98	Nevada	Public account	Stone
99	New Hampshire	Contract	Furniture
100	New Jersey	Piece price	Boots and shoes
101	New Jersey	Piece price	Brooms, brushes, etc.
102	New Jersey	Piece price and public account	Clothing
103	New Jersey	Public account	Public ways
104	New Jersey	Public account	Stone
105	New Mexico	Lease	Stone
106	New York	Contract and public account	Boots and shoes
107	New York	Contract	Brooms, brushes, etc.
108	New York	Public account	Clothing
109	New York	Contract	Harnesses and saddlery
110	New York	Contract	Iron goods
111	New York	Contract	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.
112	New York	Contract	Miscellaneous
113	North Carolina	Public account	Boots and shoes
114	North Carolina	Public account	Brick
115	North Carolina	Public account	Farming, gardening, etc.
116	North Carolina	Lease and public ac- count	Public ways
117	North Carolina	Public account	Public works

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Medium			\$195,500 00	283	.....	283	250	81
Finest grades		(a)	50,000 00	35	.....	35	30	82
			245,500 00	318	.....	318	280	
			68,000 00	77	10	87	87	83
			273,255 00	961	88	1,049	1,313	84
			11,150 00	20	.....	29	36	85
			82,000 00	136	.....	136	176	86
			8,000 00	23	.....	22	28	87
			442,405 00	1,225	98	1,323	1,640	
Medium	412,400	Pairs	765,000 00	516	.....	516	344	88
Low and medium	67,000	Pra. of overalls	45,000 00	41	.....	41	27	89
Assorted and staple			325,000 00	319	.....	319	213	90
			1,135,000 00	876	.....	876	584	
			68,000 00	84	.....	84	84	91
			4,000 00	8	.....	8	8	92
			15,000 00	22	.....	22	22	93
			27,000 00	30	.....	30	30	94
			28,000 00	31	.....	31	31	95
			6,000 00	19	.....	19	19	96
			148,000 00	194	.....	194	194	
Common			13,605 65	64	.....	64	25	97
			7,766 37	11	.....	11	5	98
			21,372 02	75	.....	75	30	
Common hard wood	46,500	Bedsteads	100,000 00	114	.....	114	80	99
Common	120,000	Pairs	180,000 00	130	.....	130	111	100
Common	345,000	Brushes	34,500 00	115	.....	115	99	101
Common	(b)	(b)	357,854 60	414	189	608	422	102
			10,000 00	48	.....	48	28	103
	318,000	Cubic yards	383,400 00	2,293	.....	2,293	1,176	104
			993,814 60	3,000	189	3,189	1,836	
			16,000 00	84	.....	84	63	105
Medium and common	2,764,230	Pairs	3,263,185 76	1,642	40	1,682	1,209	106
Common	36,000	Dozen brushes	54,000 00	75	8	83	56	107
Common	65,000	Suits	328,714 19	442	.....	442	288	108
Medium and best	(c)	(c)	528,215 00	532	80	562	418	109
Best	645	Tons iron bolts	45,000 00	42	7	49	33	110
Best	60,396	Stoves	603,960 00	895	.....	895	672	111
Medium	(d)	(d)	300,000 00	125	.....	125	93	112
			5,123,074 95	3,753	85	3,838	2,764	
Low grade			4,785 19	50	.....	50	50	113
First class (rough)			13,725 40	40	.....	40	40	114
			19,714 41	85	40	125	125	115
			200,500 36	385	.....	385	685	116
			17,347 13	83	.....	83	83	117
			261,072 13	943	40	983	983	

a Sashes, doors, and blinds.

b 461,340 shirts, 43,673 pairs of pantaloons, 72,000 pairs of hose, 1,872,000 partly-made collars, 648,000 cuffs, 288,000 cuffs button-holed, 864,000 collars button-holed, and 145 coats.

c 18,908 horse collars, 88,035 pairs of hames, and 2,065 tons of saddlery hardware.

d 65,000 dozen shirts laundered.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.—Continued.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
118	Ohio.....	Contract.....	Barrels, etc.....
119	Ohio.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes.....
120	Ohio.....	Public account and piece price.	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
121	Ohio.....	Contract and piece price.	Carriages, wagons, etc.....
122	Ohio.....	Public account.....	Clothing.....
123	Ohio.....	Contract and public account.	Furniture.....
124	Ohio.....	Contract.....	Harnesses and saddlery.....
125	Ohio.....	Contract.....	Iron goods.....
126	Ohio.....	Contract, piece price, and public account.	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....
127	Ohio.....	Contract and piece price.	Tobacco.....
128	Ohio.....	Contract and piece price.	Miscellaneous.....
129	Oregon.....	Public account.....	Brick.....
130	Oregon.....	Contract.....	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....
131	Pennsylvania.....	Contract and public account.	Boots and shoes.....
132	Pennsylvania.....	Contract and public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
133	Pennsylvania.....	Public account.....	Carpeting.....
134	Pennsylvania.....	Piece price and public account.	Clothing.....
135	Pennsylvania.....	Public account.....	Furniture.....
136	Pennsylvania.....	Contract.....	Iron goods.....
137	Pennsylvania.....	Contract and public account.	Tobacco.....
138	Pennsylvania.....	Public account.....	Wooden goods.....
139	Pennsylvania.....	Public account.....	Miscellaneous.....
140	Rhode Island.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes.....
141	Rhode Island.....	Contract.....	Iron goods.....
142	South Carolina.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes.....
143	South Carolina.....	Contract and public account.	Clothing.....
144	South Carolina.....	Public account.....	Farming, gardening, etc.....
145	South Carolina.....	Lease.....	Mining.....
146	South Carolina.....	Public account.....	Public ways.....
147	South Carolina.....	Public account.....	Public works.....
148	Tennessee.....	Lease.....	Carriages and wagons.....
149	Tennessee.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc.....
150	Tennessee.....	Lease.....	Mining.....
151	Texas.....	Public account.....	Boots and shoes.....
152	Texas.....	Public account.....	Carriages and wagons.....
153	Texas.....	Public account.....	Farming, gardening, etc.....
154	Texas.....	Public account.....	Furniture.....
155	Texas.....	Contract.....	Harnesses and saddlery.....
156	Texas.....	Public account.....	Iron goods.....
157	Texas.....	Public account.....	Mining.....

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
First class	40,000	Barrels	\$36,000 00	45	.....	45	36
Medium (brogans)	93,000	Pairs	62,000 00	50	.....	50	40
Common	11,600	Dozen brooms	17,393 39	98	.....	98	73
Medium and first class	.....	.....	107,825 00	175	.....	175	120
Good	.....	.....	30,510 32	29	.....	29	22
Good and first class	.....	.....	68,836 13	51	.....	51	37
First class	.....	.....	182,439 00	215	.....	215	144
Medium and first class	.....	.....	99,910 00	107	.....	107	71
Common and first class	.....	.....	280,380 67	320	.....	320	210
Low grade	4,962,500	Cigars	32,256 00	105	.....	105	88
.....	.....	.....	50,002 00	110	.....	110	78
.....	.....	.....	967,462 51	1,305	.....	1,305	928
Good, merchantable	2,000,000	.....	12,000 00	40	.....	40	20
.....	.....	.....	108,000 00	170	.....	170	82
.....	.....	.....	120,000 00	210	.....	210	102
Medium and best	319,039	Pairs	424,137 95	482	8	490	324
Best	28,084	Dozen brooms	56,304 50	47	.....	47	32
Medium and best	176,801	Yards (a)	75,497 14	204	8	212	143
Common and medium	2,670,897	Pairs of hose.	170,029 75	408	3	411	272
Medium	25,437	(b)	7,416 50	71	.....	71	47
Best	.....	.....	20,000 00	25	.....	25	17
Common	9,224,300	Cigars	80,243 00	175	.....	175	117
Common	387	Baskets	181 34	3	.....	3	2
Medium	(c)	(c)	6,767 75	35	.....	35	23
.....	.....	.....	840,577 93	1,450	19	1,469	977
Medium and low	90,000	Pairs	75,000 00	150	.....	150	65
.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	12	.....	12	6
.....	.....	.....	81,000 00	162	.....	162	71
All grades	.....	.....	150,000 00	67	13	80	80
Low grade	.....	.....	54,457 09	66	30	96	96
.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	44	.....	44	44
.....	.....	.....	23,560 00	78	.....	76	76
.....	.....	.....	80,000 00	338	.....	338	338
.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	133	.....	133	133
.....	.....	.....	323,017 09	724	43	767	767
.....	15,650	.....	550,000 00	479	.....	479	479
.....	.....	.....	6,500 00	21	.....	21	21
.....	.....	.....	585,500 00	751	23	774	744
.....	.....	.....	1,142,000 00	1,251	23	1,274	1,274
Coarse	9,000	Pairs	10,800 00	21	.....	21	21
Good	.....	.....	48,965 00	62	.....	62	62
.....	.....	.....	220,000 00	1,145	42	1,187	1,187
Good	.....	.....	11,310 00	60	.....	60	60
Good	.....	.....	30,000 00	20	.....	20	20
Good	.....	.....	145,187 00	812	.....	312	312
.....	.....	.....	85,000 00	276	.....	276	276

a Ingrain, rag, and jute.

b Chairs cane-seated.

c 63,859 yards of cotton checks and 303 yards fishing nets.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
158	Texas	Public account	Public ways
159	Texas	Public account	Stone
160	Texas	Public account	Miscellaneous
161	Vermont	Contract	Boots and shoes
162	Virginia	Contract	Barrels, etc.
163	Virginia	Contract	Boots and shoes
164	Virginia	Contract	Public ways
165	Virginia	Contract	Tobacco
166	Washington	Lease	Wooden goods
167	West Virginia	Contract	Brooms, brushes, etc.
168	West Virginia	Contract	Carriages and wagons
169	Wisconsin	Contract	Boots and shoes

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

1	District of Columbia	Public account	Clothing
2	District of Columbia	Public account	Farming, gardening, etc.
3	District of Columbia	Public account	Public ways
4	District of Columbia	Public account	Wooden goods
5	Illinois	Public account	Brick
6	Illinois	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.
7	Illinois	Contract	Clothing
8	Illinois	Piece price	Furniture
9	Indiana	Piece price	Clothing
10	Indiana	Piece price	Furniture
11	Indiana	Public account	Stone
12	Indiana	Piece price	Miscellaneous
13	Kentucky	Public account	Stone
14	Massachusetts	Contract and public account	Boots and shoes
15	Massachusetts	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.
16	Massachusetts	Piece price	Clothing
17	Massachusetts	Piece price and contract	Furniture
18	Massachusetts	Public account	Stone
19	Michigan	Contract	Boots and shoes
20	Michigan	Contract and public account	Furniture

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Coarse	137,000	Yards of cloth	\$45,000 00 40,000 00 16,480 00	241 457 35	..... ..... .....	241 457 85	241 457 35
Second class	121,170	Pairs	652,742 00 90,837 75	2,623 65	42	2,671 65	2,671 32
First class	75,000	Pairs	30,000 00	44	.....	44	44
Medium	653,920	Pairs	631,289 95	402	57	459	459
First class	600,000	Pounds	65,000 00 60,000 00	211 94	..... .....	211 94	211 94
Beet	(a)	(a)	788,289 95	751	57	808	808
Beet	8,600	Wagons	30,000 00	45	.....	45	16
Common and medium			125,000 00 150,000 00	115 90	..... .....	115 90	87 67
			275,000 00	205	.....	205	154
			300,000 00	353	.....	353	200

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

Common	3,700	Articles	\$1,000 00 3,367 42 25,193 00	..... 80 84	30	30 80 84	23 61 63	1 2 3
Common	441	Coffins	660 00	2	.....	2	2	4
No. 1 and second grade	4,797,500	Dozen brooms	30,226 42 23,987 50 3,600 00	166 68 21	30 1 1	196 69 22	148 45 15	5 6 6
First grade	249,600	Pra. half-hose	21,800 00	217	8	225	150	7
First grade	150,000	(b)	76,880 00	93	.....	93	62	8
Common to good	(c)	(c)	128,267 50	399	10	409	272	
Medium	8,148	(b)	5,833 25	.....	70	70	70	9
Common	1,464	Cu. y'ds, broken	5,460 00 2,600 30 5,200 00	..... 65	22 75	22 65 75	22 50 75	10 11 12
Common	8,593	Cu. y'ds, broken	19,093 55	65	167	232	217	
Medium and cheap	(d)	(d)	11,581 86	60	.....	60	45	13
All grades	45,336	Dozen brushes	223,189 36	338	.....	338	197	14
Medium	486,237	(b)	57,679 84	175	.....	175	100	15
Common to good			81,400 00	303	65	428	240	16
First class dressed			172,950 00	415	8	453	439	17
Medium and common			23,500 00	98	.....	98	49	18
Medium and common			558,719 20	1,419	73	1,492	1,025	
Medium and common			45,000 00	150	.....	150	100	19
Medium and common			237,641 14	538	41	579	425	20

a 28,000 dozen brooms and 15,000 dozen whips.

b Chairs cane-seated.

c 630 dozen pairs of overalls, 9 dozen shirts, 197 dozen pairs of stockings heeled and toed, and family sewing.

d 251,201 pairs of boots and shoes and 10,500 cases of boot and shoe heels.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
21	Michigan.....	Contract	Tobacco
22	Minnesota.....	Public account	Farming, gardening, etc
23	Missouri.....	Piece price.....	Brooms, brushes, etc
24	Missouri.....	Public account	Public ways.....
25	Missouri.....	Public account	Stone
26	New York.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes
27	New York.....	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
28	New York.....	Contract.....	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....
29	Ohio	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
30	Ohio	Public account	Iron goods.....
31	Ohio	Public account	Stone
32	Ohio	Public account	Miscellaneous
33	Pennsylvania	Public account	Barrels, etc.....
34	Pennsylvania	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
35	Pennsylvania.....	Public account	Stone
36	Vermont.....	Contract.....	Stone
37	Wisconsin	Public account	Furniture.....

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

1	Colorado.....	Public account	Boots and shoes.....
2	Colorado.....	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
3	Colorado.....	Public account	Clothing
4	Colorado.....	Public account	Miscellaneous.....
5	Connecticut.....	Piece price	Clothing
6	Connecticut.....	Piece price	Furniture.....
7	Connecticut	Public account	Miscellaneous.....
8	Distriet of Columbia	Contract.....	Furniture
9	Illinois.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes.....
10	Iowa.....	Public account	Boots and shoes.....
11	Iowa.....	Public account	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
12	Iowa.....	Public account	Clothing
13	Iowa.....	Public account	Miscellaneous
14	Maine.....	Piece price	Furniture.....
15	Maryland.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes.....

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Common cigars			\$35,000 00	125	1	125	90	21
			317,641 14	813	41	854	615	
			1,711 45	50		50	12	22
Common			4,000 00		50	50	30	23
			23,086 10	114		114	114	24
			18,933 97	125		125	125	25
			47,020 07	239	50	289	269	
Medium	150,000	Pairs	225,000 00	143		143	95	26
Common and medium	(a)	(a)	65,357 53	145		145	109	27
Medium	2,400	Tons hollow ware.	120,000 00	180		180	120	28
			410,357 53	468		468	324	
Good			95,850 00	468	40	506	380	29
First class	(b)	(b)	120,000 00	187	41	208	140	30
Good	3,000	Sewing machines, Eclipse.	26,000 00	170		170	85	31
			37,560 00	54		54	30	32
			279,410 00	857	81	938	641	
Best	251,171		219,465 94	265		265	198	33
Best	18,475	Dozen brooms.	36,959 60	40		40	30	34
Best	29,778	Perches	23,822 46	359		359	238	35
			280,247 94	664		664	466	
First class			30,000 00	60		60	35	36
Common	114,113	Chairs	35,682 41	138		138	70	37

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

Common			\$2,248 65	5		5	1	1
Medium and best			9,118 28	21		21	4	2
Medium			291 90	10		10	2	3
			1,216 26	10		10	2	4
			15,875 04	46		46	9	
Second and third grade	8,820	Dozen shirts ..	21,720 00	100		100	75	5
All grades	114,000	(c)	50,800 00	275		275	205	6
First class	277,716	Boxes, paper ..	14,550 00		40	40	30	7
			87,070 00	375	40	415	310	
Medium	4,300	(c)	1,920 05	104		104	40	8
Medium	160,000	Pairs	150,000 00	165		165	165	9
Good	185	Pairs	165 00	4		4	1	10
Good	400	Dozen brooms.	1,575 00	10		10	4	11
Common	635	Suits, girls' ..	3,547 56		75	75	10	12
			100 00		8	8	1	13
			5,387 56	14	78	92	16	
All grades (first-mostly) ..	38,461	(c)	11,700 00	65		65	45	14
Medium	48,000	Pairs	12,000 00	100		100	53	15

a 11,000 dozen brooms and 475,000 brushes.

b 15,000 sleeves, 8,000 bird cages, 3,000 gross of brushes of various kinds, and a great variety of other kinds of wire goods, such as rat-traps, etc.

c Chairs cane-seated.

d Contract work done only three months.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.

	States and territories.	Systems of work.	Classes of industries.
16	Maryland.....	Contract.....	Clothing.....
17	Maryland.....	Contract.....	Iron goods.....
18	Maryland.....	Contract.....	Tobacco.....
19	Michigan.....	Public account.....	Boots and shoes.....
20	Michigan.....	Public account.....	Clothing.....
21	Michigan.....	Public account.....	Furniture.....
22	Minnesota.....	Public account.....	Clothing.....
23	Minnesota.....	Public account.....	Farming, gardening, etc.....
24	Minnesota.....	Public account.....	Stoves, hollow ware, etc.....
25	Minnesota.....	Public account.....	Miscellaneous.....
26	Missouri.....	Contract.....	Boots and shoes.....
27	Missouri.....	Piece price.....	Furniture.....
28	New Hampshire.....	Piece price.....	Furniture.....
29	New Jersey.....	Public account.....	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
30	New Jersey.....	Piece price and public account.....	Clothing.....
31	New Jersey.....	Public account.....	Farming, gardening, etc.....
32	New Jersey.....	Public account.....	Miscellaneous.....
33	New York.....	Piece price and public account.....	Boots and shoes.....
34	New York.....	Piece price and contract.....	Clothing.....
35	New York.....	Piece price.....	Furniture.....
36	Ohio.....	Piece price.....	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
37	Ohio.....	Contract and piece price.....	Clothing.....
38	Pennsylvania.....	Public account.....	Boots and shoes.....
39	Pennsylvania.....	Piece price and public account.....	Brooms, brushes, etc.....
40	Pennsylvania.....	Piece price.....	Clothing.....
41	Pennsylvania.....	Public account.....	Furniture.....
42	Vermont.....	Piece price.....	Furniture.....
43	Wisconsin.....	Public account.....	Boots and shoes.....
44	Wisconsin.....	Public account.....	Clothing.....
45	Wisconsin.....	Public account.....	Farming, gardening, etc.....

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Medium	7,000	Suits	\$54,000 00	53	.....	53	30
Medium	250	Tons	15,000 00	27	.....	27	18
Medium	5,000,000	Cigars	75,000 00	150	.....	150	85
			154,000 00	336	.....	336	186
Common	600	Pairs	1,200 00	8	.....	8	3
Common and medium	(a)	(a)	11,350 00	50	184	234	50
Common	38,000	(b)	12,544 48	212	.....	212	80
			25,094 48	270	184	454	142
			1,000 00	.....	8	8	3
			1,349 75	5	.....	5	1
			3,785 02	20	.....	20	3
			4,256 70	35	7	42	8
			10,391 47	60	15	75	15
Medium fine	120,000	Pairs	150,000 00	85	.....	85	50
Medium	18,000	(b)	10,000 00	25	.....	25	13
			160,000 00	110	.....	110	63
Common Grecian frames ..	66,500	(b)	14,000 00	85	.....	85	60
Medium	3,844	Dozen brushes	4,343 72	40	.....	40	20
			15,800 00	100	18	118	100
			3,100 00	15	.....	15	10
			550 00	26	7	33	19
			23,793 72	181	25	206	149
Medium	181,539	Pairs	253,988 50	410	.....	410	240
Medium	(c)	(c)	416,100 00	993	400	1,393	971
All grades	111,920	(b)	32,800 00	260	.....	260	150
			702,888 50	1,663	400	2,063	1,861
First class	37,584	Dozen brushes	40,000 00	200	.....	200	200
Good and first class	396,000	Pairs of hose	81,250 00	190	.....	190	162
			121,250 00	390	.....	390	362
Medium	13,643	Pairs	20,464 50	67	.....	67	34
Medium and best	(d)	(d)	123,803 68	267	50	317	189
Common	(e)	(e)	30,300 00	60	66	126	63
Best	54,679	(b)	21,871 80	180	.....	180	90
			196,439 98	574	116	690	376
First class	30,000	(b)	7,500 00	50	.....	50	36
Common	19,608	Pairs	32,264 00	80	.....	80	40
Common	(f)	(f)	10,655 01	145	132	277	72
			9,000 00	54	.....	54	27
			51,919 01	279	132	411	139

a 600 suits, 9,670 articles of underclothing and bedding, and 2,439 dresses and articles of millinery goods, etc.

b Chairs cane-seated.

c 200,098 dozen pairs of hose and 16,947 dozen shirts.

d 22,200 dozen brushes and 78,800 dozen brushes drawn.

e 4,600 pairs of pantaloons and 22,000 dozen pairs of stockings.

f 55,500 pairs of stockings and 6,370 other articles.

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

SUMMARY.—CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES BY STATES.

State or territory.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alabama.....	\$636,240 00	1,435	100	1,535	1,646
Arizona.....	25,000 00	93	.....	93	125
Arkansas.....	230,450 00	518	.....	518	489
California.....	421,191 43	1,026	.....	1,026	597
Colorado.....	30,000 00	150	.....	150	75
Connecticut.....	109,000 00	205	.....	205	95
Dakota.....	11,577 36	55	.....	55	20
Florida.....	100,000 00	181	.....	181	271
Georgia.....	400,000 00	1,520	40	1,560	1,560
Illinois.....	3,005,000 00	1,625	15	1,640	1,188
Indiana.....	1,551,807 82	1,150	.....	1,150	1,150
Iowa.....	398,590 00	495	.....	495	385
Kansas.....	1,270,575 77	1,017	.....	1,017	848
Kentucky.....	448,480 00	967	25	992	992
Louisiana.....	352,000 00	773	25	798	798
Maine.....	72,000 00	133	.....	133	89
Maryland.....	415,000 00	452	.....	452	301
Massachusetts.....	420,732 00	639	235	874	538
Michigan.....	745,000 00	459	.....	459	230
Minnesota.....	245,500 00	318	.....	318	280
Mississippi.....	442,405 00	1,225	98	1,323	1,640
Missouri.....	1,135,000 00	876	.....	876	584
Nebraska.....	148,000 00	194	.....	194	194
Nevada.....	21,372 02	75	.....	75	39
New Hampshire.....	100,000 00	114	.....	114	89
New Jersey.....	995,814 60	3,000	189	3,189	1,836
New Mexico.....	16,000 00	84	.....	84	63
New York.....	5,123,074 95	3,753	85	3,838	2,764
North Carolina.....	261,072 13	943	40	983	983
Ohio.....	967,462 51	1,305	.....	1,305	928
Oregon.....	120,000 00	210	.....	210	162
Pennsylvania.....	840,577 93	1,450	19	1,469	977
Rhode Island.....	81,000 00	162	.....	162	71
South Carolina.....	323,017 09	724	43	767	767
Tennessee.....	1,142,000 00	1,251	23	1,274	1,374
Texas.....	652,742 00	2,629	42	2,671	2,671
Vermont.....	90,837 75	65	.....	65	32
Virginia.....	786,289 95	751	57	808	808
Washington.....	30,000 00	45	.....	45	16
West Virginia.....	275,000 00	205	.....	205	154
Wisconsin.....	360,000 00	353	.....	353	260
	24,859,810 31	32,625	1,036	33,661	27,912

SUMMARY.—CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES BY STATES.

District of Columbia.....	\$30,226 42	166	30	196	126
Illinois.....	129,267 50	399	10	409	321
Indiana.....	19,093 55	65	167	232	217
Kentucky.....	11,581 86	60	.....	60	60
Massachusetts.....	558,719 20	1,410	73	1,482	1,025
Michigan.....	317,641 14	813	41	854	615
Minnesota.....	1,711 45	50	.....	50	11
Missouri.....	47,020 07	239	.....	239	239
New York.....	410,357 53	468	50	468	468
Ohio.....	279,410 00	857	81	938	938
Pennsylvania.....	280,247 94	664	.....	664	664
Vermont.....	30,000 00	69	.....	69	35
Wisconsin.....	35,682 41	138	.....	138	79
	2,150,959 07	5,407	452	5,859	4,129

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

SUMMARY.—CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY BY STATES

State or territory.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Colorado	\$15,875 04	46	.....	46	9
Connecticut.....	87,070 00	375	40	415	310
District of Columbia.....	1,920 05	104	.....	104	40
Illinois.....	150,000 00	105	.....	105	165
Iowa.....	5,387 50	14	78	92	16
Maine.....	11,700 00	65	.....	65	45
Maryland.....	158,000 00	336	.....	336	186
Michigan.....	25,094 48	270	184	454	142
Minnesota.....	10,391 47	60	15	75	15
Missouri.....	180,000 00	110	.....	110	63
New Hampshire.....	14,000 00	85	.....	85	69
New Jersey.....	23,793 72	181	25	206	149
New York.....	702,888 50	1,663	400	2,063	1,361
Ohio.....	121,250 00	390	.....	390	362
Pennsylvania.....	190,439 98	574	116	690	376
Vermont.....	7,500 00	50	.....	50	36
Wisconsin.....	51,919 01	279	132	411	139
	1,743,229 75	4,767	990	5,757	3,487

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES.

Class I.....	\$24,859,810 31	32,625	1,036	33,661	27,912
II.....	2,150,959 07	5,407	452	5,859	4,139
III.....	1,743,229 75	4,767	990	5,757	3,483
	28,753,999 13	42,799	2,478	45,277	35,534

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Alabama.</i>					
Class I.....	\$636,240 00	1,435	100	1,535	1,646
II.....					
III.....					
	636,240 00	1,435	100	1,535	1,646
<i>Arizona.</i>					
Class I.....	25,000 00	93		93	125
II.....					
III.....					
	25,000 00	93		93	125
<i>Arkansas.</i>					
Class I.....	230,450 00	518		518	480
II.....					
III.....					
	230,450 00	518		518	480
<i>California.</i>					
Class I.....	421,191 43	1,026		1,026	597
II.....					
III.....					
	421,191 43	1,026		1,026	597

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Continued.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Colorado.					
Class I.....	\$30,000 00	150		150	75
II.....					
III.....	15,875 04	46		46	9
	45,875 04	196		196	84
Connecticut.					
Class I.....	109,000 00	205		205	95
II.....					
III.....	87,070 00	375	40	415	310
	196,070 00	580	40	620	405
Dakota.					
Class I.....	11,577 36	55		55	10
II.....					
III.....					
	11,577 36	55		55	10
District of Columbia.					
Class I.....					
II.....	30,226 42	106	30	196	148
III.....	1,920 05	104		104	40
	32,146 47	270	30	300	188
Florida.					
Class I.....	100,000 00	181		181	271
II.....					
III.....					
	100,000 00	181		181	271
Georgia.					
Class I.....	460,000 00	1,520	40	1,560	1,560
II.....					
III.....					
	460,000 00	1,520	40	1,560	1,560
Illinois.					
Class I.....	3,005,000 00	1,625	15	1,640	1,188
II.....	129,267 50	399	10	409	272
III.....	150,000 00	165		165	165
	3,284,267 50	2,189	25	2,214	1,625
Indiana.					
Class I.....	1,551,807 82	1,150		1,150	1,150
II.....	19,093 55	65	167	232	217
III.....					
	1,570,901 37	1,215	167	1,382	1,367
Iowa.					
Class I.....	398,590 00	495		495	385
II.....					
III.....	5,387 50	14	78	92	16
	403,977 50	509	78	587	401

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Continued.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Kansas.</i>					
Class I.....	\$1, 270, 575 77	1, 017		1, 017	848
II.....					
III.....					
	1, 270, 575 77	1, 017		1, 017	848
<i>Kentucky.</i>					
Class I.....	448, 480 00	967	25	992	992
II.....	11, 581 86	60		60	45
III.....					
	460, 061 86	1, 027	25	1, 052	1, 037
<i>Louisiana.</i>					
Class I.....	352, 000 00	773	25	798	798
II.....					
III.....					
	352, 000 00	773	25	798	798
<i>Maine.</i>					
Class I.....	72, 000 00	133		133	80
II.....					
III.....	11, 700 00	65		65	45
	83, 700 00	198		198	134
<i>Maryland.</i>					
Class I.....	415, 000 00	452		452	301
II.....					
III.....	158, 000 00	336		336	186
	573, 000 00	788		788	487
<i>Massachusetts.</i>					
Class I.....	420, 732 00	630	235	874	558
II.....	558, 719 20	1, 419	73	1, 492	1, 025
III.....					
	979, 451 20	2, 058	308	2, 366	1, 583
<i>Michigan.</i>					
Class I.....	745, 000 00	459		459	290
II.....	317, 641 14	813	41	854	615
III.....	25, 094 48	270	184	454	142
	1, 087, 735 62	1, 542	225	1, 767	1, 047
<i>Minnesota.</i>					
Class I.....	245, 500 00	318		318	280
II.....	1, 711 45	50		50	12
III.....	10, 391 47	60	15	75	15
	257, 602 92	428	15	443	307
<i>Mississippi.</i>					
Class I.....	442, 405 00	1, 225	98	1, 323	1, 640
II.....					
III.....					
	442, 405 00	1, 225	98	1, 323	1, 640

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Continued.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Missouri.</i>					
Class I.....	\$1,135,000 00	876	.....	876	584
II.....	47,020 07	229	59	289	269
III.....	160,000 00	110	.....	110	63
	1,342,020 07	1,225	50	1,275	916
<i>Nebraska.</i>					
Class I.....	148,000 00	194	.....	194	194
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	148,000 00	194	.....	194	194
<i>Nevada.</i>					
Class I.....	21,372 02	75	.....	75	30
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	21,372 02	75	.....	75	30
<i>New Hampshire.</i>					
Class I.....	100,000 00	114	.....	114	80
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	14,000 00	85	.....	85	60
	114,000 00	199	.....	199	149
<i>New Jersey.</i>					
Class I.....	995,814 60	3,000	189	3,189	1,836
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	23,793 72	181	25	206	149
	1,019 608 32	3,181	214	3,395	1,985
<i>New Mexico.</i>					
Class I.....	10,000 00	84	.....	84	63
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000 00	84	.....	84	63
<i>New York.</i>					
Class I.....	5,123,074 95	3,753	85	3,838	2,764
II.....	410,357 53	468	.....	468	324
III.....	702,868 50	1,663	400	2,063	1,361
	6,236,320 98	5,884	485	6,369	4,449
<i>North Carolina.</i>					
Class I.....	261,072 13	943	40	983	983
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	261,072 13	943	40	983	983
<i>Ohio.</i>					
Class I.....	967,462 51	1,305	.....	1,305	928
II.....	279,410 00	857	81	938	641
III.....	121,250 00	390	.....	390	862
	1,368,122 51	2,552	81	2,633	1,931
<i>Oregon.</i>					
Class I.....	120,000 00	210	.....	210	102
II.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120,000 00	210	.....	210	102

TABLE VI.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION OF STATES BY CLASSES—Concluded.

State or territory and classes of institutions.	Approximate or true value.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Pennsylvania.					
Class I.....	\$840,577 93	1,450	19	1,469	977
II.....	280,247 94	664		664	466
III.....	106,439 98	574	116	690	376
	1,317,265 85	2,688	135	2,823	1,819
Rhode Island.					
Class I.....	81,000 00	162		162	71
II.....					
III.....					
	81,000 00	162		162	71
South Carolina.					
Class I.....	323,017 09	724	43	767	767
II.....					
III.....					
	323,017 09	724	43	767	767
Tennessee.					
Class I.....	1,142,000 00	1,251	23	1,274	1,274
II.....					
III.....					
	1,142,000 00	1,251	23	1,274	1,274
Texas.					
Class I.....	652,742 00	2,629	42	2,671	2,671
II.....					
III.....					
	652,742 00	2,629	42	2,671	2,671
Vermont.					
Class I.....	90,837 75	65		65	31
II.....	30,000 00	60		60	35
III.....	7,500 00	50		50	36
	128,337 75	184		184	103
Virginia.					
Class I.....	786,289 95	751	57	808	808
II.....					
III.....					
	786,289 95	751	57	808	808
Washington.					
Class I.....	30,000 00	45		45	16
II.....					
III.....					
	30,000 00	45		45	16
West Virginia.					
Class I.....	275,000 00	205		205	154
II.....					
III.....					
	275,000 00	205		205	154
Wisconsin.					
Class I.....	300,000 00	353		353	200
II.....	35,682 41	138		138	70
III.....	51,919 01	279	132	411	139
	447,601 42	770	132	902	409

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools.	
							<i>Barrels, etc.—</i>
1	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Claremont, Pa.	Co.				Barrels and kegs ...
							<i>Boots and shoes—</i>
1	State Industrial School.	Golden, Colo.	S.				Shoes.
2	Industrial School (boys' dept.).	Eldora, Iowa.	S.				Shoes.
3	U.S. Military Prison	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	U.S.				Boots and shoes.
4	Jail and House of Correction for Bristol Co.	New Bedford, Mass.	Co.				Boots and shoes, men's.
5	Reform School.	Lansing, Mich.	S.				Shoes.
6	State Prison.	Carson City, Nev.	S.				Boots and shoes.
7	Auburn Prison.	Auburn, N. Y.	S.				Shoes, men's.
8	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester, N. Y.	Co., cl., & pr.				Shoes, men's and boys'.
9	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S.				Shoes.
10	Eastern Penitentiary.	Philadelphia, Pa.	S.				Boots and shoes, men's and women's.
11	House of Refuge.	Philadelphia, Pa.	S., cl., & pr.				Shoes, men's and women's.
12	Lancaster Co. Prison.	Lancaster, Pa.	Co.				Boots and shoes.
13	Philadelphia Co. Prison.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Co.				Shoes, men's.
14	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S.				Shoes (for convicts).
15	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha, Wis.	S.				Boots and shoes, men's and boys'.
							<i>Brick—</i>
1	State Prison.	San Quentin, Cal.	S.				Brick.
2	State Penitentiary.	Canon City, Colo.	S.				Brick.
3	House of Correction.	Chicago, Ill.	Cl.				Brick.
4	House of Correction.	Peoria, Ill.	Cl.				Brick.
5	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S.				Brick.
6	State Penitentiary.	Salem, Oreg.	S.				Brick.
							<i>Brooms, brushes, etc.—</i>
1	State Industrial School.	Golden, Colo.	S.				Brooms.
2	House of Correction.	Peoria, Ill.	Cl.				Brooms.
3	Industrial School (boys' dept.).	Eldora, Iowa.	S.				Brooms.
4	U.S. Military Prison	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	U.S.				Brooms.
5	Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge, Mass.	Co.				Brushes.
6	Newark City Home.	Verona, N. J.	Cl.				Brushes, shoe and horse.
7	State Reformatory.	Elmira, N. Y.	S.				Brooms.
8	State Reformatory.	Elmira, N. Y.	S.				Brushes, scrub and shoe.
9	Penitentiary.	Columbus, Ohio.	S.				Brooms.
10	Workhouse and House of Correction.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Cl.				Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.
11	Reform School.	Morganza, Pa.	S.				Brushes, scrub, shoe, and clothes.
12	Delaware Co. Prison.	Media, Pa.	Co.				Brooms.
13	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Claremont, Pa.	Co.				Brooms.
							<i>Carpeting—</i>
1	Berks Co. Prison.	Reading, Pa.	Co.				Rag and ingrain.
2	Chester Co. Prison.	West Chester, Pa.	Co.				Carpeting.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Best	251, 171		\$219, 465 94	265		265	196	1
Common			2, 248 60	5		5	1	1
Good	a 185	Pairs	a 185 00	4		4	1	2
Coarse	80, 828	Pairs	161, 656 00	172		172	138	3
Medium	28, 601	Pairs	29, 239 36	85		85	68	4
Common	600	Pairs	1, 200 00	8		8	3	5
Common			13, 605 65	64		64	25	6
Medium	b 119, 430	Pairs	b 235, 785 76	174		174	130	7
Medium	87, 939	Pairs	90, 188 50	250		250	160	8
Low grade			4, 725 19	50		50	50	9
Medium	40, 354	Pairs	50, 442 00	107		107	71	10
Medium	13, 643	Pairs	20, 464 50	67		67	34	11
Best	585	Pairs	1, 485 64	12		12	6	12
Medium	11, 460	Pairs	15, 757 50	90		90	53	13
Coarse	9, 000	Pairs	10, 800 00	21		21	21	14
Common	19, 608	Pairs	32, 264 00	80		80	40	15
			670, 087 70	1, 179		1, 179	801	
Common			4, 075 04	37		37	19	1
Common			13, 000 00	40		40	20	2
Second grade	3, 547, 500		17, 737 50	46		46	30	3
No. 1	1, 250, 000		6, 250 00	22	1	23	15	4
First class (rough)			13, 725 40	40		40	40	5
Good merchantable	2, 000, 000		12, 000 00	40		40	20	6
			63, 787 94	225	1	226	144	
Medium and best			9, 118 28	21		21	4	1
No. 1	1, 800	Dozen	3, 600 00	21	1	22	15	2
Good	600	Dozen	1, 575 00	10		10	4	3
Good	26, 000		5, 200 00	14		14	11	4
All grades	45, 336	Dozen	57, 679 84	175		175	100	5
	3, 844	Dozen	4, 343 72	40		40	20	6
Medium	11, 000	Dozen	19, 328 54	25		25	19	7
Common	475, 000		46, 028 99	120		120	90	8
Common	9, 000	Dozen	13, 403 39	50		50	37	9
Good			95, 850 00	400	40	506	380	10
Best	22, 200	Dozen	25, 303 68	70	50	120	90	11
Best	1, 008		304 50	1		1	1	12
Best	18, 475	Dozen	26, 959 60	40		40	30	13
			318, 095 54	1, 053	91	1, 144	801	
Medium	53, 676	Yards	23, 470 40	23		23	18	1
Best	15, 419	Yards	7, 709 50	25		25	15	2

a Not sold, but furnished to girls' department at cost.

b For nine months ending September 30, 1885.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools	
							<i>Carpeting—Concluded.</i>
3	Delaware Co. Prison	Media, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Rag
4	Lancaster Co. Prison	Lancaster, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Rag and jute
5	Lehigh Co. Prison..	Allentown, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Rag
6	Northampton Co. Prison.	Easton, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Rag
7	Northumberland Co. Prison.	Sanbury, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Carpeting
8	Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Pottsville, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Rag
							<i>Carriages and wag- ons—</i>
1	State Prison	Thomaston, Me.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Carriages and sleighs.
2	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Wagons and cotton presses.
							<i>Clothing—</i>
1	State Industrial School.	Golden, Colo.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing
2	Washington Asylum.	Washington, D. C.	Dist.	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for inmates).
3	Industrial School, (girls' dept.).	Mitchellville, Iowa...	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing, girls'
4	State Penitentiary.	Leavenworth, Kans...	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for convicts).
5	Reform School	Lansing, Mich.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing
6	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian, Mich.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Dresses, millinery goods, etc.
7	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian, Mich.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Underclothing (girls) and bedding.
8	Bethany Home	Minneapolis, Minn...	Ci ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for inmates).
9	Essex Co. Penitentiary.	Caldwell, N. J.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for convicts).
10	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Socacus, N. J.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for convicts).
11	Newark City Home.	Verona, N. J.	Ci ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing
12	Clinton Prison	Danemora, N. Y.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing, men's and boys'.
13	Penitentiary	Columbus, O.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery
14	Berks Co. Prison..	Reading, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, cotton
15	Delaware Co. Prison.	Media, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery
16	Schuylkill Co. Prison.	Pottsville, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, woollen and cotton.
17	Penitentiary	Columbia, S. C.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing (for convicts).
18	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha, Wis	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing
19	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha, Wis	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, etc
20	Industrial School for Girls.	Milwaukee, Wis	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing and fancy articles.
							<i>Farming, gardening, etc.—</i>
1	Washington Asylum.	Washington, D. C.	Dist.	.....	.....	.....	Farming
2	Penitentiary	Anamosa, Iowa	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Farming
3	State Reform School.	Saint Paul, Minn	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Greenhouse products.
4	Workhouse	Saint Paul, Minn	Ci ..	.....	.....	.....	Farming
5	Newark City Home.	Verona, N. J.	Ci ..	.....	.....	.....	Farming

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Best	10,373	Yards	\$7,367 85	20	.....	20	15 3
Medium	14,578	Yards	7,810 14	32	7	39	20 4
Best	12,076	Yards	5,434 20	30	.....	30	23 5
Medium	13,693	Yards	4,442 55	34	.....	34	22 6
Medium	25,100	Yards	9,412 50	26	.....	26	20 7
Best	21,886	Yards	0,850 00	14	1	15	10 8
				75,497 14	204	8	212 143
First class	(a)	(a)	45,000 00	94	.....	94	63 1
Good			48,965 00	62	.....	62	62 2
				93,965 00	156	.....	156 125
Medium			3,291 90	10	.....	10	3 1
Common	3,700	Articles	1,000 00	.....	30	30	23 2
Common	635	Suits	3,547 50	.....	75	75	10 3
Coarse	2,000	Suits	24,964 72	32	.....	32	24 4
Common	600	Suits	3,350 00	50	.....	50	19 5
Medium	2,439	Articles	1,600 00	.....	37	37	10 6
Medium	9,670	Articles	6,400 00	.....	147	147	30 7
				1,000 00	8	8	3 8
				(b)	9	43	30 9
				15,000 00	180	180	100 10
				800 00	18	18	8 11
Common	65,000	Suits	328,714 19	442	.....	442	288 12
Good			30,510 32	29	.....	29	23 13
Common	25,437	Pairs	1,590 00	7	.....	7	5 14
Common	5,436	Pairs	339 75	3	.....	3	2 15
Medium	38,064	Pairs	3,965 00	15	3	18	12 16
				4,457 09	6	20	26 17
Common	2,685	Articles	5,136 70	25	.....	25	13 18
Common	55,500	Pairs	4,442 50	75	.....	75	37 19
				3,685	Articles	1,075 81	45 132 177 23 20
				442,155 68	773	659	1,432 686
				3,367 42	80	80	60 1
				2,000 00	10	10	5 2
				1,349 75	5	5	1 3
				1,711 45	50	50	12 4
				8,100 00	15	15	10 5

a 220 carriages and 152 sleighs.

b 472 pairs of pantaloons, 540 shirts, and 145 coats; valued at \$543 95, \$216 00, and \$210 25, respectively.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power!	Mach- inery!	Tools.	
							<i>Farming, gardening, etc.—Concluded.</i>
6	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Farming.....
7	Penitentiary.....	Columbia, S. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Farming.....
8	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S	.....	.....	.....	Farming.....
9	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha, Wis.	S	.....	.....	.....	Farming.....
							<i>Furniture—</i>
1	Reform School.....	Lansing, Mich.	S	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
2	House of Correction	Detroit, Mich.	Cl.	.....	.....	.....	Chairs.....
3	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.	S	.....	.....	.....	Extension-table slides.
4	Eastern Penitenti- ary.	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
5	House of Refuge...	Philadelphia, Pa.	S, cl., & pr.	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
6	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S	.....	.....	.....	Furniture and lum- ber.
7	House of Correction	Milwaukee, Wis.	Co	.....	.....	.....	Chairs.....
							<i>Harnesses and sad- dlery—</i>
1	U. S. Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	U. S.	.....	.....	.....	Harnesses and sad- dlery.
2	State Prison.....	Thomaston, Me.	S	.....	.....	.....	Harnesses.....
							<i>Iron goods—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S	.....	.....	.....	Engines, boilers, pumps, etc.
2	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S	.....	.....	.....	Pig iron and cast- ings.
							<i>Mining—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Leavenworth, Kans.	S	.....	.....	.....	Coal.....
2	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S	.....	.....	.....	Iron ore (and burn- ing charcoal), etc.
							<i>Public ways—</i>
1	Washington Asy- lum.	Washington, D. C.	Dist.	.....	.....	.....	Grading and clean- ing streets.
2	Workhouse.....	Saint Louis, Mo.	Cl.	.....	.....	.....	Grading streets.
3	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus, N. J.	Co	.....	.....	.....	Repairing roads.
4	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Building railroad.
5	Penitentiary.....	Columbia, S. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Building state canal.
6	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S	.....	.....	.....	Building railroad.
							<i>Public works—</i>
1	Territorial Prison..	Yuma, Ariz.	Ter.	.....	.....	.....	Building and repair- ing prison.
2	State Penitentiary.	Leavenworth, Kans.	S	.....	.....	.....	Building and repair- ing prison.
3	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S	.....	.....	.....	Building prison.
4	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Building governor's mansion.
5	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Ditching on state lands.
6	Penitentiary.....	Columbia, S. C.	S	.....	.....	.....	Repairing prison.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
			\$18,714 41	85	40	125	125
			10,000 00	44		44	44
			220,000 00	1,145	42	1,187	1,187
			9,000 00	54		54	27
			269,243 03	1,488	82	1,570	1,471
Common	88,000		12,544 48	212		212	80
Common	291,238		208,863 14	438	41	479	350
First class			50,836 13	25		25	19
Medium	25,437		7,416 50	71		71	47
Best	54,679		21,871 80	180		180	90
Good			11,310 00	60		60	60
Common	114,113		35,682 41	138		138	70
			348,524 46	1,124	41	1,165	716
Good	(a)	(a)	12,000 00	15		15	12
First class	1,095	Sets	27,000 00	39		39	26
			39,000 00	54		54	38
Good	(b)	(b)	16,187 00	60		60	60
Good			129,000 00	252		252	252
			145,187 00	312		312	312
	1,239,844	Bushels	85,630 05	260		260	225
			85,000 00	276		276	276
			170,630 05	536		536	501
			25,193 00	84		84	63
			23,086 10	114		114	114
			10,000 00	48		48	28
			6,500 00	41		41	41
			80,000 00	338		338	338
			45,000 00	241		241	241
			189,779 10	866		866	825
			25,000 00	93		93	125
			158,000 00	182		182	170
			37,200 00	120		120	120
			11,000 00	40		40	40
			6,347 13	43		43	43
			5,000 00	133		133	133
			242,547 13	611		611	631

a 357 sets of harness; also other material.

b 14 engines, 49 boilers, etc.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power †	Mach- inery †	Tools.	
							<i>Stone—</i>
1	State Prison.....	Folsom, Cal.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and dressed.
2	Marion Co. Work- house.	Indianapolis, Ind....	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, broken.....
3	Penitentiary.....	Anamosa, Iowa.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, dressed.....
4	City Workhouse..	Louisville, Ky.....	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried.....
5	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island, Mass ..	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, dressed.....
6	Workhouse.....	Saint Louis, Mo.....	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried.....
7	State Prison.....	Carson City, Nev....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and dressed.
8	Essex Co. Peniten- tiary.	Caldwell, N. J.....	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and crushed.
9	Jailand Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus, N. J.....	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried and crushed.
10	Workhouse.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried (and grading).
11	Philadelphia Co. House of Cor.	Holmesburg, Pa.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone.....
12	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Stone, quarried.....
							<i>Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—</i>
1	U. S. Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	U. S.	.....	.....	.....	Tin and sheet-iron ware.
2	State Reform School	St. Paul, Minn.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Tinware
3	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Tinware.
							<i>Tobacco—</i>
1	Eastern Peniten- tiary.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cigars.....
							<i>Wooden goods—</i>
1	Washington Asy- lum.	Washington, D. C....	Dist.	.....	.....	.....	Coffins.....
2	U. S. Military Prison.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	U. S.	.....	.....	.....	Boxes, benches, crates, etc.
3	Lancaster Co. Prison.	Lancaster, Pa.....	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Baskets.....
							<i>Miscellaneous—</i>
1	State Prison.....	San Quentin, Cal.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Bags, jute.....
2	State Penitentiary.	Cañon City, Colo.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Lime.....
3	State Industrial School.	Golden, Colo.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Bone ash.....
4	Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown, Conn....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Boxes, paper.....
5	Industrial School (girls' dep't).	Mitchellville, Iowa ..	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Fancy goods.....
6	State Reform School	St. Paul, Minn.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Toys, children's...
7	Bethany Home	Minneapolis, Minn....	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Laundrying.....
8	Newark City Home.	Verona, N. J.....	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Bricklaying, car- pentering, etc.
9	Newark City Home.	Verona, N. J.....	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Toys, furniture, etc.
10	Eastern Peniten- tiary.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cheeks, cotton.....
11	Lancaster Co. Prison.	Lancaster, Pa.....	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Nets, fishing.....
12	State Penitentiary.	Huntsville and Rusk, Tex.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cloth (for prison)...

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$21,020 00	328		328	283	1
Common	1,464	Cubic yards	2,000 30	65		65	50	2
	1,000	Car loads	15,000 00	180		180	125	3
Common	8,503	Cubic yards	11,581 86	60		60	45	4
First class			23,500 00	98		98	49	5
			19,933 97	125		125	125	6
			7,766 37	11		11	5	7
	18,000	Cubic yards	23,400 00	134		134	100	8
	300,600	Cubic yards	360,000 00	2,150		2,150	1,076	9
			26,000 00	170		170	85	10
Best	29,778	Perches	23,822 40	359		359	238	11
			40,000 00	457		457	457	12
			574,624 90	4,146		4,146	2,638	
Good			8,000 00	14		14	11	1
			3,785 02	20		20	3	2
Common			4,832 67	13		13	10	3
			16,117 69	47		47	24	
Common	1,224,300		16,243 00	105		105	70	1
Common	444		606 00	2		2	2	1
			25,000 00	79		79	70	2
Common	387		181 34	3		3	2	3
			25,847 34	84		84	74	
Common (building)			101,318 52	409		409	200	1
			20,000 00	110		110	55	2
			1,216 26	10		10	2	3
	277,716		14,650 00		40	40	30	4
			100 00		3	3	1	5
			3,887 35	35		35	6	6
			369 35		7	7	2	7
			300 00	20		20	10	8
Medium	63,859	Yards	250 00	6	7	13	9	9
			0,385 04	32		32	21	10
Medium	303	Yards	381 81	3		3	2	11
Coarse	137,000	Yards	16,480 00	35		35	35	12
			165,239 23	660	57	717	373	

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial control.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery †	Tools.	
							<i>Agricultural imple- ments—</i>
1	Penitentiary	Fort Madison, Iowa ..	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Agricultural imple- ments.
2	State Prison	Jackson, Mich.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Agricultural imple- ments.
3	State Prison	Stillwater, Minn.	S....	S. and c.	S. and c.	C....	Threshing machines
							<i>Barrels, etc.—</i>
1	State Penitentiary ..	Joliet, Ill.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Barrels, etc.....
2	State Prison (north)	Michigan City, Ind..	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Tierces, pork and lard.
3	Penitentiary	Columbus, Ohio	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Barrels, pork.....
4	State Penitentiary ..	Richmond, Va.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Barrels, etc.....
							<i>Roots and shoes—</i>
1	State Prison	Wethersfield, Conn. .	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes
2	State Penitentiary ..	Joliet, Ill.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes
3	Southern Peniten'y	Chester, Ill.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes
4	State Reform School	Pontiac, Ill.	S....	S.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, women's and girls'.
5	State Prison (north)	Michigan City, Ind..	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's
6	State Prison (south)	Jeffersonville, Ind. .	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes.....
7	Penitentiary	Fort Madison, Iowa .	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes.....
8	State Penitentiary ..	Leavenworth, Kans. .	S....	S.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes.....
9	Penitentiary	Baltimore, Md.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, women's and girls'.
10	House of Refuge...	Carroll, Md.	S & ci	C.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, men's and boys'.
11	State Prison	Charlestown, Mass. .	S....	S.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes.....
12	Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Co..	Co. and c.	C.....	C....	Shoes, women's, girls', boys', and children's.
13	Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Lawrence, Mass.	Co..	Co.....		C....	Shoes (women's) and boot heels.
14	House of Correction	Ipswich, Mass.	Co..	Co.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, women's.....
15	Jail and House of Correction.	Salem, Mass.	Ci...		C.....	C....	Boot and shoe heels.
16	State House of Cor- rection and Re- formatory.	Ionia, Mich.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes
17	State Penitentiary ..	Jefferson City, Mo. .	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes
18	House of Refuge ..	St. Louis, Mo.	Ci..	Ci.....	Ci.....	C....	Shoes, women's and children's.
19	Sing Sing State Prison.	Sing Sing, N. Y.	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes, men's.
20	State Reformatory ..	Elmira, N. Y.	S....	S.(a) ..	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes, men's and women's
21	Albany Co. Peni- tentiary.	Albany, N. Y.	Co..	C.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, women's and boys'.
22	Kings Co. Peniten- tary.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Co..	C.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, men's and women's.
23	Monroe Co. Peni- tentiary.	Rochester, N. Y.	Co..	C.....	C.....	C....	Shoes, men's and women's.
24	Penitentiary	Columbus, Ohio	S....	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes men's.
25	Western Peniten'y	Allegheny City, Pa. .	S....	S.(a) ..	C.....	C....	Shoes, men's, wom- en's, and girls'.
26	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston, R. I.	S. and co.	C.....	C.....	C....	Boots and shoes

† The state receives rent for the power furnished

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Good.....	447,708	Articles.....	\$120,590 00	115	.....	115	95	1
Fair.....			280,000 00	169	.....	169	100	2
Medium.....			195,500 00	283	.....	283	250	3
			596,090 00	567	.....	567	445	
Standard.....	372,000		375,000 00	188	.....	188	125	1
First class.....	179,975		174,497 50	125	.....	125	125	2
First class.....	40,000		36,000 00	45	.....	45	36	3
First class.....	75,000		30,000 00	44	.....	44	44	4
			615,497 50	402	.....	402	330	
Second grade.....			109,000 00	205	.....	205	95	1
Medium to fine.....	494,000	Pairs.....	1,180,000 00	480	.....	480	330	2
Medium.....	245,000	Pairs.....	350,000 00	225	15	240	180	3
Medium.....	100,000	Pairs.....	150,000 00	165	.....	165	105	4
Second class.....	210,000	Pairs.....	297,716 40	130	.....	130	130	5
Second class.....	156,500	Pairs.....	275,000 00	175	.....	175	175	6
First class, heavy.....	60,000	Pairs.....	161,000 00	90	.....	90	75	7
Good.....	25,500	Pairs.....	70,125 00	27	.....	27	20	8
Medium.....	175,000	Pairs.....	125,000 00	129	.....	129	86	9
Medium.....	a 8,000	Pairs.....	a 12,000 00	106	.....	106	53	10
Medium.....	(b)		(b)	100	.....	100	50	11
Medium.....	84,600	Pairs.....	77,550 00	65	.....	65	35	12
Medium.....	(c)	(c)	c 28,800 00	90	.....	90	56	13
Low grade.....	108,000	Pairs.....	75,000 00	47	.....	47	16	14
Medium.....	7,500	Cases.....	12,000 00	61	.....	61	22	15
Medium and common.....			45,000 00	150	.....	150	100	16
Medium.....	412,400	Pairs.....	765,000 00	516	.....	516	344	17
Medium fine.....	120,000	Pairs.....	150,000 00	85	.....	85	50	18
Common.....	646,800	Pairs.....	862,400 00	292	.....	292	219	19
Medium.....	150,000	Pairs.....	225,000 00	143	.....	143	95	20
Medium.....	770,000	Pairs.....	577,500 00	475	.....	475	316	21
Medium.....	1,078,000	Pairs.....	1,347,500 00	551	40	591	444	22
Medium.....	150,000	Pairs.....	240,000 00	150	.....	150	100	23
Medium (baggage).....	93,000	Pairs.....	62,000 00	50	.....	50	40	24
Medium.....	266,690	Pairs.....	356,452 81	283	8	291	194	25
Medium and low.....	90,000	Pairs.....	75,000 00	150	.....	150	65	26

a Quantity and value for the months of September, October, and November, 1885, only.

b This industry has but recently been introduced, therefore it is impossible to report quantity or value.

c 30,000 pairs of shoes and 3,000 cases of boot heels. Quantity and value for the period from October 1, 1885, to April 30, 1886, only (contract expired).

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power †	Mach- inery ‡	Tools.	
							<i>Boots and shoes—Con- cluded.</i>
27	Penitentiary.....	Columbia, S. C.....	S...	S. and C.	C.....	C...	Boots and shoes....
28	State Prison.....	Windsor, Vt.....	S...	S.	C.....	C...	Shoes, women's.....
29	State Penitentiary.	Richmond, Va.....	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Shoes, women's.....
30	State Prison.....	Waupun, Wis.....	S...	S.....	C.....	C...	Boots and shoes....
							<i>Brick—</i>
1	Southern Peniten- tiary.	Chester, Ill.....	S...	S.....	C...	C...	Brick.....
							<i>Brooms, brushes, etc.—</i>
1	State Prison (south)	Jeffersonville, Ind...	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Brooms.....
2	Albany Co. Peni- tentiary.	Albany, N. Y.....	Co.	C.....	C.....	C...	Brushes, scrub, shoe, etc.
3	Western Peniten- tiary.	Allegheny City, Pa...	S...	S. (a)	C.....	C...	Brooms.....
4	Penitentiary.....	Moundsville, W. Va...	S...	S.....	C.....	C...	Brooms and leather whips.
							<i>Carpeting—</i>
1	City Jail.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Cl...	(b)	C.....	C...	Napier matting....
							<i>Carriages and wag- ons—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Leavenworth, Kans...	S...	S.....	C.....	C...	Wagons.....
2	State Prison.....	Jackson, Mich.....	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Wagons.....
3	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Carriage bodies, shafts, etc.
4	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Carriages, child- ren's.
5	Penitentiary.....	Moundsville, W. Va...	S...	S.....	C.....	C...	Wagons.....
							<i>Clothing—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Joliet, Ill.....	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Hosiery and over- alls.
2	House of Correc- tion.	Chicago, Ill.....	Cl...				Hosiery (c).....
3	State Prison (north)	Michigan City, Ind...	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Hosiery and cloth goods.
4	St. Mary's Indus- trial School.	Carroll, Md.....	S., cl., & pr.	C.....	C.....	C...	Clothing, men's and boys'.
5	State Penitentiary.	Jefferson City, Mo...	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Overalls.....
6	House of Reforma- tion for Juveniles.	New York, N. Y.....	S...	S. and C.	C.....	C...	Hosiery, woollen and cotton.
7	House of Refuge..	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Cl...	Cl.....	C.....	C...	Hosiery.....
8	Penitentiary.....	Columbia, S. C.....	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Hosiery.....
							<i>Furniture—</i>
1	Reform School....	Washington, D. C.....	Dist				Cane-seating chairs.
2	State Prison (north)	Michigan City, Ind...	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Chairs and baby crad- les.
3	Penitentiary.....	Fort Madison, Iowa...	S...	C.....	C.....	C...	Chairs.....
4	State Prison.....	Charlestown, Mass...	S...	S.....	C.....	C...	Beds, spring and mantel.
5	Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Springfield, Mass.....	Co.			C...	Cane-seating chairs.
6	Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Northampton, Mass...	Co.			C...	Cane-seating chairs.

a The state receives rent for the power furnished.

b Hand-looms used.

c This statement covers work done from January 1 to September 30, 1885, only.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
All grades			\$150,000 00	67	13	80	80	27
Second class	121,170	Pairs	90,837 75	65		65	32	28
Medium	655,920	Pairs	631,289 95	402	57	450	459	29
Common and medium			360,000 00	353		353	200	30
			8,861,771 91	5,817	133	5,950	4,226	
Good	5,000,000		25,000 00	60		60	45	1
All grades	15,650	Dozen	31,300 00	35		35	35	1
Common	36,000	Dozen	54,000 00	75	8	83	56	2
Best	28,000	Dozen	56,000 00	46		46	31	3
Best	(a)	(a)	125,000 00	115		115	87	4
			266,300 00	271	8	279	209	
Low grade	60,000	Yards	20,000 00	30		30	20	1
Good	12,000		720,000 00	222		222	167	1
Fair			300,000 00	167		167	110	2
Medium			75,700 00	105		105	70	3
Good			31,500 00	35		35	24	4
Best	3,600		150,000 00	90		90	67	5
			1,277,200 00	619		619	438	
Medium	(b)		98,000 00	54		54	38	1
First grade	249,600	Pairs	24,800 00	217	8	225	150	2
Coarse and strong	(c)		205,293 92	200		200	200	3
Medium	7,000	Suits	56,000 00	53		53	30	4
Low and medium	67,000	Pairs	45,000 00	41		41	27	5
Medium	156,000	Dozen	273,000 00	523		523	393	6
Good	372,000	Pairs	78,250 00	110		110	82	7
Low grade			50,000 00	60	10	70	70	8
			830,343 92	1,258	18	1,276	990	
Medium	4,300		1,920 05	104		104	40	1
Medium	(d)		168,000 00	165		165	165	2
Medium and low	10,000	Dozen	100,000 00	100		100	85	3
Medium to first class			71,415 70	141		141	75	4
Medium	150,000		43,000 00	92	8	100	100	5
Medium	20,000		7,000 00	16		16	16	6

a 28,000 dozen brooms and 15,000 dozen whips.

b 420,000 pairs of half-hose and 84,000 pairs of overalls.

c 31,300 pairs of socks, 64,775 pairs of mitts, 7,825 pairs of leggings, and 26,040 caps.

d 167,616 chairs and 4,632 cradles.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial control.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools.	
							<i>Furniture—Concluded.</i>
7	Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk Co.	Dedham, Mass.	Co.	.....	.....	C ..	Cane-seating and backing chairs.
8	State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Ionia, Mich.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Chairs
9	State Prison	Concord, N. H.	S ..	S. and c.	C	C ..	Bedsteads
10	Penitentiary	Columbus, Ohio	S ..	C	C	C ..	Cane-seating chairs.
							<i>Harnesses and saddlery—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Joliet, Ill.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Harnesses and saddlery.
2	State Prison (south)	Jeffersonville, Ind.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Saddle-trees
3	State Prison	Charlestown, Mass.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Harnesses (a)
4	State Penitentiary.	Jefferson City, Mo.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Harnesses and saddlery.
5	State Penitentiary.	Jefferson City, Mo.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Saddle-trees
6	Auburn Prison	Auburn, N. Y.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Hames, wooden
7	Auburn Prison	Auburn, N. Y.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Horse collars
8	Erie Co. Penitentiary.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Co.	C	C	C ..	Hardware, saddlery, (b)
9	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Co.	C	C	C ..	Hardware, saddlery, (b)
10	Penitentiary	Columbus, Ohio	S ..	C	C	C ..	Hardware, saddlery.
11	Penitentiary	Columbus, Ohio	S ..	C	C	C ..	Harnesses
12	State Penitentiary.	Mantaville and Rusk, Tex.	S ..	S	S	S ..	Saddle-trees and stirrups.
							<i>Iron goods—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Joliet, Ill.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Fence wire, barbed
2	State Prison (south)	Jeffersonville, Ind.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Hardware, fancy
3	St. Mary's Industrial School.	Carroll, Md.	S., cl., & pr.	C	C	C ..	Mouldings, iron
4	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Co.	C	C	C ..	Bolts, iron
5	Penitentiary	Columbus, Ohio	S ..	C	C	C ..	Bolts, nuts, etc.
6	Workhouse	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cl.	C	C	C ..	Wire goods and brushes.
7	Western Penitentiary	Allegheny City, Pa.	S ..	S. (c) ..	C	C ..	Iron, architectural ..
8	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston, R. I.	S. and co.	C	C	C ..	Wire goods (screens and railings).
							<i>Public ways—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Richmond, Va.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Building railroad ..
							<i>Stone—</i>
1	Penitentiary	Sioux Falls, Dak.	Ter.	Ter. & c.	C	C ..	Stone, dressed
2	State Penitentiary.	Joliet, Ill.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Stone and marble (dressed) and monuments.
3	Penitentiary	Baltimore, Md.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Marble, dressed
4	House of Correction	Rutland, Vt.	S ..	S	C	C ..	Marble (dressed) and monuments.
							<i>Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—</i>
1	South'mn Penitentiary	Chester, Ill.	S ..	S	C	C ..	Hollow ware
2	Penitentiary	Baltimore, Md.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Stoves and hollow ware.
3	Sing Sing State Pr.	Sing Sing, N. Y.	S ..	C	C	C ..	Stoves
4	State Reformatory.	Elmira, N. Y.	S ..	S. (c) ..	C	C ..	Hollow ware

a Work commenced prior to date of report, but there were no receipts from this industry.

b All castings are made outside; the finishing only being done in prison.

c The state receives rent for power furnished.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.
CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
First-class.....	80,000	.....	\$32,500 00	75	.....	75	75	7
Medium and common.....	.....	.....	28,778 00	100	.....	100	75	8
Common hard wood....	46,500	.....	100,000 00	114	.....	114	80	9
Good.....	30,000	.....	18,000 00	26	.....	26	18	10
			570,613 75	933	8	941	729	
First class.....	.....	.....	140,000 00	115	.....	115	78	1
Good.....	2,817	Dozen	10,000 00	20	.....	20	20	2
First class.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....	44	18	3
Assorted.....	.....	.....	150,000 00	154	.....	154	103	4
Staple.....	.....	.....	175,000 00	165	.....	165	110	5
Medium.....	38,035	Pairs	35,000 00	36	.....	36	27	6
Medium.....	18,908	.....	48,215 00	56	.....	56	42	7
Medium.....	1,590	Tons	350,000 00	350	18	368	276	8
Best.....	475	Tons	95,000 00	90	12	102	68	9
First class.....	.....	.....	135,939 00	185	.....	185	124	10
Medium.....	5,200	Sets	48,500 00	30	.....	30	20	11
Good.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	20	.....	20	20	12
			1,224,654 00	1,265	80	1,295	906	
First class.....	6,000	Tons	318,000 00	125	.....	125	100	1
First class.....	.....	.....	390,000 00	300	.....	300	300	2
Medium.....	250	Tons	15,000 00	27	.....	27	18	3
Best.....	645	Tons	45,000 00	43	7	49	33	4
First class.....	.....	.....	99,910 00	107	.....	107	71	5
First class.....	(a)	(a)	120,000 00	167	41	208	140	6
Best.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	25	.....	25	17	7
.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	12	.....	12	6	8
			1,013,910 00	805	48	853	685	
.....	.....	.....	65,000 00	211	.....	211	211	1
.....	.....	.....	11,577 36	55	.....	55	10	1
.....	.....	.....	500,000 00	253	.....	253	202	2
Best.....	300,000	Feet	150,000 00	173	.....	172	115	3
First class.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	69	.....	69	35	4
			691,577 36	549	.....	549	362	
First quality.....	.....	.....	b 10,000 00	125	.....	125	90	1
Fair.....	(c)	(c)	120,000 00	121	.....	121	80	2
Best.....	60,396	.....	603,980 00	895	.....	895	672	3
Medium.....	2,400	Tons	120,000 00	180	.....	180	120	4

a 15,000 sieves, 8,000 bird-cages, 3,000 gross of brushes of various kinds, and a great variety of other kinds of wire goods, such as rat-traps, etc.

b Value of goods made from May 1 to October 1, 1886.

c 8,505 stoves and 400,000 pounds of hollow ware.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools.	
5	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S	C	C	C	<i>Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—Concluded.</i>
6	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S	C	C	C	Hollow ware and castings.
7	State Penitentiary.	Salem, Ore.....	S	S	C	C	Stoves..... Stoves.....
1	St. Mary's Indus- trial School.	Carroll, Md.....	S., cl., & pr.	C	C	C	<i>Tobacco—</i> Cigars.....
2	State Prison.....	Jackson, Mich.....	S	C	C	C	Cigars.....
3	State House of Cor- rection and Refor- matory.	Ionia, Mich.....	S	C	C	C	Cigars.....
4	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S	C	C	C	Cigars.....
5	Western Peniten'y.	Allegheny City, Pa...	S	S. (a)	C	C	Cigars.....
6	State Penitentiary.	Richmond, Va.....	S	C	C	C	Tobacco, plug and twist.
1	State Prison.....	Charlestown, Mass...	S	S	C	C	<i>Wooden goods—</i> Mouldings, wooden..
2	State Prison.....	Stillwater, Minn.....	S	S. and o.	S. and c.	C	Sashes, doors, and blinds.
1	Sing Sing State Prison.	Sing Sing, N. Y.....	S	C	C	C	<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Laundering.....
2	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S	C	C	C	Tools, carpenters' and joiners'.
3	Workhouse.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Cl	C	C	C	Sewing machines, "Eclipse."

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

1	Reformatory.....	Concord, Mass.....	S				<i>Boots and shoes—</i> Boots and shoes, men's and boys'.
2	State Prison.....	Trenton, N. J.....	S				Shoes, men's, girls', and children's.
3	State Industrial School.	Rochester, N. Y.....	S				Shoes, women's.....
1	State Prison.....	Jackson, Mich.....	S				<i>Brooms, brushes, etc.—</i> Brooms.....
2	Workhouse.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Cl				Brush-drawing.....
3	State Prison.....	Trenton, N. J.....	S				Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.
4	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S				Brooms.....
5	Boys' Industrial School.	Lancaster, Ohio.....	S				Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.
6	House of Refuge...	Philadelphia, Pa.....	S., cl., & pr.				Brush-drawing.....
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S				<i>Carriages and wagons—</i> Carriage gear.....

a The state receives rent for the power furnished.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
First class			\$209,884 00	170	.....	170	113	5
First class			60,060 00	80	.....	80	53	6
First class			108,000 00	170	.....	170	82	7
			1,231,904 00	1,741	.....	1,741	1,210	
Medium	5,000,000		75,000 00	150	.....	150	85	1
Common			130,000 00	74	.....	74	50	2
Common			35,000 00	125	.....	125	90	3
Low grade	412,500		2,681 00	55	.....	55	46	4
Common	8,000,000		64,000 00	70	.....	70	47	5
First class	600,000	Pounds	60,000 00	94	.....	94	94	6
			366,681 00	568	.....	568	412	
First class			7,584 30	54	.....	54	25	1
Finest grades			50,000 00	35	.....	35	30	2
			57,584 30	89	.....	89	55	
Medium	65,000	Dozen	a 300,000 00	125	.....	125	93	1
First class			44,558 00	61	.....	61	41	2
Good	3,000		37,500 00	54	.....	54	36	3
			882,118 00	240	.....	240	170	

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

Medium and cheap	119,832	Pairs	199,720 00	150	.....	150	120	1
Common	120,000	Pairs	180,000 00	130	.....	130	111	2
Medium	93,600	Pairs	163,800 00	100	.....	160	80	3
			543,520 00	440	.....	440	311	
Medium and common	20,000	Dozen	35,000 00	49	.....	49	30	1
Common			4,000 00	50	.....	50	30	2
Common	345,600		34,560 00	115	.....	115	99	3
Common	2,600	Dozen	3,900 00	48	.....	48	36	4
First class	37,584	Dozen	40,000 00	200	.....	200	200	5
Medium	78,800	Dozen	98,500 00	197	.....	197	99	6
			215,960 00	609	.....	650	494	
First class			025 00	35	.....	35	26	1

¢ Value of shirts made and laundered.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools.	
							<i>Clothing—</i>
1	State Reform School.	Meriden, Conn.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Shirts.....
2	Reformatory Institution.	Indianapolis, Ind.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Overalls and shirts.
3	Reformatory Institution.	Indianapolis, Ind.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Toeing stockings ..
4	Reformatory Institution.	Indianapolis, Ind.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Family sewing.....
5	Reformatory.....	Concord, Mass.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Pantaloon.
6	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Sherborn, Mass.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Clothing, knit goods, and laundering.
7	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island, Mass.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Pantaloon, shirts, and overalls.
8	House of Correction for Suffolk Co.	South Boston, Mass.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Pantaloon, shirts, and overalls.
9	State Prison.....	Trenton, N. J.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Collars, cuffs, shirts, and laundering.
10	State Prison.....	Trenton, N. J.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery.....
11	State Prison.....	Trenton, N. J.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Pantaloon (coarse) and working shirts.
12	State Reform School.	Jamesburg, N. J.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Shirts.....
13	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester, N. Y.	Co. cl. & pr.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, woollen and cotton.
14	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester, N. Y.	Co. cl. & pr.	.....	.....	.....	Shirts ..
15	Boys' Industrial School.	Lancaster, Ohio.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, cotton.....
16	Eastern Penitentiary.	Philadelphia, Pa.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, cotton.....
17	House of Refuge...	Philadelphia, Pa.	S., cl., & pr.	.....	.....	.....	Pantaloon ..
18	House of Refuge...	Philadelphia, Pa.	S., cl., & pr.	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery.....
19	Montgomery Co. Prison.	Norristown, Pa.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Hosiery, woollen and cotton.
							<i>Furniture—</i>
1	State Prison.....	San Quentin, Cal.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Furniture ..
2	State Reform School.	Meriden, Conn.....	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
3	House of Correction	Chicago, Ill.	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
4	Reformatory Institution.	Indianapolis, Ind.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
5	State Reform School.	Cape Elizabeth, Me. ...	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
6	State Workhouse..	Bridgewater, Mass.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
7	Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Greenfield, Mass.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
8	Jail and House of Correction for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth, Mass.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
9	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
10	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Worcester, Mass.	Co ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
11	House of Refuge...	St. Louis, Mo.	Cl ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
12	State Industrial School.	Manchester, N. H.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
13	State Industrial School.	Rochester, N. Y.	S ..	.....	.....	.....	Cane and flag seat- ing chairs.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Second and third grade.	8,820	Dozen	\$21,720 00	100	.....	100	75	1
Common	(a)	(a)	3,085 50	.....	33	33	33	2
Medium	197	Dozen	147 75	.....	12	12	12	3
Good			2,600 00	.....	25	25	25	4
Medium	13,128	Pairs	52,512 00	80	.....	80	64	5
First class			23,250 00	.....	235	235	150	6
.....			30,400 00	115	65	180	90	7
.....	1,360,434	Articles	51,000 00	248	.....	248	150	8
Common	(b)	(b)	232,084 40	250	.....	250	180	9
Common	72,000	Pairs	10,800 00	60	.....	60	52	10
Low grade	216,000	Pieces	129,000 00	70	.....	70	60	11
.....			15,000 00	100	.....	100	92	12
Medium	53,098	Dozen	58,400 00	470	.....	470	312	13
Medium	16,947	Dozen	84,700 00	.....	400	400	266	14
First class	3,000	Dozen	3,000 00	80	.....	80	80	15
.....	2,529,380	Pairs	158,085 00	365	.....	365	244	16
Common	4,600	Pairs	13,800 00	60	.....	60	80	17
Common	22,000	Dozen pairs ..	16,500 00	.....	66	66	33	18
Medium	72,600	Pairs	6,050 00	18	.....	18	9	19
.....			912,134 65	2,016	836	2,852	1,957	
Fine, medium, and common.			43,277 87	93	.....	93	30	1
All grades	114,000		50,800 00	275	.....	275	205	2
First grade			76,880 00	93	.....	93	62	3
Medium	8,148		5,460 00	.....	22	22	22	4
All grades (first mostly)	38,461		11,700 00	65	.....	65	45	5
Medium	68,820		16,750 00	68	.....	68	54	6
Common	30,000		6,800 00	22	.....	22	22	7
First class	4,000		4,100 00	11	.....	11	11	8
Common	41,608		20,400 00	47	.....	47	47	9
Common	91,809		42,400 00	114	.....	114	114	10
Medium	13,000		10,000 00	25	.....	25	13	11
Common Grecian frames	66,500		14,000 00	85	.....	85	66	12
All grades	32,000		12,800 00	140	.....	140	70	13

a 630 dozen pairs of overalls and 9 dozen shirts.

b 263,000 shirts, 1,872,000 partly-made collars, 648,000 cuffs, 238,000 cuffs button-holed, and 364,000 collars button-holed.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power†	Mach- inery†	Tools.	
14	New York Catho- lic Protectory.	Westchester, N. Y.	Co. ci. & pr.	.....	.....	.....	<i>Furniture—Concluded.</i>
15	Reform School.....	Vergennes, Vt.	S	.....	.....	.....	Cane-seating chairs.
							Cane-seating chairs.
							<i>Harnesses and sad- dlery—</i>
1	State Prison.....	San Quentin, Cal.	S	.....	.....	.....	Harnesses
2	Reformatory.....	Concord, Mass.	S	.....	.....	.....	Harnesses and sad- dlery.
							<i>Stores, hollow ware, etc.—</i>
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.	S	.....	.....	.....	Hollow ware and castings.
							<i>Tobacco—</i>
1	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.	S	.....	.....	.....	Cigars
							<i>Wooden goods—</i>
1	State Prison.....	San Quentin, Cal.	S	.....	.....	.....	Sashes, doors, and blinds.
							<i>Miscellaneous—</i>
1	State Prison.....	San Quentin, Cal.	S	.....	.....	.....	Leather, tanning...
2	Reformatory Insti- tution.	Indianapolis, Ind.	S	.....	.....	.....	Laundring.....
3	Penitentiary.....	Columbus, Ohio.	S	.....	.....	.....	Tools, carpenters' and joiners'.

LEASE SYSTEM.

1	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville, Nebr.	S	.....	.....	.....	<i>Agricultural imple- ments—</i>
							Agricultural imple- ments.
							<i>Boots and shoes—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S	.....	.....	.....	Shoes
							<i>Brick—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Little Rock, Ark.	S	.....	.....	.....	Brick
2	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S	.....	.....	.....	Brick
							<i>Brooms, brushes, etc.—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S	.....	.....	.....	Brooms
2	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville, Nebr.	S	.....	.....	.....	Brooms and trunks.
							<i>Carriages and wag- ons—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Jackson, Miss.	S	.....	.....	.....	Wagons, furniture, brick, etc.
2	State Penitentiary.	Nashville, Tenn.	S	.....	.....	.....	Wagons
							<i>Clothing—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville, Nebr.	S	.....	.....	.....	Clothing

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Medium	79,920		\$20,000 00	120	.....	120	80
First class	30,000		7,500 00	50	.....	50	36
			842,867 87	1,208	22	1,230	880
Common			17,500 00	6	.....	6	3
Medium	22,164	Articles	66,250 00	70	.....	70	56
			83,750 00	76	.....	76	59
First class			6,104 00	57	.....	57	43
Low grade	4,550,000		29,575 00	50	.....	50	42
All grades			225,000 00	150	.....	150	60
Good	6,175	Dozen	9,000 00	3	.....	3	2
			5,200 00		75	75	75
First class			5,444 00	49	.....	49	37
			19,644 00	52	75	127	114

LEASE SYSTEM.

			68,000 00	84		84	84	1
			24,900 00	40		40	40	1
			28,000 00	75		75	65	1
			172,000 00	480	20	500	500	2
			198,000 00	555	20	575	565	
			30,000 00	33		33	33	1
			4,000 00	8		8	8	2
			34,000 00	41		41	41	
			68,000 00	77	10	87	87	1
	15,650		550,000 00	479		479	479	2
			618,000 00	556	10	566	566	
			15,000 00	23		23	23	1

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools.	
							<i>Farming, gardening, etc.—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Wetumpka, Ala.	S.				Farming
2	Barbour Co. Jail.	Clayton, Ala.	Co.				Farming
3	Bibb Co. Jail.	Centreville, Ala.	Co.				Farming
4	Bullock Co. Jail.	Union Springs, Ala.	Co.				Farming
5	Chambers Co. Jail.	La Fayette, Ala.	Co.				Farming
6	Choctaw Co. Jail.	Butler, Ala.	Co.				Farming
7	Cleburne Co. Jail.	Edwardsville, Ala.	Co.				Farming
8	Coosa Co. Jail.	Rockford, Ala.	Co.				Farming
9	Elmore Co. Jail.	Wetumpka, Ala.	Co.				Farming
10	Greene Co. Jail.	Eutaw, Ala.	Co.				Farming
11	Hale Co. Jail.	Greensborough, Ala.	Co.				Farming
12	Lee Co. Jail.	Opelika, Ala.	Co.				Farming
13	Lowndes Co. Jail.	Hayneville, Ala.	Co.				Farming
14	Macon Co. Jail.	Tuskegee, Ala.	Co.				Farming
15	Montgomery Co. Jail.	Montgomery, Ala.	Co.				Farming
16	Perry Co. Jail.	Marion, Ala.	Co.				Farming
17	Pickens Co. Jail.	Carrollton, Ala.	Co.				Farming
18	Randolph Co. Jail.	Wedowee, Ala.	Co.				Farming
19	Russell Co. Jail.	Seale, Ala.	Co.				Farming
20	Shelby Co. Jail.	Columbiana, Ala.	Co.				Farming
21	Tallapoosa Co. Jail.	Dadeville, Ala.	Co.				Farming
22	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Co.				Farming
23	Wilcox Co. Jail.	Cauden, Ala.	Co.				Farming
24	State Penitentiary.	Little Rock, Ark.	S.				Farming
25	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S.				Farming
26	State Penitentiary.	Baton Rouge, La.	S.				Farming
27	State Penitentiary.	Jackson, Miss.	S.				Farming and clear- ing land.
28	Alcorn Co. Jail.	Corinth, Miss.	Co.				Farming
29	Attala Co. Jail.	Kosciusko, Miss.	Co.				Farming
30	Bolivar Co. Jail.	Rosedale, Miss.	Co.				Farming
31	Chickasaw Co. Jail.	Houston, Miss.	Co.				Farming
32	Chalborne Co. Jail.	Port Gibson, Miss.	Co.				Farming
33	Clay Co. Jail.	West Point, Miss.	Co.				Farming
34	Coahoma Co. Jail.	Priar's Point, Miss.	Co.				Farming
35	Copiah Co. Jail.	Hazlehurst, Miss.	Co.				Farming
36	De Soto Co. Jail.	Hernando, Miss.	Co.				Farming
37	Grenada Co. Jail.	Grenada, Miss.	Co.				Farming
38	Hinds Co. Jail.	Jackson, Miss.	Co.				Farming
39	Holmes Co. Jail.	Lexington, Miss.	Co.				Farming
40	Issaquena Co. Jail.	Mayersville, Miss.	Co.				Farming
41	La Fayette Co. Jail.	Oxford, Miss.	Co.				Farming
42	Lee Co. Jail.	Tupelo, Miss.	Co.				Farming
43	Leflore Co. Jail.	Greenwood, Miss.	Co.				Farming
44	Lincoln Co. Jail.	Brookhaven, Miss.	Co.				Farming
45	Lowndes Co. Jail.	Columbus, Miss.	Co.				Farming
46	Madison Co. Jail.	Canton, Miss.	Co.				Farming
47	Monroe Co. Jail.	Aberdeen, Miss.	Co.				Farming
48	Montgomery Co. Jail.	Winona, Miss.	Co.				Farming
49	Noxubee Co. Jail.	Macon, Miss.	Co.				Farming
50	Okfuskeena Co. Jail.	Starkville, Miss.	Co.				Farming
51	Panola Co. Jail.	Batesville, Miss.	Co.				Farming
52	do.	Sardis, Miss.	Co.				Farming
53	Pike Co. Jail.	Magnolia, Miss.	Co.				Farming
54	Sunflower Co. Jail.	Indianola, Miss.	Co.				Farming
55	Tallahatchee Co. Jail.	Charleston, Miss.	Co.				Farming
56	Tate Co. Jail.	Senatobia, Miss.	Co.				Farming
57	Tunica Co. Jail.	Austin, Miss.	Co.				Farming
58	Washington Co. Jail.	Greenville, Miss.	Co.				Farming
59	Yazoo Co. Jail.	Yazoo, Miss.	Co.				Farming
60	State Penitentiary.	Nashville, Tenn.	S.				Farming
							<i>Furniture—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S.				Chairs, tables, etc...

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$17,400 00	104	11	115	115	1
			775 00	4	.....	4	5	2
			2,480 00	12	.....	12	16	8
			1,880 00	9	.....	9	12	4
			1,550 00	8	.....	8	10	5
			620 00	3	.....	3	4	6
			620 00	3	.....	3	4	7
			620 00	3	.....	3	4	8
			620 00	3	.....	3	4	9
			1,395 00	7	.....	7	9	10
			155 00	1	.....	1	1	11
			4,800 00	19	7	26	34	12
			8,300 00	38	3	41	54	13
			1,500 00	7	1	8	10	14
			10,540 00	63	24	87	116	15
			3,800 00	18	1	19	25	16
			775 00	4	.....	4	5	17
			620 00	3	.....	3	4	18
			1,490 00	7	1	8	10	19
			1,430 00	6	2	8	10	20
			930 00	5	.....	5	6	21
			1,085 00	11	.....	11	14	22
			5,850 00	26	4	30	40	23
			64,000 00	230	.....	230	230	24
			18,000 00	80	20	100	100	25
			50,000 00	135	25	160	160	26
			150,000 00	505	12	517	677	27
			3,400 00	10	3	13	16	28
			800 00	3	1	4	5	29
			1,675 00	9	.....	9	9	30
			4,650 00	15	.....	15	20	31
			2,800 00	14	1	15	15	32
			4,500 00	17	3	20	26	33
			2,050 00	11	.....	11	11	34
			1,700 00	8	2	10	10	35
			1,400 00	7	1	8	8	36
			1,150 00	5	2	7	7	37
			12,900 00	35	9	44	60	38
			2,550 00	12	3	15	15	39
			3,950 00	17	.....	17	17	40
			3,900 00	16	.....	16	21	41
			6,000 00	22	3	25	33	42
			1,580 00	6	.....	6	8	43
			800 00	.....	2	2	2	44
			11,600 00	41	13	54	68	45
			7,800 00	20	3	23	35	46
			3,800 00	36	6	42	58	47
			3,500 00	12	4	16	21	48
			3,200 00	13	1	14	18	49
			4,900 00	18	3	21	28	50
			1,865 00	10	.....	10	10	51
			2,290 00	10	4	14	14	52
			100 00	.....	1	1	1	53
			1,120 00	6	.....	6	6	54
			1,500 00	8	.....	8	8	55
			2,740 00	13	3	16	16	56
			2,420 00	13	.....	13	13	57
			9,130 00	45	7	52	52	58
			850 00	4	1	5	5	59
			6,500 00	21	.....	21	21	60
			493,070 00	1,791	187	1,978	2,336	
			18,000 00	110	.....	110	110	

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools.	
1	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville, Nebr	S .....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Harnesses and saddle- ry—</i> Harnesses and col- lars.
							<i>Lumber—</i>
1	Autauga Co. Jail.	Prattville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
2	Baldwin Co. Jail.	Daphne, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
3	Butler Co. Jail.	Greenville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
4	Chilton Co. Jail.	Clanton, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
5	Conecuh Co. Jail.	Evergreen, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
6	Crenshaw Co. Jail.	Rutledge, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
7	Escambia Co. Jail.	Pollard, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
8	Macon Co. Jail.	Tuskegee, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
9	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
10	State Penitentiary.	Jackson, Miss.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
11	Lincoln Co. Jail.	Brookhaven, Miss.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
12	Pike Co. Jail.	Magnolia, Miss.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Lumber.
							<i>Mining—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Wetumpka, Ala.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
2	Baldwin Co. Jail.	Daphne, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
3	Barbour Co. Jail.	Clayton, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
4	Blount Co. Jail.	Blountsville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
5	Bullock Co. Jail.	Union Springs, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
6	Calhoun Co. Jail.	Jacksonville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
7	Cherokee Co. Jail.	Centre, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
8	Choctaw Co. Jail.	Butler, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
9	Clarke Co. Jail.	Grove Hill, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
10	Cleburne Co. Jail.	Edwardsville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
11	Coffee Co. Jail.	Elba, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
12	Colbert Co. Jail.	Tuscumbia, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
13	Dale Co. Jail.	Ozark, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
14	Dallas Co. Jail.	Selma, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
15	Fayette Co. Jail.	Fayette, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
16	Geneva Co. Jail.	Geneva, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
17	Greene Co. Jail.	Eutaw, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
18	Hale Co. Jail.	Greensborough, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
19	Jefferson Co. Jail.	Birmingham, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
20	Lamar Co. Jail.	Vernon, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
21	Lauderdale Co. Jail.	Florence, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
22	Lawrence Co. Jail.	Moulton, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
23	Lee Co. Jail.	Opelika, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
24	Limestone Co. Jail.	Athens, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
25	Madison Co. Jail.	Huntsville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
26	Marango Co. Jail.	Linden, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
27	Marshall Co. Jail.	Guntersville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
28	Mobile Co. Jail.	Mobile, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
29	Morgan Co. Jail.	Somerville, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
30	Pickens Co. Jail.	Carrollton, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
31	Pike Co. Jail.	Troy, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
32	Russell Co. Jail.	Seale, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
33	Shelby Co. Jail.	Columbiana, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
34	Sumter Co. Jail.	Livingston, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
35	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
36	Walker Co. Jail.	Jasper, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
37	Wilcox Co. Jail.	Camden, Ala.	Co .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
38	State Penitentiary.	Little Rock, Ark.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
39	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal and iron ore, and making pig iron.
40	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Iron ore.
41	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
42	Penitentiary.	Columbia, S. C.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Phosphate.
43	State Penitentiary.	Nashville, Tenn.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Coal.
44	State Penitentiary.	Nashville, Tenn.	S .....	.....	.....	.....	Iron ore.

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Continued.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
			\$27,000 00	30	.....	30	30 1
			2,800 00	7	3	10	12 1
			1,000 00	3	.....	3	4 2
			6,000 00	18	.....	18	24 3
			3,200 00	10	.....	10	13 4
			2,250 00	7	.....	7	9 5
			1,250 00	4	.....	4	5 6
			1,000 00	3	.....	3	4 7
			1,240 00	4	.....	4	5 8
			34,000 00	140	.....	140	140 9
			10,000 00	25	.....	25	32 10
			900 00	3	.....	3	3 11
			250 00	1	.....	1	1 12
			63,890 00	225	8	228	252
			192,000 00	355	.....	355	355 1
			8,300 00	6	.....	6	6 2
			11,400 00	21	.....	21	21 3
			3,255 00	6	.....	6	6 4
			8,680 00	16	.....	16	16 5
			10,000 00	13	5	18	18 6
			2,170 00	4	.....	4	4 7
			1,100 00	2	.....	2	2 8
			2,700 00	5	.....	5	5 9
			2,700 00	5	.....	5	5 10
			2,700 00	5	.....	5	5 11
			2,200 00	4	.....	4	4 12
			2,700 00	5	.....	5	5 13
			20,500 00	38	.....	38	38 14
			2,700 00	2	3	5	5 15
			550 00	1	.....	1	1 16
			22,750 00	41	1	42	42 17
			13,000 00	24	.....	24	24 18
			90,600 00	147	20	167	167 19
			2,200 00	4	.....	4	4 20
			6,500 00	12	.....	12	12 21
			3,250 00	6	.....	6	6 22
			2,700 00	5	.....	5	5 23
			9,200 00	17	.....	17	17 24
			10,300 00	19	.....	19	19 25
			12,500 00	21	2	23	23 26
			2,200 00	4	.....	4	4 27
			20,000 00	34	3	37	37 28
			5,500 00	10	.....	10	10 29
			7,200 00	13	1	14	14 30
			4,340 00	8	.....	8	8 31
			4,340 00	8	.....	8	8 32
			7,600 00	14	.....	14	14 33
			16,800 00	28	3	31	31 34
			10,300 00	17	2	19	19 35
			3,250 00	6	.....	6	6 36
			14,000 00	23	3	26	26 37
			37,200 00	60	.....	60	60 38
			142,000 00	510	.....	510	510 39
			25,000 00	90	.....	90	90 40
			175,000 00	235	.....	235	235 41
			23,500 00	76	.....	76	76 42
			451,500 00	579	18	597	597 43
			134,000 00	172	5	177	177 44
			1,525,445 00	2,671	66	2,737	2,727

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; C., Contractor.]

	Institution.	Location.	Of- ficial con- trol.	Who furnishes—			Industry.
				Power?	Mach- inery?	Tools.	
							<i>Public ways—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S				Building railroad
2	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S				Building railroad
3	State Penitentiary.	Baton Rouge, La.	S				Repairing railroad
4	State Penitentiary.	Baton Rouge, La.	S				Repairing levee
5	State Penitentiary.	Jackson, Miss.	S				Building railroad
6	State Penitentiary.	Raleigh, N. C.	S				Building railroad
							<i>Stone—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Wetumpka, Ala.	S				Stone, broken
2	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville, Nebr.	S				Stone, dressed
3	Ter. Penitentiary.	Santa Fé, N. M.	Ter				Stone, quarried; ditch-digging, etc.
							<i>Tobacco—</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Little Rock, Ark.	S				Cigars
							<i>Wooden goods.</i>
1	Territorial Peni- tentiary.	Seato, Wash.	Ter				Sashes, doors, and blinds.
							<i>Miscellaneous.</i>
1	State Penitentiary.	Little Rock, Ark.	S				Bricklaying, car- pentering, etc.
2	State Penitentiary.	Little Rock, Ark.	S				Wood-chopping
3	State Penitentiary.	Live Oak, Fla.	S				Naval stores
4	State Penitentiary.	Atlanta, Ga.	S				Lime
5	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S				Laundering
6	State Penitentiary.	Frankfort, Ky.	S				Wagon-driving
7	State Penitentiary.	Jackson, Miss.	S				Gravel digging
8	State Penitentiary.	Nobesville, Nebr.	S				Laundering

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.
LEASE SYSTEM—Concluded.

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$82,000 00	200	.....	200	200	1
			152,000 00	394	.....	394	394	2
			254,000 00	547	.....	547	547	3
			42,000 00	91	.....	91	91	4
			82,000 00	136	.....	136	176	5
			200,000 00	644	.....	644	644	6
			792,000 00	2,012	.....	2,012	2,052	
			5,000 00	66	.....	66	66	1
			28,000 00	81	.....	81	81	2
			16,000 00	84	.....	84	63	3
			49,000 00	181	.....	181	160	
			50,000 00	40	.....	40	40	1
			30,000 00	45	.....	45	16	1
			23,250 00	38	.....	38	30	1
			30,000 00	75	.....	75	65	2
			100,000 00	181	.....	181	271	3
			7,000 00	20	.....	20	20	4
			1,380 00	.....	25	25	25	5
			10,000 00	35	.....	35	35	6
			8,000 00	22	.....	22	28	7
			6,000 00	19	.....	19	19	8
			185,630 00	390	25	415	493	

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

SUMMARY.—PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

Classes of industries.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Barrels, etc.	\$219,485 94	265	.....	265	196
Boots and shoes	670,087 70	1,179	.....	1,179	891
Brick	63,787 94	225	.....	225	144
Brooms, brushes, etc.	318,095 54	1,053	91	1,144	891
Carpeting	75,497 14	204	8	212	143
Carriages and wagons	93,965 00	156	.....	156	125
Clothing	442,155 68	773	656	1,429	696
Farming, gardening, etc.	209,243 03	1,488	83	1,570	1,471
Furniture	348,524 46	1,124	41	1,165	716
Harnesses and saddlery	59,000 00	54	.....	54	38
Iron goods	145,187 00	312	.....	312	312
Mining	170,630 05	536	.....	536	501
Public ways	189,779 10	896	.....	896	825
Public works	242,547 13	611	.....	611	681
Stone	574,624 90	4,146	.....	4,146	2,688
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	16,117 69	47	.....	47	24
Tobacco	16,243 00	105	.....	105	70
Wooden goods	25,847 34	84	.....	84	74
Miscellaneous	165,239 23	660	57	717	373
	4,086,637 87	13,888	939	14,827	10,571

SUMMARY.—CONTRACT SYSTEM BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural implements	\$596,090 00	567	.....	567	445
Barrels, etc.	615,497 50	402	.....	402	330
Boots and shoes	8,861,771 91	5,817	133	5,950	4,226
Brick	25,000 00	60	.....	60	45
Brooms, brushes, etc.	266,300 00	271	8	279	209
Carpeting	20,000 00	30	.....	30	20
Carriages and wagons	1,277,200 00	619	.....	619	438
Clothing	830,343 92	1,258	18	1,276	960
Furniture	570,613 75	933	8	941	729
Harnesses and saddlery	1,224,654 00	1,265	30	1,295	906
Iron goods	1,013,910 00	805	48	853	685
Public ways	65,000 00	211	.....	211	211
Stone	691,577 86	549	.....	549	363
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	1,231,904 00	1,741	.....	1,741	1,210
Tobacco	366,481 00	568	.....	568	412
Wooden goods	57,584 30	89	.....	89	55
Miscellaneous	382,118 00	240	.....	240	179
	18,096,245 74	15,425	245	15,670	11,443

SUMMARY.—PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

Boots and shoes	\$543,520 00	440	.....	440	311
Brooms, brushes, etc.	215,960 00	609	50	659	494
Carriages and wagons	625 00	85	.....	85	26
Clothing	912,134 65	2,016	886	2,852	1,967
Furniture	342,867 87	1,208	22	1,230	899
Harnesses and saddlery	83,750 00	76	.....	76	59
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	6,104 00	57	.....	57	43
Tobacco	29,575 00	50	.....	50	43
Wooden goods	225,000 00	150	.....	150	80
Miscellaneous	19,644 00	62	75	127	114
	2,379,180 52	4,693	983	5,676	3,986

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

SUMMARY—LEASE SYSTEM BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

Classes of industries.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agricultural implements.....	\$68,000 00	84	.....	84	84
Boots and shoes.....	24,900 00	40	.....	40	40
Brick.....	198,000 00	555	20	575	565
Brooms, brushes, etc.....	34,000 00	41	.....	41	41
Carriages and wagons.....	618,000 00	556	10	566	566
Clothing.....	15,000 00	22	.....	22	22
Farming, gardening, etc.....	493,070 00	1,791	187	1,978	2,336
Furniture.....	18,000 00	110	.....	110	110
Harnesses and saddlery.....	27,000 00	30	.....	30	30
Lumber.....	63,890 00	225	3	228	252
Mining.....	1,525,445 00	2,671	66	2,737	2,727
Public ways.....	792,000 00	2,012	.....	2,012	2,052
Stone.....	49,000 00	181	.....	181	160
Tobacco.....	50,000 00	40	.....	40	40
Wooden goods.....	30,000 00	45	.....	45	16
Miscellaneous.....	185,630 00	390	25	415	493
	4,191,935 00	8,793	311	9,104	9,534

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SYSTEMS.

Public-account system.....	\$4,086,637 87	13,888	939	14,827	10,571
Contract system.....	18,096,245 74	15,425	245	15,670	11,443
Piece-price system.....	2,379,180 52	4,693	983	5,676	3,986
Lease system.....	4,191,935 00	8,793	311	9,104	9,534
	28,753,999 13	42,799	2,478	45,277	35,534

RECAPITULATION OF CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES BY SYSTEMS.

Industry class and systems of work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.					
Public account.....					
Contract.....	\$596,090 00	567		567	445
Piece price.....					
Lease.....	68,000 00	84		84	84
	664,090 00	651		651	529
BARRELS, ETC.					
Public account.....	219,465 94	265		265	198
Contract.....	615,497 50	402		402	330
Piece price.....					
Lease.....					
	834,963 44	667		667	528
BOOTS AND SHOES.					
Public account.....	670,087 70	1,179		1,179	801
Contract.....	8,861,771 91	5,817	133	5,950	4,226
Piece price.....	543,520 00	440		440	311
Lease.....	24,900 00	40		40	40
	10,100,279 61	7,476	133	7,609	5,378

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES BY SYSTEMS—Continued.

Industry class and systems of work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
BRICK.					
Public account.....	\$63,787 94	225	1	226	144
Contract.....	25,000 00	80	.....	80	45
Piece price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lease.....	198,000 00	555	20	575	565
	286,787 94	840	21	861	754
BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.					
Public account.....	318,695 54	1,053	91	1,144	891
Contract.....	266,300 00	271	8	279	269
Piece price.....	215,980 00	609	50	659	484
Lease.....	34,000 00	41	.....	41	41
	834,955 54	1,974	149	2,123	1,545
CARPETING.					
Public account.....	75,497 14	204	8	212	143
Contract.....	20,000 00	30	.....	30	29
Piece price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	95,497 14	234	8	242	163
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.					
Public account.....	93,965 00	156	.....	156	125
Contract.....	1,277,200 00	619	.....	619	438
Piece price.....	625 00	35	.....	35	26
Lease.....	618,000 00	556	10	566	566
	1,989,790 00	1,366	10	1,376	1,155
CLOTHING.					
Public account.....	442,165 68	773	639	1,432	696
Contract.....	830,343 92	1,258	18	1,276	980
Piece price.....	912,134 65	2,016	836	2,852	1,967
Lease.....	15,000 00	22	.....	22	23
	2,199,634 25	4,069	1,513	5,582	3,655
FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.					
Public account.....	269,243 03	1,458	82	1,570	1,471
Contract.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lease.....	493,070 00	1,791	187	1,978	2,336
	762,313 03	3,279	269	3,548	3,807
FURNITURE.					
Public account.....	348,824 46	1,124	41	1,165	716
Contract.....	570,613 75	938	8	941	729
Piece price.....	342,867 87	1,208	22	1,230	889
Lease.....	18,000 00	110	.....	110	119
	1,280,006 08	3,875	71	3,446	2,435
HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.					
Public account.....	39,000 00	54	.....	54	38
Contract.....	1,224,654 00	1,265	30	1,295	906
Piece price.....	83,750 00	76	.....	76	59
Lease.....	27,000 00	30	.....	30	30
	1,374,404 00	1,425	30	1,455	1,033
IRON GOODS.					
Public account.....	145,187 00	312	.....	312	312
Contract.....	1,013,910 00	805	48	836	685
Piece price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,159,097 00	1,117	48	1,165	997

TABLE VII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY SYSTEMS, ETC.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION OF CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES BY SYSTEMS—Concluded.

Industry class and systems of work.	Approximate or true value of goods made or work done.	Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
LUMBER.					
Public account.....					
Contract.....					
Piece price.....					
Lease.....	\$63,890 00	225	3	228	252
	63,890 00	225	3	228	252
MINING.					
Public account.....	170,630 05	536		536	501
Contract.....					
Piece price.....	1,525,445 00	2,671	66	2,737	2,727
Lease.....					
	1,696,075 05	3,207	66	3,273	3,228
PUBLIC WAYS.					
Public account.....	189,779 10	866		866	825
Contract.....	65,000 00	211		211	211
Piece price.....					
Lease.....	792,000 00	2,012		2,012	2,052
	1,046,779 10	3,089		3,089	3,088
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Public account.....	242,547 13	611		611	631
Contract.....					
Piece price.....					
Lease.....					
	242,547 13	611		611	631
STONE.					
Public account.....	574,624 90	4,146		4,146	2,638
Contract.....	691,577 38	549		549	362
Piece price.....					
Lease.....	49,000 00	181		181	160
	1,315,202 26	4,876		4,876	3,160
STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.					
Public account.....	16,117 69	47		47	24
Contract.....	1,231,904 00	1,741		1,741	1,210
Piece price.....	6,104 00	57		57	43
Lease.....					
	1,254,125 69	1,845		1,845	1,277
TOBACCO.					
Public account.....	16,243 00	105		105	70
Contract.....	366,681 00	568		568	412
Piece price.....	29,575 00	50		50	42
Lease.....	50,000 00	40		40	40
	482,490 00	763		763	564
WOODEN GOODS.					
Public account.....	25,847 34	84		84	74
Contract.....	57,584 30	89		89	55
Piece price.....	225,000 00	150		150	60
Lease.....	30,000 00	45		45	16
	338,431 64	368		368	205
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Public account.....	165,239 23	660	57	717	373
Contract.....	332,118 00	240		240	170
Piece price.....	19,644 00	52	75	127	114
Lease.....	185,680 00	390	25	415	498
	783,681 23	1,342	157	1,499	1,150

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power†	Machinery†	Tools†
1	Iowa	Penitentiary at Fort Madison	S	C't.	C	C	C
2	Michigan	State Prison	S	C't.	C	C	C
3	Minnesota	State Prison	S	C't.	S. and C.	S. and C.	C
4	Nebraska	State Penitentiary	S	L			

BARRELS, ETC.

1	Illinois	State Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C
2	Indiana	State Prison (north)	S	C't.	C	C	C
3	Ohio	Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C
4	Pennsylvania	Allegheny Co. Workhouse	Co	P. A.			
5	Virginia	State Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1	Colorado	State Industrial School	S	P. A.			
2	Connecticut	State Prison	S	C't.	C	C	C
3	Illinois	State Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C
4	Illinois	Southern Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C
5	Illinois	State Reform School	S	C't.	S	C	C
6	Indiana	State Prison (north)	S	C't.	C	C	C
7	Indiana	State Prison (south)	S	C't.	C	C	C
8	Iowa	Penitentiary at Fort Madison	S	C't.	C	C	C
9	Iowa	Industrial School (boys' department)	S	P. A.			
10	Kansas	State Penitentiary	S	C't.	S	C	C
11	Kansas	United States Military Prison	U. S.	P. A.			
12	Kentucky	State Penitentiary	S	L			
13	Maryland	Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C
14	Maryland	House of Refuge	S. & Cl.	C't.	C	C	C
15	Massachusetts	State Prison	S	C't.	S	C	C
16	Massachusetts	Reformatory	S	P. P.			
17	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Co	C't.	C	Co. & C.	C
18	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Bristol Co.	Co	P. A.			
19	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Co	C't.	Co		C
20	Massachusetts	House of Correction at Ipswich	Co	C't.	Co	C	C
21	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction at Salem	Co	C't.	(S)	C	C
22	Michigan	State House of Correction and Reformatory	S	C't.	C	C	C
23	Michigan	Reform School	S	P. A.			
24	Missouri	State Penitentiary	S	C't.	C	C	C
25	Missouri	House of Refuge	Cl	C't.	Cl	Cl	C
26	Nevada	State Prison	S	P. A.			
27	New Jersey	State Prison	P. P.				
28	New York	Auburn Prison	S	P. A.			
29	New York	Sing Sing State Prison	S	C't.	C	C	C

† Hand-power.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Good.....	447,708	Articles	\$120,590 00	115	.....	115	95	1
Fair.....			280,000 00	169	.....	169	100	2
Medium.....			195,500 00	283	.....	283	250	3
			68,000 00	84	.....	84	84	4
			664,090 00	651	.....	651	529	

BARRELS, ETC.

Standard.....	372,000		\$375,000 00	188	.....	188	125	1
First class.....	179,975		174,497 50	125	.....	125	125	2
Second class.....	40,000		30,000 00	45	.....	45	36	3
Best.....	251,171		219,465 94	265	.....	265	196	4
First class.....	75,000		30,000 00	44	.....	44	44	5
			834,963 44	667	.....	667	528	

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Common.....			\$2,248 60	5	.....	5	1	1
Second grade.....			109,000 00	205	.....	205	95	2
Medium to fine.....	404,000	Pairs.....	1,180,000 00	480	.....	480	330	3
Medium.....	245,000	Pairs.....	350,000 00	225	15	240	180	4
Medium.....	160,000	Pairs.....	150,000 00	165	.....	165	165	5
Second class.....	210,000	Pairs.....	297,716 40	130	.....	130	130	6
Second class.....	156,500	Pairs.....	275,000 00	175	.....	175	175	7
First class, heavy.....	60,000	Pairs.....	161,000 00	90	.....	90	75	8
Good.....	165	Pairs.....	70,165 00	4	.....	4	1	9
Good.....	25,500	Pairs.....	70,125 00	27	.....	27	20	10
Coarse.....	80,828	Pairs.....	161,656 00	173	.....	173	138	11
Medium.....	175,000	Pairs.....	24,900 00	40	.....	40	40	12
Medium.....	8,000	Pairs.....	125,000 00	129	.....	129	86	13
Medium.....	(b)	Pairs.....	a 12,000 00	106	.....	106	53	14
Medium.....	(b)	Pairs.....	(b)	100	.....	100	50	15
Medium and cheap.....	119,832	Pairs.....	199,720 00	150	.....	150	120	16
Medium.....	84,600	Pairs.....	c 77,550 00	53	.....	55	35	17
Medium.....	28,601	Pairs.....	29,239 36	85	.....	85	68	18
Medium.....	(d)	(d)	28,800 00	90	.....	90	56	19
Low grade.....	108,000	Pairs.....	75,600 00	47	.....	47	16	20
Medium.....	7,500	Cases (e).....	12,000 00	61	.....	61	22	21
Medium and common.....			45,000 00	150	.....	150	100	22
Common.....	600	Pairs.....	1,200 00	8	.....	8	3	23
Medium.....	412,400	Pairs.....	765,000 00	516	.....	516	344	24
Medium fine.....	120,000	Pairs.....	150,000 00	85	.....	85	50	25
Common.....			13,605 65	64	.....	64	25	26
Common.....	120,000	Pairs.....	180,000 00	130	.....	130	111	27
Medium.....	119,430	Pairs.....	235,785 76	174	.....	174	130	28
Common.....	646,800	Pairs.....	862,400 00	292	.....	292	219	29

a Value of labor done during the months of September, October, and November, 1885, only.

b Works commenced prior to date of report, but there were no receipts from this industry.

c Represents entire product of shop, in which \$33,635 84 is paid as wages to free laborers.

d 30,000 pairs of shoes, valued at \$24,000; and 8,000 cases of boot-heels, valued at \$4,800.

e Boot and shoe heels.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power†	Machinery†	Tools†
30	New York.....	State Reformatory.....	S.....	C't.....	S. (a).....	C.....	C.....
31	New York.....	State Industrial School.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
32	New York.....	New York Catholic Protectory.....	Co., ci., & pr.	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
33	New York.....	Albany Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
34	New York.....	Kings Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
35	New York.....	Monroe Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
36	North Carolina.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
38	Pennsylvania.....	Eastern Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Pennsylvania.....	Western Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S. (a).....	C.....	C.....
40	Pennsylvania.....	House of Refuge.....	S., ci., & pr.	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Rhode Island.....	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.....	S. & co.....	C't.....	.....	C.....	C.....
44	South Carolina.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S. and C.....	C.....	C.....
45	Texas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Vermont.....	State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....
47	Virginia.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
48	Wisconsin.....	State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....
49	Wisconsin.....	Industrial School for Boys.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....

BRICK.

1	Arkansas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
2	California.....	State Prison at San Quentin.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Colorado.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Georgia.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Illinois.....	Southern Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	S.....	C.....	C.....
6	Illinois.....	House of Correction at Chicago.....	Cl.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Illinois.....	House of Correction at Peoria.....	Cl.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
8	North Carolina.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Oregon.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.

1	Colorado.....	State Industrial School.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Illinois.....	House of Correction at Peoria.....	Cl.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Indiana.....	State Prison (south).....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
4	Iowa.....	Industrial School (boys' department).....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Kansas.....	United States Military Prison.....	U. S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kentucky.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Massachusetts.....	Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Michigan.....	State Prison.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Missouri.....	Workhouse.....	Cl.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Nebraska.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
11	New Jersey.....	State Prison.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
12	New Jersey.....	Newark City Home.....	Cl.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
13	New York.....	State Reformatory.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
14	New York.....	Albany Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
15	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Ohio.....	Workhouse and House of Correction at Cleveland.....	Cl.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Ohio.....	Boys' Industrial School.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Pennsylvania.....	Western Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S. (a).....	C.....	C.....

a The state receives rent for the power furnished.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Medium	150,000	Pairs	\$225,000 00	143	.....	143	95
Medium	98,600	Pairs	108,800 00	160	.....	160	80
Medium	87,989	Pairs	90,188 50	250	.....	250	100
Medium	770,000	Pairs	577,500 00	475	.....	475	816
Medium	1,078,000	Pairs	1,347,500 00	551	40	591	444
Medium	150,000	Pairs	240,000 00	150	.....	150	100
Low grade .....	.....	.....	4,785 19	50	.....	50	50
Medium (brogans)	98,000	Pairs	62,000 00	50	.....	50	40
Medium	40,354	Pairs	50,442 00	107	.....	107	71
Medium	266,690	Pairs	356,452 81	283	8	291	194
Medium	13,643	Pairs	20,464 50	67	.....	67	84
Best	585	Pairs	1,485 64	12	.....	12	6
Medium	11,460	Pairs	15,757 50	80	.....	80	53
Medium and low	90,000	Pairs	75,000 00	150	.....	150	65
All grades .....	.....	.....	150,000 00	67	13	80	80
Coarse	9,000	Pairs	10,800 00	21	.....	21	21
Second class	121,170	Pairs	90,837 75	65	.....	65	82
Medium	655,920	Pairs	631,289 95	402	57	459	459
Common and medium .....	.....	.....	360,000 00	353	.....	353	200
Common	19,608	Pairs	8,264 00	80	.....	80	40
				10,100,279 61	7,476	133	7,609
							5,378

BRICK.

.....	.....	.....	\$26,000 00	75	.....	75	65	1
Common .....	.....	.....	4,075 04	37	.....	37	19	2
Common .....	.....	.....	10,000 00	40	.....	40	20	3
.....	.....	.....	172,000 00	480	20	500	500	4
Good	5,000,000	.....	25,000 00	60	.....	60	45	5
Second grade	5,547,500	.....	17,737 50	48	.....	48	30	6
No. 1	1,250,000	.....	6,250 00	22	1	23	15	7
First class (rough) .....	.....	.....	13,725 40	40	.....	40	40	8
Good merchantable	2,000,000	.....	12,000 00	40	.....	40	20	9
				286,787 94	840	21	861	754

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.

Medium and best .....	.....	.....	\$9,118 28	21	.....	21	4	1
No. 1	1,800	Dozen	3,600 00	21	1	22	15	2
All grades	15,650	Dozen	31,300 00	35	.....	35	35	3
Good	600	Dozen	1,575 00	10	.....	10	4	4
Good	28,000	Dozen	5,200 00	14	.....	14	11	5
.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	33	.....	33	33	6
All grades	45,336	Dozen	57,679 84	175	.....	175	100	7
Medium and common	20,000	Dozen	35,000 00	49	.....	49	30	8
Common .....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	50	50	30	9
.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	8	.....	8	8	10
Common	345,600	.....	34,560 00	115	.....	115	99	11
.....	3,844	Dozen	4,343 72	40	.....	40	20	12
Common and medium	(a)	(a)	65,357 53	145	.....	145	109	13
Common	36,000	Dozen	54,000 00	75	8	83	56	14
Common	2,600	Dozen	3,900 00	48	.....	48	36	15
Common	9,000	Dozen	13,403 89	80	.....	80	50	16
Good .....	.....	.....	95,850 00	466	40	506	380	17
First class	87,584	Dozen	40,000 00	200	.....	200	200	18
Best	28,000	Dozen	56,000 00	46	.....	46	31	19

a 11,000 dozen brooms and 475,000 brushes.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power†	Machinery†	Tools†
20	Pennsylvania...	Reform School.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pennsylvania...	House of Refuge.....	S., ci., & pr.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Pennsylvania...	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Pennsylvania...	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
24	West Virginia...	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....

CARPETING.

1	Maryland.....	City Jail.....	Ci.....	C't.....	(a)	C.....	C.....
2	Pennsylvania...	Berks Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Pennsylvania...	Chester Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Pennsylvania...	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Pennsylvania...	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Pennsylvania...	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Pennsylvania...	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Pennsylvania...	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Pennsylvania...	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

1	Kansas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....
2	Maine.....	State Prison.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Michigan.....	State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
4	Mississippi.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
6	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Tennessee.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Texas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
9	West Virginia...	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....

CLOTHING.

1	Colorado.....	State Industrial School.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Connecticut.....	State Reform School.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
3	District of Columbia.	Washington Asylum.....	Dist.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Illinois.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
5	Illinois.....	House of Correction at Chicago.....	Ci.....	C't.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Indiana.....	State Prison (north).....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
7	Indiana.....	Reformatory Institution.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Iowa.....	Industrial School (girls' department).....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Kansas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Maryland.....	St. Mary's Industrial School.....	S., ci., & pr.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
11	Massachusetts.....	Reformatory.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Massachusetts.....	Reformatory Prison for Women.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Massachusetts.....	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.....	Co.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Massachusetts.....	House of Correction for Suffolk Co.....	Co.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Michigan.....	Reform School.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Michigan.....	State Industrial Home for Girls.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....

a Hand-looms used.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Best	22,200	Dozen	\$25,303 68	70	50	120	90
Medium	78,800	Dozen	98,500 00	197	.....	197	99
Best	1,008	.....	304 50	1	.....	1	1
Best	18,475	Dozen	36,959 60	40	.....	40	80
Best	(a)	(a)	125,000 00	115	.....	115	87
			834,955 54	1,974	149	2,123	1,545

CARPETING.

Low grade	60,000	Yards	\$20,000 00	30	.....	30	20	1
Medium, rag and ingrain	58,670	Yards	23,479 40	23	.....	23	18	2
Best	15,419	Yards	7,709 40	25	.....	25	15	3
Best, rag	16,373	Yards	7,367 85	20	.....	20	15	4
Medium, rag and jute	14,578	Yards	7,810 14	32	7	39	20	5
Best, rag	12,078	Yards	5,434 20	30	.....	30	23	6
Medium, rag	12,693	Yards	4,442 55	34	.....	34	22	7
Medium	25,100	Yards	9,412 50	26	.....	26	20	8
Best, rag	21,886	Yards	9,850 00	14	1	15	10	9
			93,497 14	234	8	242	163	

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Good	12,000	.....	\$720,000 00	222	.....	222	167	1
First class	(b)	(b)	45,000 00	94	.....	94	63	2
Fair .....	.....	.....	300,000 00	167	.....	167	119	3
.....	.....	.....	68,000 00	77	10	87	87	4
Medium and good .....	.....	.....	107,200 00	140	.....	140	94	5
First class .....	.....	.....	625 00	35	.....	35	26	6
.....	15,650	.....	550,000 00	479	.....	479	479	7
Good .....	.....	.....	48,965 00	62	.....	62	62	8
Best	3,600	.....	150,000 00	90	.....	90	67	9
			1,989,790 00	1,306	10	1,376	1,155	

CLOTHING.

Medium .....	.....	.....	\$3,291 90	10	.....	10	2	1
Second and third grades	8,820	Dozen	21,720 00	100	.....	100	75	2
Common	3,700	Articles	1,000 00	.....	30	30	23	3
Medium	(c)	(c)	98,000 00	54	.....	54	38	4
First grade	249,600	Pairs of hose	21,800 00	217	8	225	150	5
Coarse and strong	(d)	(d)	205,293 92	200	.....	200	200	6
Common, medium, and good .....	.....	.....	5,823 25	.....	70	70	70	7
Common	625	Suits	3,547 50	.....	75	75	10	8
Coarse	2,000	Suits	24,964 72	32	.....	32	24	9
Medium	7,000	Suits	56,000 00	53	.....	53	30	10
Medium	13,128	Pairs of pantaloons	52,512 00	80	.....	80	64	11
First class .....	.....	.....	23,250 00	.....	235	235	150	12
.....	.....	.....	30,400 00	115	65	180	90	13
.....	1,360,434	Articles	51,000 00	248	.....	248	150	14
Common	680	Suits	3,350 00	50	.....	50	19	15
Medium	12,109	Articles	8,000 00	.....	184	184	40	16

a 28,000 dozen brooms and 15,000 dozen whips.

b 220 carriages and 152 sleighs.

c 420,000 pairs of half-hose and 84,000 pairs of overalls.

d 31,300 pairs of socks, 61,775 pairs of mitts, 7,835 pairs of leggings, and 28,040 caps.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power?	Machinery?	Tools?
17	Minnesota	Bethany Home	Ci	P. A.			
18	Missouri	State Penitentiary	S	C't	C	C	C
19	Nebraska	State Penitentiary	S	L			
20	New Jersey	State Prison	S	P. P.			
21	New Jersey	State Reform School	S	P. P.			
22	New Jersey	Essex Co. Penitentiary	Co.	P. A.			
23	New Jersey	Jail and Workhouse at county farm	Co.	P. A.			
24	New Jersey	Newark City Home	Ci	P. A.			
25	New York	Clinton Prison	S	P. A.			
26	New York	House of Reformation for Juveniles	S	C't	C	C	C
27	New York	New York Catholic Protectory	Co., ci. & pr.	P. P.			
28	Ohio	Penitentiary	S	P. A.			
29	Ohio	House of Refuge	Ci	C't	Ci	C	C
30	Ohio	Boys' Industrial School	S	P. P.			
31	Pennsylvania	Eastern Penitentiary	S	P. P.			
32	Pennsylvania	House of Refuge	S, ci. & pr.	P. P.			
33	Pennsylvania	Berks Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.			
34	Pennsylvania	Delaware Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.			
35	Pennsylvania	Montgomery Co. Prison	Co.	P. P.			
36	Pennsylvania	Schuylkill Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.			
37	South Carolina	Penitentiary	S	C't	S. and c.	C	C
38	South Carolina	Penitentiary	S	P. A.			
39	Wisconsin	Industrial School for Boys	S	P. A.			
40	Wisconsin	Industrial School for Girls	S	P. A.			

FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.

1	Alabama	State Penitentiary	S	L			
2	Alabama	Barbour Co. Jail	Co.	L			
3	Alabama	Bibb Co. Jail	Co.	L			
4	Alabama	Bullock Co. Jail	Co.	L			
5	Alabama	Chambers Co. Jail	Co.	L			
6	Alabama	Choctaw Co. Jail	Co.	L			
7	Alabama	Cleburne Co. Jail	Co.	L			
8	Alabama	Coosa Co. Jail	Co.	L			
9	Alabama	Elmore Co. Jail	Co.	L			
10	Alabama	Greene Co. Jail	Co.	L			
11	Alabama	Hale Co. Jail	Co.	L			
12	Alabama	Lee Co. Jail	Co.	L			
13	Alabama	Lowndes Co. Jail	Co.	L			
14	Alabama	Macon Co. Jail	Co.	L			
15	Alabama	Montgomery Co. Jail	Co.	L			
16	Alabama	Perry Co. Jail	Co.	L			
17	Alabama	Pickens Co. Jail	Co.	L			
18	Alabama	Randolph Co. Jail	Co.	L			
19	Alabama	Russell Co. Jail	Co.	L			
20	Alabama	Shelby Co. Jail	Co.	L			
21	Alabama	Tallapoosa Co. Jail	Co.	L			
22	Alabama	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail	Co.	L			
23	Alabama	Wilcox Co. Jail	Co.	L			
24	Arkansas	State Penitentiary	S	L			
25	Dist. of Columbia	Washington Asylum	Dist.	P. A.			
26	Georgia	State Penitentiary	S	L			
27	Iowa	Penitentiary at Anamosa	S	P. A.			
28	Louisiana	State Penitentiary	S	L			
29	Minnesota	State Reform School	S	P. A.			
30	Minnesota	Workhouse	Ci	P. A.			
31	Mississippi	State Penitentiary	S	L			
32	Mississippi	Alcorn Co. Jail	Co.	L			

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Low and medium	67,000	Pairs	\$1,000 00	.....	8	8	3 17
			45,000 00	41	.....	41	27 18
			15,000 00	22	.....	22	22 19
Common and low	(a)	(a)	371,884 40	380	.....	380	292 20
Low grade			15,000 00	100	.....	100	92 21
	(b)	(b)	970 20	34	9	43	30 22
			15,000 00	.....	180	180	100 23
			800 00	.....	18	18	8 24
Common	65,000	Suits	328,714 19	442	.....	442	288 25
Medium	156,000	Doz. pairs of hose.	273,000 00	523	.....	523	393 26
Medium	(c)	(c)	143,100 00	470	400	870	578 27
Good			30,510 32	29	.....	29	22 28
Good	372,000	Pairs of hose.	78,250 00	110	.....	110	82 29
First class	3,000	Doz. pairs of hose.	3,000 00	80	.....	80	80 30
	2,529,360	Pairs of hose.	158,085 00	365	.....	365	244 31
Common	(d)	(d)	30,300 00	60	66	126	63 32
Common	25,437	Pairs	1,590 00	7	.....	7	5 33
Common	5,436	Pairs	339 75	3	.....	3	2 34
Medium	72,609	Pairs hose	6,050 00	18	.....	18	9 35
Medium	38,064	Pairs	3,965 00	15	3	18	12 36
			50,000 00	00	10	70	70 37
			4,457 09	6	20	26	26 38
Common	(e)	(e)	9,579 20	100	.....	100	50 39
	3,685	Articles	1,075 81	45	132	177	22 40
			2,199,634 25	4,069	1,513	5,582	3,655

FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.

			\$17,400 00	104	11	115	115	1
			775 00	4	.....	4	.....	5 2
			2,480 00	12	.....	12	.....	16 3
			1,860 00	9	.....	9	.....	12 4
			1,550 00	8	.....	8	.....	10 5
			620 00	3	.....	3	.....	4 6
			620 00	3	.....	3	.....	4 7
			620 00	3	.....	3	.....	4 8
			620 00	3	.....	3	.....	4 9
			1,395 00	7	.....	7	.....	9 10
			155 00	1	.....	1	.....	1 11
			4,800 00	19	7	26	.....	34 12
			8,300 00	38	3	41	.....	54 13
			1,500 00	7	1	8	.....	10 14
			16,540 00	63	24	87	.....	116 15
			3,800 00	18	1	19	.....	25 16
			775 00	4	.....	4	.....	5 17
			620 00	3	.....	3	.....	4 18
			1,490 00	7	1	8	.....	10 19
			1,430 00	6	2	8	.....	10 20
			930 00	5	.....	5	.....	6 21
			1,085 00	11	.....	11	.....	14 22
			5,950 00	26	4	30	.....	40 23
			64,000 00	230	.....	230	.....	230 24
			3,367 42	80	.....	80	.....	60 25
			18,000 00	80	20	100	.....	100 26
			2,000 00	10	.....	10	.....	5 27
			56,090 00	135	25	160	.....	160 28
			1,349 75	5	.....	5	.....	1 29
			1,711 45	50	.....	50	.....	12 30
			156,000 00	505	12	517	.....	677 31
			3,400 00	10	3	13	.....	16 32

a 460,800 shirts, 1,872,000 partly made collars, 618,000 cuffs, 288,000 cuffs button-holed, 864,000 collars button-holed, 72,000 pairs of hose, and 43,200 pairs of pantaloons.

b 473 pairs of pantaloons, 540 shirts, and 145 coats; valued at \$543 95, \$216 00, and \$210 25, respectively.

c 53,098 dozen pairs of hose and 16,917 dozen shirts.

d 22,000 dozen pairs of hose and 4,600 pairs of pantaloons.

e 55,500 pairs of hose and 2,685 other articles of clothing.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power?	Machinery?	Tools?
33	Mississippi	Attala Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
34	Mississippi	Bolivar Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
35	Mississippi	Chickasaw Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
36	Mississippi	Claiborne Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
37	Mississippi	Clay Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
38	Mississippi	Coahoma Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
39	Mississippi	Copiah Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
40	Mississippi	De Soto Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
41	Mississippi	Grenada Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
42	Mississippi	Hinds Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
43	Mississippi	Holmes Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
44	Mississippi	Issaquena Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
45	Mississippi	La Fayette Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
46	Mississippi	Lee Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
47	Mississippi	Leflore Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
48	Mississippi	Lincoln Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
49	Mississippi	Lowndes Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
50	Mississippi	Madison Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
51	Mississippi	Monroe Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
52	Mississippi	Montgomery Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
53	Mississippi	Noxubee Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
54	Mississippi	Oktibbeha Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
55	Mississippi	Panola Co. Jail at Batesville	Co.	L.			
56	Mississippi	Panola Co. Jail at Sardis	Co.	L.			
57	Mississippi	Pike Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
58	Mississippi	Sunflower Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
59	Mississippi	Tallahatchee Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
60	Mississippi	Tate Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
61	Mississippi	Tunica Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
62	Mississippi	Washington Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
63	Mississippi	Yazoo Co. Jail	Co.	L.			
64	New Jersey	Newark City Home	Cl.	P. A.			
65	North Carolina	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
66	South Carolina	Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
67	Tennessee	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
68	Texas	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
69	Wisconsin	Industrial School for Boys	S.	P. A.			

FURNITURE.

1	California	State Prison at San Quentin	S.	P. P.			
2	Connecticut	State Reform School	S.	P. P.			
3	District of Columbia	Reform School	Dist.	C't.			
4	Illinois	House of Correction at Chicago	Cl.	P. P.			
5	Indiana	State Prison (north)	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.
6	Indiana	Reformatory Institution	S.	P. P.			
7	Iowa	Penitentiary at Fort Madison	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.
8	Kentucky	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
9	Maine	State Reform School	S.	P. P.			
10	Massachusetts	State Prison	S.	C't.	S.	C.	C.
11	Massachusetts	State Workhouse	S.	P. P.			
12	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Co.	P. P.			
13	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Co.	C't.			C.
14	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Co.	C't.			C.
15	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk Co.	Co.	C't.			C.
16	Massachusetts	Jail and House of Correction for Plymouth Co.	Co.	P. P.			

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
			\$800 00	8	1	4	33
			1,675 00	9		9	34
			4,650 00	15		15	35
			2,800 00	14	1	15	36
			4,500 00	17	8	20	37
			2,050 00	11		11	38
			1,700 00	8	2	10	39
			1,400 00	7	1	8	40
			1,150 00	5	2	7	41
			12,900 00	35	9	44	42
			2,550 00	12	8	15	43
			3,950 00	17		17	44
			8,900 00	16		16	45
			6,000 00	22	8	25	46
			1,800 00	6		6	47
			800 00		2	2	48
			11,600 00	41	18	54	49
			7,800 00	20	8	28	50
			8,600 00	36	6	42	51
			8,500 00	12	4	16	52
			8,200 00	13	1	14	53
			4,960 00	18	8	21	54
			1,860 00	10		10	55
			2,290 00	10	4	14	56
			100 00		1	1	57
			1,120 00	6		6	58
			1,500 00	8		8	59
			2,740 00	13	8	16	60
			2,420 00	13		13	61
			9,130 00	45	7	52	62
			850 00	4	1	5	63
			3,100 00	15		15	64
			18,714 41	85	40	125	65
			10,000 00	44		44	66
			6,500 00	21		21	67
			220,000 00	1,145	42	1,187	68
			9,000 00	54		54	69
			762,313 03	3,279	269	3,548	8,807

FURNITURE.

Fine, medium, and common.			\$43,277 87	93		93	30	1
All grades	114,000	(a)	50,800 00	275		275	205	2
Medium	4,300	(a)	1,920 05	104		104	40	3
First grade	150,000	(a)	78,880 00	93		93	62	4
Medium	(b)	(b)	168,000 00	165		165	165	5
Medium	8,148	(a)	5,460 00		22	22	22	6
Medium and low	10,000	Doz. chairs	100,000 00	100		100	85	7
			18,000 00	110		110	110	8
All grades (first mostly)	33,461	(a)	11,700 00	65		65	45	9
Medium to first class			71,415 70	141		141	75	10
Medium	68,820	(a)	16,750 00	68		68	54	11
Common	30,000	(a)	6,800 00	22		22	22	12
Medium	150,000	(a)	43,000 00	92	8	100	100	13
Medium	20,000	(a)	7,000 00	16		16	16	14
First class	80,000	(a)	32,500 00	75		75	75	15
First class	4,000	(a)	4,100 00	11		11	11	16

a Chairs cane-seated.

b 167,616 chairs and 4,632 cradles.

TABLE VIII. —GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
				Power†	Machinery†	Tools†
17 Massachusetts..	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co. at Fitchburg.	Co....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
18 Massachusetts..	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co. at Worcester.	Co....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
19 Michigan	State House of Correction and Reformatory.	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
20 Michigan	Reform School.....	S.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
21 Michigan	House of Correction.....	Ci.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
22 Missouri.....	House of Refuge.....	Ci.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
23 New Hampshire	State Prison.....	S.....	C't....	S. and a.	C.....	C.....
24 New Hampshire	State Industrial School.....	S.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
25 New York.....	State Industrial School.....	S.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
26 New York.....	New York Catholic Protectory.....	Co., ci., & pr.	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
27 Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
28 Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
29 Pennsylvania..	Eastern Penitentiary.....	H.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
30 Pennsylvania..	House of Refuge.....	S., ci., & pr.	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
31 Texas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
32 Vermont.....	Reform School.....	S.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
33 Wisconsin.....	House of Correction.....	Co.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.

1 California.....	State Prison at San Quentin.....	S.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
2 Illinois.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
3 Indiana.....	State Prison (south).....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
4 Kansas.....	United States Military Prison.....	U. S.	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
5 Maine.....	State Prison.....	S.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....
6 Massachusetts..	State Prison.....	S.....	C't....	S.....	C.....	C.....
7 Massachusetts..	Reformatory.....	S.....	P. P.	.....	.....	.....
8 Missouri.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
9 Nebraska.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
10 New York.....	Auburn Prison.....	Co.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
11 New York.....	Eric Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
12 New York.....	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
13 Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
14 Texas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	S.....	S.....	S.....

IRON GOODS.

1 Illinois.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
2 Indiana.....	State Prison (south).....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
3 Maryland.....	St. Mary's Industrial School.....	S., ci., & pr.	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
4 New York.....	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.....	Co.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
5 Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
6 Ohio.....	Workhouse at Cincinnati.....	Ci.....	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
7 Pennsylvania..	Western Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't....	S. (a).....	C.....	C.....
8 Rhode Island..	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.....	S. & co.	C't....	C.....	C.....	C.....
9 Texas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.	.....	.....	.....

a The state receives rent for power furnished.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
Common..... ^a	41,608	(a)	\$20,400 00	47	.....	47	47	17
Common.....	91,809	(a)	42,400 00	114	.....	114	114	18
Medium and common.....	.....	.....	28,778 00	100	.....	100	75	19
Common.....	38,000	(a)	12,544 48	212	.....	212	80	20
Common.....	291,238	Chairs.....	208,843 14	438	41	479	350	21
Medium.....	13,000	(a)	10,000 00	25	.....	25	13	22
Common hard wood.....	46,500	Bedsteads.....	100,000 00	114	.....	114	80	23
Common Grecian frames.....	66,500	(a)	14,000 00	85	.....	85	69	24
All grades.....	32,000	(a)	12,800 00	140	.....	140	70	25
Medium.....	79,920	(a)	20,000 00	120	.....	120	80	26
Good.....	36,000	(a)	18,000 00	26	.....	26	18	27
First class.....	.....	.....	50,836 18	25	.....	25	19	28
Medium.....	25,437	(a)	7,410 50	71	.....	71	47	29
Best.....	54,679	(a)	21,871 80	180	.....	180	90	30
Good.....	.....	.....	11,310 00	60	.....	60	60	31
First class.....	30,000	(a)	7,500 00	50	.....	50	26	32
Common.....	114,113	Chairs.....	35,682 41	128	.....	128	70	33
1,280,006 08				3,375	71	3,446	2,435	

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.

Common.....	.....	.....	\$17,500 00	6	.....	6	3	1
First class.....	.....	.....	149,000 00	115	.....	115	78	2
Good.....	2,817	Dozen saddles-trees.	10,000 00	30	.....	20	20	3
Good.....	(b)	(b)	12,000 00	15	.....	15	12	4
First class.....	1,095	Sets.....	27,000 00	39	.....	39	26	5
First class.....	.....	(c)	44	.....	44	18	6	6
Medium.....	22,184	Articles.....	66,250 00	70	.....	70	56	7
.....	.....	.....	325,000 00	319	.....	319	213	8
.....	.....	.....	27,000 00	80	.....	80	30	9
Medium.....	(d)	.....	83,215 00	92	.....	92	69	10
Medium.....	\$ 1,590	Tons (e).....	350,000 00	350	18	368	276	11
Best.....	\$ 475	Tons (e).....	95,000 00	90	12	102	68	12
First class and medium.....	.....	.....	182,439 00	215	.....	215	144	13
Good.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	20	.....	20	20	14
1,374,404 00				1,426	80	1,455	1,033	

IRON GOODS.

First class.....	6,000	Tons.....	\$318,000 00	125	.....	125	100	1
First class.....	.....	.....	390,000 00	300	.....	300	300	2
Medium.....	250	Tons.....	15,000 00	27	.....	27	18	3
Best.....	645	Tons.....	45,000 00	42	7	49	33	4
First class.....	.....	.....	99,910 00	107	.....	107	71	5
First class.....	(f)	(f)	120,000 00	167	41	208	140	6
Best.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	25	.....	25	17	7
.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	12	.....	12	6	8
Good.....	.....	.....	145,187 00	312	.....	312	312	9
1,159,097 00				1,117	48	1,165	997	

^a Chairs cane-seated. ^b 357 sets of harness; also other material. ^c No receipts during fiscal year. ^d 18,908 horse collars and 38,035 pairs of hames. ^e Saddlery hardware; all made outside; finishing only done in prison. ^f 15,000 sleeves, 8,000 bird cages, 3,000 gross of brushes of various kinds, and a great variety of other kinds of wire goods, such as rat traps, etc.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

LUMBER.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power †	Machinery †	Tools †
1	Alabama	Autauga Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
2	Alabama	Baldwin Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
3	Alabama	Butler Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
4	Alabama	Chilton Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
5	Alabama	Conecuh Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
6	Alabama	Crenshaw Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
7	Alabama	Escambia Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Alabama	Macon Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
9	Georgia	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
10	Mississippi	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
11	Mississippi	Lincoln Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
12	Mississippi	Pike Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....

MINING.

1	Alabama	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
2	Alabama	Baldwin Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
3	Alabama	Barbour Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
4	Alabama	Blount Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
5	Alabama	Bullock Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
6	Alabama	Calhoun Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
7	Alabama	Cherokee Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Alabama	Choctaw Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
9	Alabama	Clarke Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
10	Alabama	Cleburne Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
11	Alabama	Coffee Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
12	Alabama	Colbert Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
13	Alabama	Dale Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
14	Alabama	Dallas Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
15	Alabama	Fayette Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
16	Alabama	Genova Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
17	Alabama	Greene Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
18	Alabama	Hale Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
19	Alabama	Jefferson Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
20	Alabama	Lamar Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
21	Alabama	Lauderdale Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
22	Alabama	Lawrence Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
23	Alabama	Lee Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
24	Alabama	Limestone Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
25	Alabama	Madison Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
26	Alabama	Marengo Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
27	Alabama	Marshall Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
28	Alabama	Mobile Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
29	Alabama	Morgan Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
30	Alabama	Pickens Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
31	Alabama	Pike Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
32	Alabama	Russell Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
33	Alabama	Shelby Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
34	Alabama	Sumter Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
35	Alabama	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
36	Alabama	Walker Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
37	Alabama	Wilcox Co. Jail	Co	L .....	.....	.....	.....
38	Arkansas	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
39	Georgia	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
40	Kansas	State Penitentiary	S	P. A. .....	.....	.....	.....
41	Kentucky	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
42	South Carolina	Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
43	Tennessee	State Penitentiary	S	L .....	.....	.....	.....
44	Texas	Penitentiary	S	P. A. .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

LUMBER.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
			\$2,890 00	7	3	10	12	1
			1,000 00	3		3	4	2
			6,800 00	18		18	24	3
			3,200 00	10		10	13	4
			2,250 00	7		7	9	5
			2,250 00	4		4	5	6
			1,000 00	3		3	4	7
			1,240 00	4		4	5	8
			34,000 00	140		140	140	9
			10,000 00	25		25	32	10
			900 00	3		3	3	11
			250 00	1		1	1	12
			63,890 00	225	3	228	253	

MINING.

			\$192,000 00	355		355	355	1
			3,300 00	6		6	6	2
			11,400 00	21		21	21	3
			3,255 00	6		6	6	4
			8,600 00	16		16	16	5
			10,000 00	13	5	18	18	6
			2,170 00	4		4	4	7
			1,100 00	2		2	2	8
			2,700 00	5		5	5	9
			2,700 00	5		5	5	10
			2,700 00	5		5	5	11
			2,200 00	4		4	4	12
			2,700 00	5		5	5	13
			20,500 00	38		38	38	14
			2,700 00	2	3	5	5	15
			550 00	1		1	1	16
			22,750 00	41	1	42	42	17
			13,000 00	24		24	24	18
			90,600 00	147	20	167	167	19
			2,200 00	4		4	4	20
			6,500 00	12		12	12	21
			3,250 00	6		6	6	22
			2,700 00	5		5	5	23
			9,200 00	17		17	17	24
			10,300 00	19		19	19	25
			12,500 00	21	2	23	23	26
			2,200 00	4		4	4	27
			20,000 00	34	3	37	37	28
			5,500 00	10		10	10	29
			7,200 00	13	1	14	14	30
			4,340 00	8		8	8	31
			4,340 00	8		8	8	32
			7,600 00	14		14	14	33
			16,800 00	28	3	31	31	34
			10,300 00	17	2	19	19	35
			3,250 00	6		6	6	36
			14,000 00	23	3	26	26	37
			37,200 00	60		60	60	38
			167,000 00	600		600	600	39
			85,530 05	260		260	225	40
			175,000 00	235		235	235	41
			23,560 00	76		76	76	42
			585,700 00	751	23	774	774	43
			85,000 00	276		276	276	44
	1,239,844	Bushels coal.						
			1,696,075 05	3,207	66	3,273	3,228	

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PUBLIC WAYS.

Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power?	Machinery?	Tools?
1	District of Columbia.	Washington Asylum	Dist.	P. A.			
2	Georgia	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
3	Kentucky	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
4	Louisiana	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
5	Mississippi	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
6	Missouri	Workhouse	Ci.	P. A.			
7	New Jersey	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Co.	P. A.			
8	North Carolina	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
9	North Carolina	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
10	South Carolina	Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
11	Texas	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
12	Virginia	State Penitentiary	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1	Arizona	Territorial Prison	Ter.	P. A.			
2	Kansas	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
3	Kentucky	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
4	North Carolina	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
5	South Carolina	Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			

STONE.

1	Alabama	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
2	California	State Prison at Folsom	S.	P. A.			
3	Dakota	Penitentiary	Ter.	C't.	Ter. and c.	C.	C.
4	Illinois	State Penitentiary	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.
5	Indiana	Marion County Workhouse	Co.	P. A.			
6	Iowa	Penitentiary at Anamosa	S.	P. A.			
7	Kentucky	City Workhouse	Ci.	P. A.			
8	Maryland	Penitentiary	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.
9	Massachusetts	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Co.	P. A.			
10	Missouri	Workhouse	Ci.	P. A.			
11	Nebraska	State Penitentiary	S.	L.			
12	Nevada	State Prison	S.	P. A.			
13	New Jersey	Essex Co. Penitentiary	Co.	P. A.			
14	New Jersey	Jail and Workhouse at county farm	Co.	P. A.			
15	New Mexico	Territorial Penitentiary	Ter.	L.			
16	Ohio	Workhouse at Cincinnati	Ci.	P. A.			
17	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Co. House of Correction	S.	P. A.			
18	Texas	State Penitentiary	S.	P. A.			
19	Vermont	House of Correction	S.	C't.	S.	C.	C.

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

1	Illinois	Southern Penitentiary	S.	C't.	S.	C.	C.
2	Kansas	United States Military Prison	U. S.	P. A.			
3	Maryland	Penitentiary	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.
4	Minnesota	State Reform School	S.	P. A.			
5	New York	Sing Sing State Prison	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.
6	New York	State Reformatory	S.	C't.	S. (a).	C.	C.
7	Ohio	Penitentiary	S.	C't.	C.	C.	C.

a The state receives for rent \$4,400.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PUBLIC WAYS.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C's, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
			\$25,193 00	84	.....	84	63 1
			62,000 00	200	.....	200	200 2
			152,000 00	394	.....	394	394 3
			290,000 00	638	.....	638	638 4
			82,000 00	136	.....	136	176 5
			23,080 10	114	.....	114	114 6
			10,000 00	48	.....	48	28 7
			6,500 00	41	.....	41	41 8
			200,000 00	644	.....	644	644 9
			80,000 00	338	.....	338	338 10
			45,000 00	241	.....	241	241 11
			65,000 00	211	.....	211	211 12
			1,046,779 10	3,089	.....	3,089	3,088

PUBLIC WORKS.

			\$25,000 00	93	.....	93	125 1
			158,000 00	182	.....	182	170 2
			37,200 00	120	.....	120	120 3
			17,347 13	83	.....	83	83 4
			5,000 00	133	.....	133	133 5
			242,547 13	611	.....	611	631

STONE.

			\$5,000 00	66	.....	66	66 1
			31,020 00	328	.....	328	283 2
			11,577 36	55	.....	55	10 3
			500,000 00	253	.....	253	202 4
Common	1,464	Cubic yards	2,600 30	65	.....	65	50 5
Good	1,000	Car loads	15,000 00	180	.....	180	125 6
Common	8,593	Cubic yards	11,581 86	60	.....	60	45 7
Best	300,000	Feet	150,000 00	172	.....	172	115 8
First class			23,500 00	98	.....	98	49 9
			19,983 97	125	.....	125	125 10
			28,000 00	31	.....	31	31 11
			7,766 87	11	.....	11	5 12
	18,000	Cubic yards	23,400 00	134	.....	134	100 13
	300,000	Cubic yards	360,000 00	2,159	.....	2,159	1,076 14
			16,000 00	84	.....	84	63 15
			26,000 00	170	.....	170	85 16
Best	29,778	Perches	23,822 40	359	.....	359	238 17
			40,000 00	457	.....	457	457 18
First class			30,000 00	69	.....	69	35 19
			1,315,202 26	4,870	.....	4,876	3,160

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

First quality			a \$10,000 00	125	.....	125	90 1
Good			8,000 00	14	.....	14	11 2
Fair	(b)	(b)	120,000 00	121	.....	121	80 3
			3,785 02	20	.....	20	3 4
Best	60,396	Stoves	603,980 00	895	.....	895	672 5
Medium	2,400	Tons	120,000 00	180	.....	180	120 6
First class			269,944 00	250	.....	250	166 7

a Manufactured during five months.

b 8,506 stoves and 400,000 pounds of hollow ware.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S, State; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

	State or territory.	Institution.	Official control.	System of work.	Who furnishes—		
					Power?	Machinery?	Tools?
8	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Oregon.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....

TOBACCO.

1	Arkansas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Maryland.....	St. Mary's Industrial School.....	S, ci., & pr.	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
3	Michigan.....	State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
4	Michigan.....	State House of Correction and Reformatory.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
5	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
6	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Pennsylvania.....	Eastern Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Pennsylvania.....	Western Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	S. (a).....	C.....	C.....
9	Virginia.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....

WOODEN GOODS.

1	California.....	State Prison at San Quentin.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Dist. of Col.....	Washington Asylum.....	Dist.	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Kansas.....	United States Military Prison.....	U. S.	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Massachusetts.....	State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	S.....	C.....	C.....
5	Minnesota.....	State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	S. and C.....	S. and C.....	C.....
6	Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Washington.....	Territorial Penitentiary.....	Ter.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Arkansas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
2	California.....	State Prison at San Quentin.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
3	California.....	State Prison at San Quentin.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Colorado.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Colorado.....	State Industrial School.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Connecticut.....	Industrial School for Girls.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Florida.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Georgia.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Indiana.....	Reformatory Institution.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Iowa.....	Industrial School (girls' department).....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Kentucky.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Minnesota.....	State Reform School.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Minnesota.....	Bethany Home.....	Ci.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Mississippi.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Nebraska.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	.....	.....	.....
16	New Jersey.....	Newark City Home.....	Ci.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
17	New York.....	Sing Sing State Prison.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
18	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
19	Ohio.....	Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. P.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Ohio.....	Workhouse at Cincinnati.....	Ci.....	C't.....	C.....	C.....	C.....
21	Pennsylvania.....	Eastern Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Pennsylvania.....	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Texas.....	State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.....	.....	.....	.....

a The state receives for rent \$2,000.

TABLE VIII.—GOODS MADE, ETC., BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: S., State; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't. Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease; C., Contractor.]

Goods made or work done.				Convicts employed.			Free laborers required for the same work.	
Grade.	Quantity.	Unit of measure or description.	Approximate or true value.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
First class			\$6, 104 00	57	.....	57	43	8
Common			4, 332 67	13	.....	13	10	9
First class			108, 000 00	170	.....	170	82	10
			1, 254, 125 69	1, 845	.....	1, 845	1, 277	

TOBACCO.

Medium	5, 000, 000	Cigars	\$50, 000 00	40	.....	40	40	1
			75, 000 00	150	.....	150	85	2
Common			180, 000 00	74	.....	74	50	8
Common			35, 000 00	125	.....	125	90	4
Low grade	412, 500	Cigars	2, 681 00	55	.....	55	46	5
Low grade	4, 550, 000	Cigars	29, 575 00	50	.....	50	42	6
Common	1, 224, 300	Cigars	16, 243 00	105	.....	105	70	7
Common	8, 000, 000	Cigars	64, 000 00	70	.....	70	47	8
First class	600, 000	Pounds	60, 000 00	94	.....	94	94	9
			462, 499 00	763	.....	763	564	

WOODEN GOODS.

All grades			\$225, 000 00	150	.....	150	60	1
Common	444	Coffins	668 00	2	.....	2	2	2
			25, 000 00	79	.....	79	70	3
First class		(a)	7, 584 30	54	.....	54	25	4
Finest grades			50, 000 00	35	.....	35	30	5
Common	387	Baskets	181 34	3	.....	3	2	6
			30, 000 00	45	.....	45	16	7
			338, 431 64	368	.....	368	205	

MISCELLANEOUS.

			\$53, 250 00	113	.....	113	95	1
			9, 000 00	3	.....	3	2	2
			101, 318 52	409	.....	409	200	3
			20, 000 00	110	.....	110	55	4
			1, 216 26	10	.....	10	2	5
	277, 716	Paper boxes ..	14, 550 00	40	.....	40	30	6
			100, 000 00	181	.....	181	271	7
			7, 000 00	20	.....	20	20	8
Good	6, 175	Doz. laundered	5, 200 00	75	.....	75	75	9
			100 00	3	.....	3	1	10
			11, 380 00	35	.....	35	60	11
			3, 887 35	35	.....	35	6	12
			380 35	7	.....	7	2	13
			8, 000 00	22	.....	22	28	14
			6, 000 00	19	.....	19	19	15
			550 00	26	.....	26	31	16
Medium	65, 000	Doz. shirts ..	300, 000 00	125	.....	125	93	17
First class		(c)	44, 558 00	61	.....	61	41	18
First class		(c)	5, 444 00	49	.....	49	37	19
Good	3, 000	Sewing m a -	37, 560 00	54	.....	54	30	20
		chines.						
Medium	63, 859	Yards cotton	6, 385 94	32	.....	32	21	21
		checks.						
Medium	303	Yards fishing	381 81	3	.....	3	2	22
		nets.						
Coarse	137, 000	Yards of cloth.	16, 480 00	35	.....	35	35	23
			752, 631 23	1, 342	.....	1, 499	1, 150	

a Sashes, doors, and blinds.

b Value of shirts made and laundered.

c Carpenters' and joiners' tools.

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (TENTH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

State or territory.	Employees.					
	This industry.			Per cent. of convict of free.	Free laborers, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free laborers in this industry of free laborers in all industries, 1880.
	Convicts.	Free laborers, 1880.	Convicts to free laborers.			
1 Iowa.....	115	809	1 to 70.0	14.22	28,372	2.85
2 Michigan.....	169	2,004	1 to 11.9	8.43	77,591	2.58
3 Minnesota.....	283	1,197	1 to 4.2	23.64	21,247	5.63
4 Nebraska.....	84	54	1 to 0.6	155.56	4,793	1.13
Forty-three states and territories not producing agricultural implements by convict labor.....	651	4,064	1 to 6.2	16.02	132,003	3.08
.....	.....	35,516	.....	.....	2,600,592	1.37
The United States.....	651	39,580	1 to 60.8	1.64	2,732,595	1.45

BARRELS, ETC.

1 Illinois.....	188	2,346	1 to 12.5	8.01	144,727	1.62
2 Indiana.....	125	2,587	1 to 20.7	4.83	69,508	3.72
3 Ohio.....	45	3,111	1 to 69.1	1.45	183,609	1.69
4 Pennsylvania.....	265	2,021	1 to 7.6	13.11	387,072	0.52
5 Virginia.....	44	478	1 to 10.9	9.21	40,184	1.19
Forty-two states and territories not producing barrels, etc., by convict labor.....	667	10,543	1 to 15.8	6.33	825,100	1.28
.....	.....	15,430	.....	.....	1,907,495	0.81
The United States.....	667	25,973	1 to 38.9	2.57	2,732,595	0.95

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1 Colorado.....	5	158	1 to 31.6	3.16	5,074	3.11
2 Connecticut.....	205	1,542	1 to 7.5	13.29	112,915	1.36
3 Illinois.....	885	3,443	1 to 3.9	25.70	144,727	2.38
4 Indiana.....	305	1,474	1 to 4.8	20.69	69,508	2.12
5 Iowa.....	94	776	1 to 8.3	12.11	28,372	2.74
6 Kansas.....	199	305	1 to 1.5	65.25	12,062	2.53
7 Kentucky.....	40	1,012	1 to 25.3	3.95	37,991	2.71
8 Maryland.....	235	2,989	1 to 12.7	7.86	74,945	3.99
9 Massachusetts.....	588	65,706	1 to 111.7	0.89	352,255	18.65
10 Michigan.....	158	1,683	1 to 10.7	9.59	77,591	2.17
11 Missouri.....	601	1,920	1 to 3.2	31.30	63,995	3.00
12 Nevada.....	64	23	1 to 0.4	278.26	577	3.99
13 New Jersey.....	130	3,788	1 to 29.0	3.43	126,038	3.01
14 New York.....	2,235	17,882	1 to 8.0	12.50	531,533	3.36
15 North Carolina.....	50	254	1 to 5.1	19.68	18,109	1.40
16 Ohio.....	50	5,642	1 to 112.8	0.89	183,609	3.07
17 Pennsylvania.....	557	11,150	1 to 20.0	5.00	387,072	2.88
18 Rhode Island.....	150	144	1 to 1.0	104.17	62,878	0.23
19 South Carolina.....	80	77	1 to 1.0	103.90	15,828	0.49
20 Texas.....	21	235	1 to 11.2	8.94	12,159	1.93
21 Vermont.....	65	421	1 to 6.5	15.44	17,540	2.40
22 Virginia.....	459	592	1 to 1.3	77.53	40,184	1.47
23 Wisconsin.....	433	2,166	1 to 5.0	19.99	57,109	3.79
Twenty-four states and territories not producing boots and shoes by convict labor.....	7,609	123,382	1 to 16.2	6.17	2,431,471	5.07
.....	.....	15,257	.....	.....	301,124	5.07
The United States.....	7,609	138,639	1 to 18.2	5.49	2,732,595	5.07

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (TENTH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Product.							
This industry.					Per cent. of con- vict of free.	Free product, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free product in this in- dustry of free product in all indus- tries, 1880.
Convict.		Free labor, 1880.		Convict prod- uct to free product.			
Value.	Per capita.	Value.	Per capita.				
\$120,590	\$1,049	\$1,271,872	\$1,572	\$1 to \$10 55	9.48	\$71,045,926	1.79
229,000	1,657	3,102,038	1,548	1 to 11 08	9.02	150,715,025	2.06
195,500	691	2,340,288	1,965	1 to 11 97	8.35	76,065,198	3.08
68,000	810	77,032	1,427	1 to 1 13	88.28	12,627,336	0.61
664,090	1,020	6,791,830	1,671	1 to 10 23	9.78	310,453,485	2.19
-----	-----	61,848,656	1,741	-----	-----	5,059,125,706	1.22
664,090	1,020	68,640,486	1,734	1 to 103 36	0.97	5,369,579,191	1.28

BARRELS, ETC.

\$375,000	\$1,995	\$3,233,305	\$1,378	\$1 to 88 02	11.60	\$414,864,673	0.78
174,488	1,396	3,342,553	1,292	1 to 10 16	5.22	148,006,411	2.26
36,000	800	3,486,033	1,121	1 to 96 83	1.08	348,298,390	1.00
219,466	628	3,256,553	1,611	1 to 14 81	6.74	744,818,445	0.44
30,000	662	279,964	586	1 to 9 33	10.72	51,780,992	0.54
834,964	1,252	13,598,405	1,290	1 to 10 28	6.14	1,707,768,911	0.80
-----	-----	20,116,365	1,304	-----	-----	3,661,810,280	0.55
834,964	1,252	33,714,770	1,298	1 to 40 38	2.48	5,369,579,191	0.63

BOOTS AND SHOES.

\$3,249	\$450	\$282,518	\$1,662	\$1 to \$116 73	0.86	\$14,260,159	1.84
109,000	532	2,375,983	1,541	1 to 21 80	4.59	185,697,211	1.28
1,680,000	1,898	5,103,147	1,482	1 to 3 04	32.92	414,864,673	1.23
572,716	1,878	2,143,774	1,454	1 to 3 74	26.72	148,006,411	1.45
161,165	1,715	1,212,570	1,563	1 to 7 52	13.29	71,045,926	1.71
231,781	1,163	1,402,670	1,320	1 to 1 74	67.56	30,843,777	1.31
24,900	623	1,313,024	1,327	1 to 53 94	1.85	75,483,377	1.78
137,000	583	3,721,301	1,245	1 to 27 16	3.68	106,780,563	3.48
422,900	719	105,287,367	1,002	1 to 248 91	0.40	631,135,284	16.68
46,200	292	2,434,756	1,476	1 to 53 79	1.86	150,715,025	1.65
915,090	1,522	2,968,057	1,546	1 to 3 24	30.83	165,886,205	1.79
13,606	212	61,677	2,682	1 to 4 53	22.06	2,179,626	2.83
180,000	1,865	5,333,201	1,408	1 to 29 65	3.38	254,880,236	2.10
3,742,174	1,674	25,485,700	1,425	1 to 6 81	14.68	1,080,696,596	2.36
4,785	96	237,849	936	1 to 49 71	2.01	20,095,037	1.18
62,000	1,240	7,218,823	1,279	1 to 116 43	0.86	348,298,390	2.07
444,662	798	13,500,893	1,210	1 to 30 57	3.27	744,818,445	1.82
75,000	500	242,059	1,681	1 to 3 23	30.08	104,163,621	0.23
150,000	1,875	74,752	971	1 to 50	200.66	16,738,008	0.45
10,800	514	372,810	1,586	1 to 34 52	2.90	20,719,928	1.80
90,833	1,396	589,915	1,401	1 to 6 49	24.87	31,354,366	1.88
631,280	1,375	583,180	983	1 to 92	108.44	51,780,992	1.12
392,264	906	3,043,177	1,405	1 to 7 76	12.56	128,255,480	2.37
10,100,279	1,327	184,118,213	1,492	1 to 18 23	5.49	4,797,699,336	3.84
-----	-----	23,269,690	1,525	-----	-----	571,879,855	4.07
10,100,279	1,327	207,387,903	1,496	1 to 20 53	4.87	5,369,579,191	3.86

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (10TH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED—Cont'd.

BRICK.

State or territory.	Employés.					
	This industry.			Per cent. of convict of free.	Free laborers, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free laborers in this industry of free laborers in all industries, 1880.
	Convicts.	Free laborers, 1880.	Convicts to free laborers.			
1 Arkansas.....	75	375	1 to 5.0	20.00	4,557	8.23
2 California.....	37	839	1 to 22.7	4.41	43,693	1.92
3 Colorado.....	40	830	1 to 20.8	4.82	5,074	16.36
4 Georgia.....	500	1,228	1 to 2.5	40.72	24,875	4.94
5 Illinois.....	129	5,903	1 to 45.8	2.19	144,727	4.08
6 North Carolina.....	40	614	1 to 15.4	6.51	18,109	3.39
7 Oregon.....	40	187	1 to 4.7	21.39	3,473	5.38
Forty states and territories not producing brick by convict labor.....	861	9,976	1 to 11.6	8.63	244,508	4.06
.....	.....	56,379	.....	.....	2,488,067	2.27
The United States.....	861	66,355	1 to 77.1	1.30	2,732,595	2.43

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.

1 Colorado.....	21	4	1 to 0.2	525.00	5,074	0.06
2 Illinois.....	22	593	1 to 27.0	8.71	144,727	0.41
3 Indiana.....	35	152	1 to 4.3	23.03	69,508	0.23
4 Iowa.....	10	120	1 to 12.0	8.33	28,372	0.42
5 Kansas.....	14	62	1 to 4.4	22.58	12,062	0.51
6 Kentucky.....	33	71	1 to 2.2	40.48	37,391	0.19
7 Massachusetts.....	175	802	1 to 4.6	21.82	352,235	0.23
8 Michigan.....	49	351	1 to 7.2	13.96	77,591	0.45
9 Missouri.....	50	314	1 to 6.3	15.92	63,995	0.49
10 Nebraska.....	8	10	1 to 2.0	50.00	4,793	0.31
11 New Jersey.....	155	146	1 to 0.9	106.16	126,038	0.12
12 New York.....	228	2,954	1 to 13.0	7.72	531,533	0.56
13 Ohio.....	804	911	1 to 1.1	88.25	183,600	0.50
14 Pennsylvania.....	404	1,965	1 to 2.6	37.93	357,072	0.28
15 West Virginia.....	115	36	1 to 0.3	319.44	14,311	0.25
Thirty-two states and territories not producing brooms, brushes, etc., by convict labor.....	2,123	7,597	1 to 3.6	27.95	2,038,331	0.37
.....	.....	1,176	.....	.....	694,264	0.17
The United States.....	2,123	8,773	1 to 4.1	24.20	2,732,595	0.22

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

1 Kansas.....	222	587	1 to 2.6	37.82	12,062	4.87
2 Maine.....	94	390	1 to 4.2	24.10	52,954	0.74
3 Michigan.....	167	2,185	1 to 13.1	7.64	77,591	2.82
4 Mississippi.....	87	156	1 to 1.8	53.77	5,827	2.68
5 Ohio.....	175	9,303	1 to 53.2	1.88	183,009	5.07
6 Tennessee.....	479	1,009	1 to 2.1	47.47	22,445	4.50
7 Texas.....	62	211	1 to 3.4	20.38	12,159	1.74
8 West Virginia.....	90	237	1 to 2.9	35.02	14,311	1.80
Thirty-nine states and territories not producing carriages and wagons by convict labor.....	1,376	14,098	1 to 10.2	9.76	380,958	2.70
.....	.....	40,108	.....	.....	2,351,637	1.71
The United States.....	1,376	54,206	1 to 39.4	2.54	2,732,595	1.98

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (10TH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED—Cont'd.

BRICK.

Product.								
This industry.					Per cent. of convict of free.	Free product, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free product in this in- dustry of free product in all indus- tries, 1880.	
Convict.		Free labor, 1880.		Convict prod- uct to free product.				
Value.	Per capita.	Value.	Per capita.					
\$26,000	\$347	\$117,370	\$313	\$1 to \$4 51	22.15	\$6,750,159	1.74	
4,075	110	516,261	615	1 to 126 69	0.79	116,218,973	0.44	
10,000	250	605,028	729	1 to 60 50	1.65	14,260,159	4.24	
172,000	844	409,025	333	1 to 2 38	42.05	36,440,948	1.12	
48,988	380	3,065,302	519	1 to 62 57	1.60	414,864,673	0.74	
13,725	343	150,874	246	1 to 10 99	9.10	20,095,037	0.75	
12,000	300	104,240	557	1 to 8 60	11.51	10,931,232	0.95	
286,788	333	4,968,100	498	1 to 17 32	5.77	619,567,181	0.80	
-----	-----	27,865,487	494	-----	-----	4,750,012,010	0.59	
286,788	333	32,833,587	495	1 to 114 49	0.87	5,869,579,191	0.61	

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.

\$9,118	\$434	\$30,000	\$7,500	\$1 to \$3 29	30.30	\$14,260,159	0.21	1
3,000	164	686,166	1,157	1 to 190 60	0.52	414,864,673	0.17	2
31,300	804	158,167	1,041	1 to 5 05	10.79	148,006,411	0.11	3
1,575	158	112,958	941	1 to 71 72	1.30	71,045,928	0.16	4
5,200	371	50,092	808	1 to 9 63	10.38	30,843,777	0.16	5
30,000	909	87,580	1,234	1 to 2 92	34.25	75,483,377	0.12	6
57,680	830	1,451,600	1,810	1 to 25 17	3.97	631,135,284	0.23	7
85,000	714	305,177	809	1 to 8 72	11.47	150,715,025	0.20	8
4,000	80	350,165	1,115	1 to 87 54	1.14	105,390,205	0.21	9
4,000	500	12,850	803	1 to 3 21	31.13	12,627,336	0.10	10
38,904	251	176,342	1,208	1 to 4 53	22.06	254,380,236	0.07	11
110,358	524	3,705,127	1,254	1 to 31 04	3.22	1,080,696,506	0.34	12
153,153	100	583,640	611	1 to 3 81	26.24	348,298,390	0.17	13
217,068	537	1,293,841	1,215	1 to 5 96	16.78	744,818,445	0.17	14
125,000	1,067	30,750	854	1 to 25	406.50	22,867,126	0.13	15
834,956	303	9,634,555	1,189	1 to 10 82	9.24	4,165,428,966	0.22	
.....		1,526,300	1,208	.....		1,204,150,225	0.13	
834,956	303	10,560,855	1,204	1 to 12 65	7.91	5,369,579,191	0.20	

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

\$720,000	\$3,243	\$745,800	\$1,271	\$1 to \$1 04	96.54	\$30,843,777	2.42	1
45,000	479	516,066	1,325	1 to 11 48	8.71	79,829,793	0.65	2
300,000	1,796	2,932,074	1,351	1 to 9 84	10.16	150,715,025	1.96	3
68,000	782	191,500	1,228	1 to 2 82	35.51	7,518,302	2.55	4
107,825	616	12,840,169	1,380	1 to 119 08	0.84	348,298,390	3.60	5
550,000	1,148	1,330,721	1,319	1 to 2 42	41.33	37,074,886	3.59	6
48,965	790	801,800	1,430	1 to 6 10	10.22	20,719,928	1.46	7
150,000	1,067	377,726	1,470	1 to 2 52	30.71	22,867,126	1.65	8
1,989,790	1,446	19,256,456	1,366	1 to 9 68	10.33	697,867,227	2.76	
.....		57,487,289	1,433	.....		4,671,711,064	1.23	
1,989,790	1,446	76,743,745	1,410	1 to 38 57	2.59	5,369,579,191	1.43	

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (10TH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED—Cont'd.

CIGARS.

State or territory.	Employés.					
	This industry.			Per cent. of convict of free.	Free laborers, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free laborers in this industry of free laborers in all industries, 1880.
	Convicts.	Free laborers, 1880.	Convicts to free laborers.			
1 Arkansas.....	40	32	1 to 0.8	125.00	4,557	0.70
2 Maryland.....	150	1,406	1 to 9.4	10.67	74,945	1.88
3 Michigan.....	199	1,010	1 to 8.1	12.36	77,591	2.07
4 Ohio.....	105	4,712	1 to 44.9	2.23	183,009	2.57
5 Pennsylvania.....	175	6,957	1 to 30.8	2.52	387,072	1.80
Forty-two states and territories not producing cigars, etc., by convict labor.....	669	14,717	1 to 22.0	4.55	727,774	2.02
.....	.....	38,580	.....	.....	2,004,821	1.92
The United States.....	669	53,297	1 to 79.7	1.26	2,732,505	1.96

CLOTHING.

1 Colorado.....	10	165	1 to 16.5	6.06	5,074	3.25
2 Connecticut.....	100	4,821	1 to 48.2	2.07	112,915	4.27
3 District of Columbia.....	30	300	1 to 10.0	10.00	7,146	4.20
4 Illinois.....	279	14,014	1 to 50.2	1.99	144,727	9.68
5 Indiana.....	270	2,160	1 to 8.0	12.50	69,508	3.11
6 Iowa.....	75	1,019	1 to 13.6	7.36	28,372	3.50
7 Kansas.....	32	230	1 to 7.2	13.91	12,062	1.91
8 Maryland.....	53	12,540	1 to 255.5	0.39	74,945	18.07
9 Massachusetts.....	743	17,727	1 to 23.9	4.19	352,255	5.03
10 Michigan.....	234	2,845	1 to 12.2	8.22	77,591	3.67
11 Minnesota.....	8	1,773	1 to 221.6	0.45	21,247	8.34
12 Missouri.....	41	4,213	1 to 102.8	0.97	63,995	6.58
13 Nebraska.....	22	139	1 to 6.3	15.83	4,793	2.90
14 New Jersey.....	721	7,259	1 to 10.1	9.94	126,038	5.75
15 New York.....	1,835	106,127	1 to 57.8	1.73	531,533	19.97
16 Ohio.....	219	17,077	1 to 78.0	1.28	183,609	9.30
17 Pennsylvania.....	537	38,929	1 to 72.5	1.38	387,072	10.06
18 South Carolina.....	96	81	1 to 0.8	118.52	15,828	0.51
19 Wisconsin.....	256	6,038	1 to 23.6	4.24	57,109	10.57
Twenty-eight states and territories not producing clothing by convict labor.....	5,561	238,448	1 to 42.9	2.33	2,275,819	10.47
.....	.....	14,268	.....	.....	456,776	3.12
The United States.....	5,561	252,716	1 to 45.4	2.20	2,732,595	9.25

FURNITURE.

1 California.....	93	1,026	1 to 11.0	9.06	43,693	2.35
2 Connecticut.....	275	512	1 to 1.9	53.71	112,915	0.45
3 District of Columbia.....	104	73	1 to 0.7	142.47	7,146	1.02
4 Illinois.....	93	6,085	1 to 65.4	1.53	144,727	4.20
5 Indiana.....	187	3,632	1 to 19.4	5.15	69,508	5.23
6 Iowa.....	100	924	1 to 9.2	10.82	28,372	3.26
7 Kentucky.....	110	988	1 to 9.0	11.13	37,391	2.64
8 Maine.....	65	422	1 to 6.5	15.40	52,954	0.80
9 Massachusetts.....	594	6,378	1 to 10.7	9.31	352,255	1.81
10 Michigan.....	791	3,816	1 to 4.8	20.73	77,591	4.92
11 Missouri.....	25	1,917	1 to 76.7	1.30	63,995	3.00
12 New Hampshire.....	199	788	1 to 4.0	25.25	48,831	1.61
13 New York.....	260	12,184	1 to 46.9	2.13	531,533	2.29
14 Ohio.....	51	6,827	1 to 133.9	0.75	183,609	3.72
15 Pennsylvania.....	251	5,533	1 to 22.0	4.54	387,072	1.43
16 Texas.....	60	107	1 to 1.8	56.07	12,159	0.88

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (10TH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED—Cont'd.

CIGARS.

Product.							
This industry.					Per cent. of convict of free.	Free product, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free product in this in- dustry of free product in all indus- tries, 1880.
Convict.		Free labor, 1880.		Convict prod- uct to free product.			
Value.	Per capita.	Value.	Per capita.				
\$50,000	\$1,250	\$78,092	\$2,408	\$1 to \$1 58	63.30	\$0,750,159	1.17
75,000	500	1,730,604	1,231	1 to 23 07	4.33	106,780,563	1.02
165,000	829	2,146,089	1,333	1 to 13 01	7.09	150,715,025	1.43
32,256	307	5,018,638	1,065	1 to 155 59	0.64	348,298,390	1.44
80,243	459	6,906,603	993	1 to 80 07	1.16	744,818,445	0.93
402,499	602	15,880,926	1,070	1 to 39 46	2.53	1,357,368,582	1.17
-----	-----	48,098,649	1,247	-----	-----	4,012,210,009	1.20
402,499	602	63,979,575	1,201	1 to 158 96	0.63	5,369,579,191	1.19

CLOTHING.

\$3,292	\$329	\$252,850	\$1,532	\$1 to \$76 80	1.30	\$14,260,150	1.77	1
21,730	217	5,896,985	1,119	1 to 248 48	0.40	185,697,211	2.91	2
1,000	33	442,415	1,475	1 to 442 42	0.23	11,882,316	3.72	3
122,800	440	24,072,749	1,718	1 to 196 03	0.51	414,864,673	5.80	4
211,127	782	2,867,810	1,328	1 to 13 58	7.36	148,006,411	1.94	5
3,548	47	1,607,806	1,578	1 to 453 16	0.22	71,045,926	2.26	6
24,985	780	283,919	1,278	1 to 11 77	8.49	30,843,777	0.95	7
56,000	1,057	11,032,028	815	1 to 197 00	0.51	106,780,563	10.33	8
157,162	312	23,515,021	1,327	1 to 140 62	0.67	631,135,284	3.73	9
11,350	48	3,522,698	1,238	1 to 810 37	0.32	150,715,025	2.34	10
1,000	125	2,887,505	1,347	1 to 2,387 51	0.04	76,065,188	3.14	11
45,000	1,098	4,827,228	1,146	1 to 107 27	0.93	165,386,205	2.92	12
15,000	682	254,858	1,834	1 to 10 90	5.89	12,627,336	2.02	13
463,655	560	7,851,075	1,083	1 to 19 45	5.14	254,380,236	3.09	14
744,814	406	129,535,743	1,221	1 to 173 92	0.57	1,080,696,596	11.90	15
111,760	510	22,380,699	1,311	1 to 200 26	0.50	348,298,390	0.43	16
300,330	373	38,577,812	991	1 to 192 57	0.52	744,818,445	5.18	17
54,457	567	64,200	793	1 to 1 18	84.82	16,738,068	0.38	18
10,655	42	5,187,274	850	1 to 486 84	0.21	128,255,480	4.04	19
2,199,635	396	284,070,601	1,191	1 to 129 14	0.77	4,592,497,239	6.19	
-----	-----	18,783,082	1,813	-----	-----	777,081,952	2.41	
2,199,635	396	302,803,723	1,196	1 to 137 06	0.73	5,369,579,191	5.64	

FURNITURE.

\$42,278	\$465	\$1,877,110	\$1,830	\$1 to \$43 37	2.31	\$116,218,973	1.62	1
50,800	185	686,168	1,840	1 to 18 51	7.40	185,697,211	0.37	2
1,920	18	115,375	1,590	1 to 60 09	1.00	11,882,316	0.97	3
76,890	827	8,042,310	1,322	1 to 104 61	0.06	414,864,673	1.94	4
173,480	929	4,542,387	1,251	1 to 26 19	3.82	148,006,411	3.07	5
100,000	1,000	1,369,804	1,482	1 to 13 70	7.30	71,045,926	1.93	6
18,000	164	1,207,030	1,222	1 to 67 09	1.49	75,483,377	1.60	7
11,700	180	593,375	1,406	1 to 50 71	1.97	79,829,793	0.74	8
244,898	411	9,332,456	1,463	1 to 38 19	2.62	631,135,284	1.48	9
250,198	316	3,793,968	994	1 to 15 16	6.59	150,715,025	2.52	10
10,000	400	2,890,375	1,476	1 to 283 04	0.85	165,386,205	1.71	11
114,000	578	900,538	1,143	1 to 7 90	12.06	73,978,028	1.22	12
83,809	128	16,615,017	1,884	1 to 506 56	0.20	1,080,696,596	1.54	13
68,636	1,850	7,686,729	1,126	1 to 111 67	0.90	348,298,390	2.21	14
29,288	117	8,025,339	1,450	1 to 274 01	0.30	744,818,445	1.08	15
11,810	180	154,840	1,447	1 to 13 69	7.30	20,719,628	0.75	16

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (10TH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED—Concl'd.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

State or territory.	Employees.					
	This industry.			Per cent. of convict of free.	Free laborers, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free laborers in this industry of free laborers in all industries, 1880.
	Convicts.	Free laborers, 1880.	Convicts to free laborers.			
17 Vermont.....	50	460	1 to 9.4	10.66	17,540	2.67
18 Wisconsin.....	138	2,320	1 to 16.8	5.95	57,109	4.06
	3,446	54,001	1 to 15.7	6.38	2,228,400	2.42
Twenty-nine states and territories not producing furniture by convict labor.....		5,303			504,185	1.05
The United States.....	3,446	59,304	1 to 17.2	5.81	2,732,585	2.17

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.

1 California.....	6	657	1 to 109.5	0.91	43,693	1.50
2 Illinois.....	115	1,847	1 to 16.1	6.23	144,727	1.28
3 Indiana.....	20	1,230	1 to 61.5	1.63	69,508	1.77
4 Kansas.....	15	411	1 to 27.4	3.65	12,062	3.41
5 Maine.....	39	216	1 to 5.5	18.06	52,954	0.41
6 Massachusetts.....	114	1,061	1 to 9.3	10.74	352,255	0.30
7 Missouri.....	319	2,053	1 to 6.4	15.54	63,995	3.21
8 Nebraska.....	30	218	1 to 7.3	13.76	4,793	4.55
9 New York.....	562	3,148	1 to 5.6	17.85	531,533	0.59
10 Ohio.....	215	2,347	1 to 10.9	9.16	183,609	1.28
11 Texas.....	20	270	1 to 13.5	7.41	12,159	2.22
	1,455	13,458	1 to 9.2	10.81	1,471,288	0.91
Thirty-six states and territories not producing harnesses and saddlery by convict labor.....		10,803			1,261,307	0.86
The United States.....	1,455	24,261	1 to 16.7	6.00	2,732,595	0.89

TABLE IX.—SELECTED PRISON INDUSTRIES, 1886, AND FREE INDUSTRIES, 1880 (10TH U. S. CENSUS), COMPARED—Conc'd.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

Product.							
This industry.				Convict product to free product.	Per cent. of convict of free.	Free product, all industries, 1880.	Per cent. of free product in this industry of free product in all industries, 1880.
Convict.		Free labor, 1880.					
Value.	Per capita.	Value.	Per capita.				
\$7,500	\$150	\$493,822	\$1,053	\$1 to \$65 84	1.52	\$31,354,306	1.57
35,682	259	2,177,173	938	1 to 61 02	1.64	128,255,480	1.70
1,280,006	371	70,444,065	1,804	1 to 55 03	1.82	4,478,386,427	1.57
-----	-----	7,401,680	1,396	-----	-----	891,192,764	0.83
1,280,006	371	77,845,725	1,313	1 to 60 82	1.64	5,369,570,191	1.45

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.

\$17,500	\$2,017	\$1,171,415	\$1,783	\$1 to \$66 94	1.40	\$116,218,973	1.01	1
140,000	1,296	3,182,322	1,723	1 to 21 36	4.68	414,861,673	0.77	2
10,000	500	2,171,896	1,766	1 to 217 19	0.46	148,006,411	1.47	3
12,000	800	835,934	2,034	1 to 69 66	1.44	30,843,777	2.71	4
27,000	692	393,326	1,821	1 to 14 57	0.68	79,829,793	0.49	5
66,250	581	1,533,900	1,446	1 to 23 15	4.32	631,135,294	0.24	6
325,000	1,019	3,976,175	1,937	1 to 12 23	8.17	165,386,265	2.40	7
27,000	900	477,364	2,190	1 to 17 68	5.66	12,627,336	3.78	8
528,215	940	4,513,083	1,434	1 to 8 54	11.70	1,080,696,506	0.42	9
182,489	849	3,610,413	1,538	1 to 19 70	5.05	348,298,390	1.04	10
30,000	1,500	587,871	2,177	1 to 19 00	5.10	20,719,928	2.84	11
1,374,404	945	22,453,699	1,668	1 to 16 34	6.12	3,048,627,366	0.74	
-----	-----	19,278,965	1,785	-----	-----	2,320,951,825	0.83	
1,374,404	945	41,732,664	1,720	1 to 30 36	3.20	5,369,579,191	0.78	

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ALABAMA.							
Farming, gardening, etc.		L.	11	\$0 32	\$0 29½	\$0 50	\$0 38
Lumber		L.	11	38½	38½	79½	50
Mining—							
Coal		L.	11	39	37½	1 75	53
Stone		L.	10	40		1 25	
ARIZONA.							
Public works—							
Building and repairing prison.		P. A.	8			1 50	
ARKANSAS.							
Brick		L.	10	14½		2 12½	
Farming, gardening, etc.		L.	10	14½		1 04	
Mining—							
Coal		L.	10	14½		2 40	
Tobacco—							
Cigars		L.	10	14½		3 00	
Miscellaneous—							
Bricklaying, carpentering, wood-chopping, etc.		L.	10	14½		2 62½	
CALIFORNIA.							
Brick	Common	P. A.	8			1 50	
Furniture	Com. to fine	P. P.	8				
Harnesses and saddlery—							
Harnesses	Common	P. P.	8				
Stone—							
Quarried and dressed		P. A.	7½			2 50	
Wooden goods—							
Bashes, doors, and blinds	All grades	P. P.	8				
Miscellaneous—							
Jute bags and leather tanning.		P. P. & P. A.	8			2 75	
COLORADO.							
Boots and shoes—							
Shoes	Common	P. A.	a 6			2 50	
Brick	Common	P. A.	9			2 00	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms	Best and med.	P. A.	a 6			2 50	
Clothing	Medium	P. A.	a 6			2 50	
Miscellaneous—							
Bone ash, and lime		P. A.	9			1 75	
CONNECTICUT.							
Boots and shoes	Second grade.	C't.	8	47½		87½	
Clothing—							
Shirts	2d and 3d g'de.	P. P.	a 5	a 11½		50	
Furniture—							
Cane-seating chairs	All grades	P. P.	a 5	a 09½		40	
Miscellaneous—							
Paper boxes		P. A.	b 5				35
DAKOTA.							
Stone—							
Dressed		C't.	10	20		4 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
Clothing	Common	P. A.	8				
Farming, gardening, etc.		P. A.	8				
Furniture—							
Cane-seating chairs	Medium	C't.	8				
Public ways—							
Grading and cleaning streets.		P. A.	8				
Wooden goods—							
Coffins	Common	P. A.	8				

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
FLORIDA.							
Miscellaneous—							
Naval stores.....		L...	11			\$1 00	\$0 50
GEORGIA.							
Brick.....		L...	11	\$0 05½	\$0 05½	90	61½
Farming, gardening, etc.....		L...	11	05½	05½	61½	46
Lumber.....		L...	11	05½		80	
Mining—							
Coal and iron ore, and making pig iron.....		L...	11	06½			
Iron ore.....		L...	11	06½		90	
Public ways—							
Building railroad.....		L...	11	05½		1 00	
Miscellaneous—							
Lime.....		L...	11	05½		1 00	
ILLINOIS.							
Barrels, etc.....	Standard	C't..	10	58½		1 62	
Boots and shoes—							
Boots and shoes.....	Fine to med	C't..	10	02½		1 50	
Boots and shoes.....	Medium	C't..	10	51		1 50	
Shoes, women's and girls.....	Medium	C't..	a 6	a 18		30	
Brick—							
Brick.....	Good	C't..	10	55		2 00	
Brick.....	Second grade.	P. A.	10			2 00	
Brick.....	No. 1.....	P. A.	10			2 00	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms.....	No. 1.....	P. A.	10			1 40	
Clothing—							
Hosiery and overalls.....	Medium	C't..	10	55½		1 50	
Hosiery.....	First grade	C't..	10	35	35		50
Furniture—							
Cane-seating chairs.....	First grade	P. P.	10	21½		2 00	
Harnesses and saddlery.....	First class	C't..	10	61½		2 66½	
Iron goods—							
Fence wire, barbed.....	First class	C't..	10	81½		2 00	
Stone—							
Stone and marble(dressed) and monuments.....		C't..	10	58½			
Stoves, hollow ware, etc. —							
Hollow ware.....	First quality..	C't..	10	52½		1 60	
INDIANA.							
Barrels, etc.—							
Pork and lard tierces.....	First class.....	C't..	9½	62		1 35	
Boots and shoes—							
Men's and women's.....	Second.....	C't..	9½	62		1 50	
Boots and shoes.....	Second.....	C't..	10	48½		1 60	
Brooms, brushes, etc. —							
Brooms.....	All grades.....	C't..	10	45		2 00	
Clothing—							
Hosiery and cloth goods.....	Coarse and strong.	C't..	9½	50			90
Overalls and shirts.....	Common	P. P.	10				50
Toeing stockings.....	Medium	P. P.	10				60
Furniture—							
Chairs and baby cradles.....	Medium	C't..	9½	57		1 75	
Cane-seating chairs.....	Medium	P. P.	10				40
Harnesses and saddlery—							
Saddle-trees.....	Good.....	C't..	10	48		1 50	
Iron goods—							
Fancy hardware.....	First class.....	C't..	10	48		2 25	
Stone—							
Stone, broken.....		P. A.	9			1 00	
Miscellaneous—							
Laundrying.....	Good.....	P. P.	10				75
IOWA.							
Agricultural implements.....	Good.....	C't..	10	50		1 25	
Boots and shoes—							
Boots and shoes.....	First cl., heavy	C't..	10	45		1 25	
Shoes.....	Good.....	P. A.	a 4			2 00	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
IOWA—concluded.							
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms	Good	P. A.	a 4			\$1 50	
Clothing—							
Girls	Common	P. A.	b 4				\$1 00
Farming, gardening, etc.		P. A.	10			1 25	
Furniture—							
Chairs	Med. and low	C't.	10	\$0 45		1 25	
Stone		P. A.	10			3 50	
Miscellaneous—							
Fancy goods		P. A.	b 4				1 00
KANSAS.							
Boots and shoes—							
Boots and shoes	Good	C't.	10	84½		3 00	
Boots and shoes	Coarse	P. A.	10			2 50	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms	Good	P. A.	10			2 00	
Carriages and wagons—							
Wagons	Good	C't.	10	84½		3 50	
Clothing—							
Clothing (for convicts)	Coarse	P. A.	10			2 50	
Harnesses and saddlery	Good	P. A.	10			2 50	
Mining—							
Coal		P. A.	10			2 00	
Public works—							
Building and repairing prison.		P. A.	10			3 00	
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—							
Tin and sheet-iron ware	Good	P. A.	10			2 00	
Wooden goods—							
Boxes, benches, crates, etc.		P. A.	10			2 00	
KENTUCKY.							
Boots and shoes—							
Shoes		L	10	02½		1 50	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms		L	10	02½		1 00	
Furniture—							
Chairs, tables, etc.		L	10	02½		1 25	
Mining—							
Coal		L	10	02½		2 40	
Public ways—							
Building railroad		L	10	02½		1 25	
Public works—							
Building prison		P. A.	10			1 00	
Stone—							
Quarried	Common	P. A.	9			1 25	
Miscellaneous—							
Laundrying		L	10		\$0 02½		61½
Wagon-driving		L	10	02½		1 00	
LOUISIANA.							
Farming, gardening, etc.		L	11	07½	07½	1 25	50
Public ways—							
Repairing railroad and levee.		L	11	37½		1 50	
MAINE.							
Carriages and wagons—							
Carriages and sleighs	First class	P. A.	10			1 75	
Furniture—							
Cane-seating chairs	All grades	P. P.	a 6	a 12½		42	
Harnesses and saddlery—							
Harnesses	First class	P. A.	10			1 75	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MARYLAND.							
Boots and shoes—							
Shoes, women's and girls'	Medium	C't..	10	\$0 45		\$1 50	
Shoes, men's and boys'	Medium	C't..	6	a 10		67	
Carpeting—							
Napier matting	Low	C't..	9	15		1 50	
Clothing—							
Men's and boys'	Medium	C't..	a 6	a 20		67	
Iron goods—							
Iron mouldings	Medium	C't..	a 6	a 25		1 00	
Stone—							
Marble, dressed	Best	C't..	10	57½		1 75	
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.	Fair	C't..	10	60		1 50	
Tobacco—							
Cigars	Medium	C't..	a 6	a 20		67	
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Boots and shoes—							
Boots and shoes	Medium	C't..	9	50		2 50	
Boots and shoes, men's and boys'	Medium and cheap	P. P.	10	38½		1 75	
Shoes, women's, girls', boys', and children's ..	Medium	C't..	10	20½		2 75	
Boots and shoes, men's ..	Medium	P. A.	8½			2 00	
Shoes (women's) and boot heels	Medium	C't..	9½	15		1 87½	
Shoes, women's	Low grade	C't..	9½	15		2 40	
Boot and shoe heels	Medium	C't..	9½	13		1 00	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brushes	All grades	P. A.	8			90	
Clothing—							
Pantaloon	Medium	P. P.	10	15½		1 50	
Clothing, knit goods, etc.	First class	P. P.					\$0 50
Pantaloon, shirt, and overalls	First class	P. P.	8½	46½	\$0 22½	1 15	87½
Furniture—							
Beds, spring and mantel ..	Med. to first ..	C't..	9	50		1 75	
Cane-seating chairs	Best to com ..	P. P.	9	12½		70	60
Cane-seating chairs	Medium	C't..	9½	12	10	70	60
Harnesses and saddlery—							
Harnesses	First class ..	C't..	9	50		1 50	
Harnesses and saddlery ..	Medium	P. P.	10	22½		1 75	
Stone—							
Dressed	First class ..	P. A.	10			2 00	
Wooden goods—							
Wooden mouldings	First class ..	C't..	9	50		1 00	
MICHIGAN.							
Agricultural implements ..	Fair	C't..	10	50			
Boots and shoes—							
Boots and shoes	Med. and com ..	C't..	10	45		1 40	
Shoes	Common	P. A.	a 4½				
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms	Med. and com ..	P. P.	10	30½		1 00	
Carriages and wagons—							
Wagons	Fair	C't..	10	66		1 80	
Clothing—							
Clothing	Common	P. A.	a 4½				
Girls' underclothing and bedding	Medium	P. A.	b 7				
Dresses, millinery, etc ...	Medium	P. A.	b 7				
Furniture—							
Chairs	Med. and com ..	C't..	10	40		1 50	
Cane-seating chairs	Common	P. A.	a 4½				
Chairs	Common	P. A.	10			1 50	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price of labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
MICHIGAN—concluded.							
Tobacco— Cigars.....	Common.....	C't..	10	\$0 40½		\$1 60	
MINNESOTA.							
Agricultural implements— Threshing machines.....	Medium.....	C't..	10	45		1 25	
Clothing.....		P. A.	8				\$0 75
Farming, gardening, etc.— Greenhouse products.....		P. A.	a 4			2 50	
Farming.....		P. A.	10			1 00	
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.— Tinware.....		P. A.	a 4			2 00	
Wooden goods— Sashes, doors, blinds, etc.	Finest grades.	C't..	10	45		1 25	
Miscellaneous— Toys, children's.....		P. A.	a 4			1 75	
Laundering.....		P. A.	8				75
MISSISSIPPI.							
Carriages and wagons— Wagons, furniture, brick, etc.		L...	11	16	\$0 16	1 12½	35
Farming, gardening, etc.— Farming and clearing land		L...	11	23½	20½	70	44½
Lumber.....		L...	11	18½		90½	
Public ways— Building railroad.....		L...	11	16		1 50	
Miscellaneous— Gravel digging.....		L...	11	16		1 00	
MISSOURI.							
Boots and shoes— Boots and shoes.....	Medium.....	C't..	9	48½		1 50	
Shoes, women's and children's.	Medium, fine.	C't..	a 7	a 16½		1 00	
Brooms, brushes, etc.— Brush-drawing.....	Common.....	P. P.	9				
Clothing— Overalls.....	Low and med.	C't..	9	42½		70	
Furniture— Cane-seating chairs.....	Medium.....	P. P.	a 7				
Harnesses and saddlery— Saddle-trees.....	Staple.....	C't..	9	45		1 25	
Harnesses and saddlery..	All grades.....	C't..	9	50		1 93½	
Public ways— Grading streets.....		P. A.	9			1 25	
Stone— Quarried.....		P. A.	9			1 25	
NEBRASKA.							
Agricultural implements.....		L...	10	40		2 50	
Brooms, brushes, etc.— Brooms and trunks.....		L...	10	40		2 00	
Clothing.....		L...	10	40		2 25	
Harnesses and saddlery— Harnesses and horse collars.		L...	10	40		2 25	
Stone— Dressed.....		L...	10	40		3 00	
Miscellaneous— Laundering.....		L...	10	40		1 50	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the industrial school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NEVADA.							
Boots and shoes	Common	P. A.	8			\$3 50	
Stone—							
Quarried and dressed		P. A.	8			4 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
Furniture—							
Bedsteads	Common	C't.	10	\$0 50		2 00	
Cane-seating chairs	Common	P. P.	a 5½			32	\$0 32
NEW JERSEY.							
Boots and shoes—							
Shoes, men's, girls', and children's.	Common	P. P.	8½			1 65	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.	Common	P. P.	8½			1 05	
Brushes, shoe and horse..	Medium	P. A.	a 4			1 25	
Clothing—							
Collars, cuffs, shirts, and laundering.	Common	P. P.	8½			2 00	1 00
Pantaloon (coarse) and working shirts.	Low	P. P.	8½	34		98	
Shirts	Low grade....	P. P.	a 5½				1 05
Farming, gardening, etc.		P. A.	a 7			1 00	
Public ways—							
Repairing roads		P. A.	8½			1 00	
Stone—							
Quarried and crushed		P. A.	8½			2 00	
Quarried and crushed		P. A.	8½			1 00	
Miscellaneous—							
Bricklaying, carpentering, etc.		P. A.	a 3			1 50	
Toys, furniture, etc		P. A.	a 4			75	
NEW MEXICO.							
Stone—							
Quarried, ditch-digging, etc.		L	8	30		80	
NEW YORK.							
Boots and shoes—							
Shoes, men's	Medium	P. A.	10				
Boots and shoes, men's ..	Common	C't.	10	62		1 75	
Boots and shoes, men's and women's.	Medium	C't.	8	56		1 33	
Shoes, women's	Medium	P. P.	a 6½	a 23½			
Shoes, men's and boys'.	Medium	P. A.	a 6			83	
Shoes, women's and boys'.	Medium	C't.	10	45		1 67	
Shoes, men's and women's	Medium	C't.	10	42	\$0 30	1 75	1 00
Shoes, men's and women's	Medium	C't.	9	27		1 50	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms, and scrub and shoe brushes.	Com. and med.	P. A.	8			1 25	
Brushes, scrub and shoe..	Common	C't.	10	35	25	1 50	75
Clothing—							
Men's and boys'	Common	P. A.	10			1 75	
Hosiery, woollen and cotton.	Medium	C't.	a 7	a 20		1 00	
Hosiery and shirts	Medium	P. P.	a, b 6	a 09	b 07	67	50
Furniture—							
Cane and flag seating chairs.	All grades....	P. P.	a 6½	a 04½		75	
Cane-seating chairs	Medium	P. P.	a 6	a 09		67	
Harnesses and saddlery—							
Horse collars and hames..	Medium	C't.	10	58		1 67	
Hardware, saddlery	Medium	C't.	10	40	25	1 75	1 00
Hardware, saddlery	Best	C't.	10	33½	25	1 25	75

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NEW YORK—concluded.							
Iron goods—							
Iron bolts	Best	C't.	10	\$0 33½	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$0 75
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—							
Stoves	Best	C't.	10	56		2 00	
Hollow ware	Medium	C't.	8	56		1 50	
Miscellaneous—							
Laundering	Medium	C't.	10	60		1 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Boots and shoes—							
Shoes	Low grade	P. A.	10			1 25	
Brick	First class (rough).	P. A.	10				
Farming, gardening, etc.		P. A.	10			50	27
Public ways—							
Building railroad		P. A.	10				
Building railroad		L.	10	40		1 00	
OHIO.							
Barrels, etc.—							
Pork barrels	First class	C't.	10	68		1 60	
Boots and shoes—							
Men's	Medium	C't.	10	80		1 50	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms	Common	P. P.	10	52		1 45	
Brooms	Common	P. A.	10			1 45	
Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.	Good	P. A.	8½			83	38
Brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove.	First class	P. P.	7½			29	
Carriages and wagons—							
Carriage bodies, shafts, etc.	Medium	C't.	10	74		1 75	
Children's carriages	Good	C't.	10	77		1 50	
Carriage-gear	First class	P. P.	10			1 70	
Clothing—							
Hosiery	Good	P. A.	10			1 50	
Hosiery, cotton	First class	P. P.	7½	a 04½		52	
Hosiery	Good	C't.	a 6	a 12½		30	
Furniture—							
Cane-seating chairs	Good	C't.	10	68		1 35	
Extension-table slides	First class	P. A.	10			1 50	
Harnesses and saddlery—							
Saddlery hardware	First class	C't.	10	70		1 65	
Harnesses	Medium	C't.	10	80		1 80	
Iron goods—							
Bolts, nuts, etc	First class	C't.	10	70		1 60	
Wire goods and brushes	First class	C't.	10	30	18	1 75	90
Stone—							
Quarried (and grading)		P. A.	9			1 00	
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—							
Hollow ware and castings.	First class	C't.	10	73		1 65	
Stoves	First class	C't.	10	72		2 15	
Hollow ware and castings.	First class	P. P.	10			1 65	
Tobacco—							
Cigars	Low grade	C't.	10	46		1 70	
Cigars	Low grade	P. P.	10	75		1 70	
Miscellaneous—							
Carpenters' and joiners' tools.	First class	C't. & P. P.	10	71		1 75	
Eclipse sewing machines	Good	C't.	10	35		1 50	
Tinware	First class	P. A.	10			1 65	
OREGON.							
Brick	Good	P. A.	10			2 00	
Stoves, hollow ware, etc.—							
Stoves	First class	C't.	9	40		4 00	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Barrels, etc.—							
Barrels and kegs.....	Best.....	P. A.	10				
Boots and shoes—							
Men's and women's	Medium	P. A.	8			\$1 67	
Shoes, men's, women's, and girls'	Medium	C't.	8	\$0 50	\$0 50	1 33	\$0 83
Shoes, men's and women's	Medium	P. A.	a 6			a 67	
Boots and shoes	Best	P. A.	10				
Shoes, men's	Medium	P. A.	10			1 67	
Brooms, brushes, etc.—							
Brooms	Best	C't.	8	50		1 25	
Brushes, scrub, shoe, and clothes	Best	P. A.	6			75	50
Brush-drawing	Medium	P. P.	a 6			67	
Brooms	Best	P. A.	9			1 25	
Carpeting—							
Rag and ingrain	Medium	P. A.	9			1 25	75
Carpeting	Best	P. A.	8			1 25	
Rag	Best	P. A.	8			1 25	
Rag and jute	Medium	P. A.	10				
Rag	Best	P. A.	9			1 25	
Rag	Medium	P. A.	9			1 25	
Carpeting	Medium	P. A.	10			1 25	76
Rag	Best	P. A.	8			1 25	83
Clothing—							
Hosiery, cotton	Common	P. P.	8	28		1 25	
Pantalcons and hosiery	Common	P. P.	a 6	a 09	b 16½	67	50
Hosiery, cotton	Common	P. A.	9			1 25	
Hosiery	Common	P. A.	8			1 25	
Hosiery, woollen and cot- ton	Medium	P. P.	8	13½		1 25	
Hosiery, woollen and cot- ton	Medium	P. A.	8			1 25	83
Furniture—							
Cane-seating chairs	Medium	P. A.	6			1 40	
Cane-seating chairs	Best	P. A.	a 6			a 67	
Iron goods—							
Architectural iron	Best	C't.	8	50		1 50	
Stone	Best	P. A.	10			1 60	
Tobacco—							
Cigars	Common	P. A.	8			1 50	
Cigars	Common	C't.	8	50		1 33	
Wooden goods—							
Baskets	Common	P. A.	10				
Miscellaneous—							
Cotton checks	Medium	P. A.	8			1 25	
Fishing nets	Medium	P. A.	10				
RHODE ISLAND.							
Boots and shoes.....	Med. and low.	C't.	10	30		1 25	
Iron goods—							
Wire screens and rail- ings		C't.	10	48½		1 50	
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Boots and shoes.....	All grades....	C't.	10	50	37	(c)	(c)
Clothing—							
Hosiery	Low grade....	C't.	10	50	37	(c)	(c)
Clothing (for convicts)		P. A.	10				
Farming, gardening, etc.		P. A.	10				
Mining—							
Phosphate		L	10	48		1 00	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

c No similar industry in the state.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SOUTH CAROLINA—concl'd.							
Public ways— Building state canal		P. A.	10				
Public works— Repairing prison		P. A.	10				
TENNESSEE.							
Carriages and wagons— Wagons		L	10	\$0 24½		\$2 00	
Farming, gardening, etc		L	10	24½		1 00	
Mining— Coal and iron ore		L	10	24½		2 50	
TEXAS.							
Boots and shoes— Shoes (for convicts)	Coarse	P. A.	10				
Carriages and wagons— Wagons and cotton presses	Good	P. A.	10				
Farming, gardening, etc		P. A.	10				
Furniture and lumber	Good	P. A.	10				
Harnesses and saddlery— Saddle-trees and stir- rups	Good	C't.	10	57½		(a)	
Iron goods— Engines, boilers, pumps, etc.	Good	P. A.	10				
Pig iron and castings	Good	P. A.	10				
Mining— Iron ore (and burning charcoal, etc.)		P. A.	10				
Public ways— Building railroad		P. A.	10				
Stone— Quarried		P. A.	10				
Miscellaneous— Cloth (for prison)	Coarse	P. A.	10				
VERMONT.							
Boots and shoes— Shoes, women's	Second class ..	C' ..	9	50		1 37½	
Furniture— Cane-seating chairs	First class	P. P.	5 5	14½		33	
Stone— Dressed marble and mon- uments	First class	C't.	10	30		75	
VIRGINIA.							
Barrels, etc.	First class	C't.	10	41		1 50	
Boots and shoes— Women's shoes	Medium	C' t.	10	42	\$0 25	1 50	\$0 00
Public ways— Building railroad		C't.	10	35		1 00	
Tobacco— Plug and twist	First class	C't.	10	42		1 75	
WASHINGTON.							
Wooden goods— Sashes, doors, and blinds		L	8	50		3 00	

a No similar industry within hundreds of miles.

b Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE X.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY STATES, ETC.—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Industry.	Grade of goods.	Syst. of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
WEST VIRGINIA.							
Brooms, brushes, etc.— Brooms and leather whips.	Best	C't.	10	\$0 49	.....	\$1 50	.....
Carriages and wagons	Best	C't.	10	60	.....	1 50	.....
WISCONSIN.							
Boots and shoes— Boots and shoes	Com. and med.	C't.	10	50	.....	1 45	.....
Boots and shoes, men's and boys.	Common	P.A.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing— Hosiery, etc.	Common	P.A.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	Common	P.A.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing and fancy arti- cles.	Common	P.A.	α 5½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming, gardening, etc. ....	.....	P.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture— Chairs	Common	P.A.	9	.....	.....	1 30	.....

α Boys and girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

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TABLE XI.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

State or territory.	Grade of goods.	System of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Iowa	Good	Contract	10	\$0 50	.....	\$1 25	.....
Michigan	Fair	Contract	10	50	.....	(a)	.....
Minnesota	Medium	Contract	10	45	.....	1 25	.....
Nebraska		Lease	10	40	.....	2 50	.....

BARRELS, ETC.

Illinois	Standard	Contract	10	\$0 58½	.....	\$1 62	.....
Indiana	First class	Contract	9½	62	.....	1 25	.....
Ohio	First class	Contract	10	68	.....	1 00	.....
Pennsylvania	Best	Public account	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	First class	Contract	10	41	.....	1 50	.....

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Colorado	Common	Public account	b 6	.....	.....	\$2 50	.....
Connecticut	Second grade	Contract	8	\$0 50	.....	80	.....
Illinois	Med. to fine	Contract	8½	51	.....	1 20½	.....
Indiana	Second class	Contract	9½	54	.....	1 55½	.....
Iowa	First class, heavy.	Contract	10	45	.....	1 25	.....
Iowa	Good	Public account	b 4	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Kansas	Good	Contract	10	84½	.....	2 00	.....
Kansas	Coarse	Public account	10	.....	.....	2 50	.....
Kentucky		Lease	10	02½	.....	1 50	.....
Maryland	Medium	Contract	8	29½	.....	1 18½	.....
Massachusetts	Low grade and medium.	Contract	9½	25½	.....	2 16	.....
Massachusetts	Medium	Public account	8½	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Massachusetts	Cheap and med.	Piece price	10	38½	.....	1 75	.....
Michigan	Com. and med.	Contract	10	45	.....	1 40	.....
Michigan	Common	Public account	b 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	Med. and fine.	Contract	8	43½	.....	1 42	.....
Nevada	Common	Public account	8	.....	.....	3 50	.....
New Jersey	Common	Piece price	8½	.....	.....	1 65	.....
New York	Medium	Public account	b 6	.....	.....	83	.....
New York	Medium	Piece price	b 6½	b 23½	.....	.....	.....
New York	Medium and common.	Contract	9½	46½	\$0 30	1 67	\$1 00
North Carolina	Low grade	Public account	10	.....	.....	1 25	.....
Ohio	Medium	Contract	10	80	.....	1 50	.....
Pennsylvania	Med. and best	Public account	8½	.....	.....	1 45½	.....
Pennsylvania	Medium	Contract	8	50	50	1 33	83
Rhode Island	Low and med.	Contract	10	30	.....	1 25	.....
South Carolina	All grades	Contract	10	50	37	(a)	(a)
Texas	Coarse	Public account	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Second class	Contract	9	50	.....	1 37½	.....
Virginia	Medium	Contract	10	42	25	1 50	60
Wisconsin	Com. and med.	Contract	10	50	.....	1 45	.....
Wisconsin	Common	Public account	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRICK.

Arkansas		Lease	10	\$0 14½	.....	\$1 83½	.....
California	Common	Public account	8	.....	.....	1 50	.....
Colorado	Common	Public account	9	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Georgia		Lease	10-12	05½	\$0 05½	90	\$0 84½
Illinois	Good	Contract	10	55	.....	2 00	.....
Illinois	No. 1 and 2d grade.	Public account	10	.....	.....	2 00	.....
North Carolina	First class	Public account	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	Good	Public account	10	.....	.....	2 00	.....

a No other establishment of this kind in the state.

b Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE XI.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, ETC.

State or territory.	Grade of goods.	System of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Colorado.....	Med. and best.	Public account	a 6	.....	.....	\$2 50	.....
Illinois.....	No. 1.....	Public account	10	.....	.....	1 40	.....
Indiana.....	All grades.....	Contract	10	\$0 45	.....	2 00	.....
Iowa.....	Good.....	Public account	a 4	.....	.....	1 50	.....
Kansas.....	Good.....	Public account	10	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	Lease	10	02½	.....	1 00	.....
Massachusetts.....	All grades.....	Public account	8	.....	.....	90	.....
Michigan.....	Med. and com.	Piece price.....	10	39½	.....	1 00	.....
Missouri.....	Common.....	Piece price.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	Lease	10	40	.....	1 87½	.....
New Jersey.....	Common.....	Piece price.....	8½	.....	.....	1 05	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	Public account	a 4	.....	.....	1 25	.....
New York.....	Medium.....	Public account	8	.....	.....	1 25	.....
New York.....	Common.....	Contract	10	35	\$0 25	1 50	\$0 75
Ohio.....	Com. & first cl.	Piece price.....	8	.....	.....	51½	.....
Ohio.....	Com. and good	Public account	8	.....	.....	80	58
Pennsylvania.....	Best.....	Contract	8	50	.....	1 25	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Medium.....	Piece price.....	a 6	.....	.....	67	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Best.....	Public account	8	.....	.....	1 02½	50
West Virginia.....	Best.....	Contract	10	40	.....	1 50	.....

CARPETING.

Maryland.....	Low grade.....	Contract.....	9	\$0 15	.....	\$1 50	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Med. and best.	Public account	8½	.....	.....	1 25	\$0 79

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Kansas.....	Good.....	Contract.....	10	\$0 81½	.....	\$3 50	.....
Maine.....	First class.....	Public account	10	.....	.....	1 75	.....
Michigan.....	Fair.....	Contract	10	06	.....	1 80	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	Lease	11	16	\$0 16	1 12½	\$0 35
Ohio.....	Med. and good	Contract	10	74	.....	1 69	.....
Ohio.....	First class.....	Piece price.....	10	.....	.....	1 70	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	Lease	10	24½	.....	2 00	.....
Texas.....	Good.....	Public account	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	Best.....	Contract	10	60	.....	1 50	.....

CLOTHING.

Colorado.....	Medium.....	Public account	a 6	.....	.....	\$2 50	.....
Connecticut.....	2d and 3d grade	Piece price.....	a 5	a \$0 11½	.....	50	.....
Dist. of Columbia.	Common.....	Public account	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Med. and first grade.	Contract	10	\$0 30½	\$0 35	1 50	\$0 50
Indiana.....	Coarse and strong.	Contract	9½	50	.....	.....	90
Indiana.....	Com. to good.	Piece price.....	10	.....	.....	.....	51½
Iowa.....	Common.....	Public account	b 4	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Kansas.....	Coarse.....	Public account	10	.....	.....	2 50	.....
Maryland.....	Medium.....	Contract	a 6	a 20	.....	67	.....
Massachusetts.....	Med. and first class.	Piece price.....	9	45½	22½	1 20	58½
Michigan.....	Com. and med.	Public account	c 5½	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

c Boys and girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE XI.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Concluded.

State or territory.	Grade of goods.	System of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Minnesota		Public account	8				\$0 75
Missouri	Low and med.	Contract	9	\$0 42½		\$0 70	
Nebraska		Lease	10	40		2 25	
New Jersey	Low and com.	Piece price	7			1 71½	1 01½
New York	Common	Public account	10			1 75	
New York	Medium	Contract	a 7	a 20		1 00	
New York	Medium	Piece price	c 6	a 09	b \$0 07	67	50
Ohio	Good	Public account	10			1 50	
Ohio	Good	Contract	a 6	a 12½		30	
Ohio	First class	Piece price	7½	a 03½		52	
Pennsylvania	Com. and med.	Piece price	7½	25	16½	1 17	50
Pennsylvania	Com. and med.	Public account	8½			1 25	83
South Carolina	Low	Contract	10	50	37	(d)	
South Carolina	Common	Public account	10				
Wisconsin	Common	Public account	7½				

FARMING, GARDENING, ETC.

Alabama		Lease	11	\$0 32	\$0 20½	\$0 50	\$0 20
Arkansas		Lease	10	14½		1 04	
Dist. of Columbia		Public account	8				
Georgia		Lease	11	05½	05½	61½	46
Iowa		Public account	10			1 25	
Louisiana		Lease	11	07½	07½	1 25	80
Minnesota		Public account	9½			1 13½	
Mississippi		Lease	11	23½	20½	70	44
New Jersey		Public account	a 7			1 00	
North Carolina		Public account	10			50	27
South Carolina		Public account	10				
Tennessee		Lease	10	24½	24½	1 00	
Texas		Public account	10				
Wisconsin		Public account					

FURNITURE.

California	Com. to fine.	Piece price	8				
Connecticut	All grades	Piece price	a 5	\$0 09½		\$0 40	
Dist. of Columbia	Medium	Contract	4				
Illinois	First	Piece price	10	21½		2 00	
Indiana	Medium	Contract	9½	57		1 75	
Indiana	Medium	Piece price	10				\$0 40
Iowa	Med. and low.	Contract	10	45		1 25	50
Kentucky		Lease	10	02½		1 25	
Maine	All grades	Piece price	a 6	a 12½		42	
Massachusetts	Med. to first class.	Contract	9	28½	\$0 10	1 15	60
Massachusetts	Com. to first class.	Piece price	9	12½		58½	
Michigan	Med. and com.	Contract	10	40		1 50	
Michigan	Common	Public account	a 7½			1 50	50
Missouri	Medium	Piece price	a 7				
New Hampshire	Common	Contract	10	50		2 00	
New Hampshire	Common	Piece price	a 5½			32	32
New York	All grades	Piece price	a 6½	a 00½		71½	
Ohio	Good	Contract	10	68		1 35	
Ohio	First class	Public account	10			1 50	
Pennsylvania	Med. and best.	Public account	a 7			92	
Texas	Good	Public account	10			(e)	
Vermont	First class	Piece price	a 5	a 14½		a 33	
Wisconsin	Common	Public account	9			1 30	

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

c Boys and girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

d No similar industry in the state.

e No similar industry within hundreds of miles.

TABLE XI.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

HARNESSES AND SADDLERY.

State or territory.	Grade of goods.	System of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
California.....	Common.....	Piece price.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	First class.....	Contract.....	10	\$0 61½	.....	\$2 68½	.....
Indiana.....	Good.....	Contract.....	10	48	.....	1 50	.....
Kansas.....	Good.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	2 50	.....
Maine.....	First class.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	1 75	.....
Massachusetts.....	First class.....	Contract.....	9	50	.....	1 50	.....
Massachusetts.....	Medium.....	Piece price.....	10	47½	.....	1 75	.....
Missouri.....	.....	Contract.....	9	40	.....	1 58½	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	Lease.....	10	40	.....	2 25	.....
New York.....	Med. and best.....	Contract.....	10	42	\$0 25	1 68½	.....
Ohio.....	Med. and first class.....	Contract.....	10	71½	.....	1 67	.....
Texas.....	Good.....	Contract.....	10	57½	.....	.....	.....

IRON GOODS.

Illinois.....	First class.....	Contract.....	10	\$0 81½	.....	\$2 00	.....
Indiana.....	First class.....	Contract.....	10	48	.....	2 25	.....
Maryland.....	Medium.....	Contract.....	a 6	a 25	.....	1 00	.....
New York.....	Best.....	Contract.....	10	33½	\$0 25	1 25	.....
Ohio.....	First class.....	Contract.....	10	50	18	1 67½	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Best.....	Contract.....	8	50	.....	1 50	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	Contract.....	10	48½	.....	1 50	.....
Texas.....	Good.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	(b)	.....

LUMBER.

Alabama.....	.....	Lease.....	11	\$0 38½	\$0 38½	\$0 79½	.....
Georgia.....	.....	Lease.....	11	05½	.....	80	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	Lease.....	11	48½	.....	99½	.....

MINING.

Alabama.....	.....	Lease.....	11	\$0 39	\$0 37½	\$1 75	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	Lease.....	10	14½	.....	2 40	.....
Georgia.....	.....	Lease.....	11	05½	.....	50	.....
Kansas.....	.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	Lease.....	10	02½	.....	2 40	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	Lease.....	10	48	.....	1 00	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	Lease.....	10	24½	24½	2 50	.....
Texas.....	.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	(b)	.....

PUBLIC WAYS.

Dist. of Columbia.....	.....	Public account.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	Lease.....	11	\$0 05½	.....	\$1 00	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	Lease.....	10	02½	.....	1 20	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	Lease.....	.....	07½	.....	1 50	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	Lease.....	11	1 00	.....	1 50	.....
Missouri.....	.....	Public account.....	9	.....	.....	1 25	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	Public account.....	8½	.....	.....	1 00	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	Lease.....	10	40	.....	1 00	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	Public account.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	Contract.....	10	35	.....	1 00	.....

a Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b No similar industry within hundreds of miles.

TABLE XI.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS.

State or territory.	Grade of goods.	System of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Arizona		Public account	8			\$1 50	
Kansas		Public account	10			3 00	
Kentucky		Public account	10			1 00	
North Carolina		Public account	10				
South Carolina		Public account	10				

STONE.

Alabama		Lease	10	\$0 40		\$1 25	
California		Public account	7½			2 33½	
Dakota		Contract	10	20		4 00	
Illinois		Contract	10	58½			
Indiana	Common	Public account	9			1 00	
Iowa		Public account	10			3 50	
Kentucky	Common	Public account	9			1 20	
Maryland	Best	Contract	10	57½		1 75	
Massachusetts	First class	Public account	10			2 00	
Missouri		Public account	9			1 25	
Nebraska		Lease	10	40		3 00	
Nevada		Public account	8			4 00	
New Jersey		Public account	8½			1 05½	
New Mexico		Lease	8	80		80	
Ohio		Public account	9			1 00	
Pennsylvania	Best	Public account	10			1 60	
Texas		Public account	10				
Vermont	First class	Contract	10	30		75	

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

Illinois	First quality	Contract	10	\$0 52½		\$1 00	
Kansas	Good	Public account	10			2 00	
Maryland	Fair	Contract	10	60		1 50	
Minnesota		Public account	α 4			2 00	
New York	Med. and best	Contract	9	50		1 96½	
Ohio	First class	Contract	10	72½		1 81	
Ohio	First class	Piece price	10			1 65	
Ohio	Common	Public account	10			1 65	
Oregon	First class	Contract	9	40		4 00	

TOBACCO.

Arkansas		Lease	10	\$0 14½		\$3 00	
Maryland	Medium	Contract	α 6	α 20		67	
Michigan	Common	Contract	10	40½		1 00	
Ohio	Low grade	Contract	10	46		1 70	
Ohio	Low grade	Piece price	10			1 70	
Pennsylvania	Common	Public account	8			1 50	
Pennsylvania	Common	Contract	8	50		1 23	
Virginia	First class	Contract	10	42		1 75	

WOODEN GOODS.

California	All grades	Piece price	8				
Dist. of Columbia	Common	Public account	8				
Kansas		Public account	10			\$2 00	
Massachusetts	First class	Contract	9	\$0 50		1 00	
Minnesota	Finest grades	Contract	10	45		1 25	
Pennsylvania	Common	Public account	10				
Washington		Lease	8	50		3 00	

α Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

TABLE XI.—AVERAGE DAILY PRICE FOR CONVICT AND FREE LABOR BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State or territory.	Grade of goods.	System of work.	Average daily hours of convict labor.	Average daily price for labor.			
				Convict.		Free (in the vicinity of institution).	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Arkansas.....		Lease.....	10	\$0 14½		\$1 50	
California.....		Piece price....	8				
California.....		Public account	8			2 75	
Colorado.....		Public account	9			1 75	
Connecticut.....		Public account	a 5				\$0 35
Florida.....		Lease.....	11			1 00	
Georgia.....		Lease.....	11	05½		1 00	
Indiana.....	Good	Piece price....	10				75
Iowa.....		Public account	a 4				1 00
Kentucky.....		Lease.....	10	02½	\$0 02½	1 00	38½
Minnesota.....		Public account	b 6			2 00	75
Mississippi.....		Lease.....	11	50		1 00	
Nebraska.....		Lease.....	10	40		1 50	
New Jersey.....		Public account	c 3½			1 37½	75
New York.....	Medium	Contract.....	10	60		1 00	
Ohio.....	Good and first class.	Contract.....	10	54		1 03½	
Ohio.....	First class	Piece price....	10			1 75	
Pennsylvania.....	Medium	Public account	9			1 25	
Texas.....	Coarse	Public account	10			(d)	

a Girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

b Boys and girls, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

c Boys, whose time is divided between work and the institution school.

d No similar industry within hundreds of miles.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each in- dustry in each institution.]	System of work.
	ALABAMA.			
1	State Penitentiary.....	Wetumpka.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 8; mining, 90; stone, 2.	Lease.....
2	Autauga County Jail.....	Prattville.....	Lumber, 100.	Lease.....
3	Baldwin County Jail.....	Daphne.....	Lumber, 23; mining, 77.	Lease.....
4	Barbour County Jail.....	Clayton.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 40; mining, 60.	Lease.....
5	Bibb County Jail.....	Centreville.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
6	Blount County Jail.....	Blountsville.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
7	Bullock County Jail.....	Union Springs.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 18; mining, 82.	Lease.....
8	Butler County Jail.....	Greenville.....	Lumber, 100.	Lease.....
9	Calhoun County Jail.....	Jacksonville.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
10	Chambers County Jail.....	La Fayette.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
11	Cherokee County Jail.....	Centre.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
12	Chilton County Jail.....	Clanton.....	Lumber, 100.	Lease.....
13	Choctaw County Jail.....	Butler.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 36; mining, 64.	Lease.....
14	Clarke County Jail.....	Grove Hill.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
15	Cleburne County Jail.....	Edwardsville.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 19; mining, 81.	Lease.....
16	Coffee County Jail.....	Elba.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
17	Colbert County Jail.....	Tuscumbia.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
18	Conecuh County Jail.....	Evergreen.....	Lumber, 100.	Lease.....
19	Coosa County Jail.....	Rockford.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
20	Crenshaw County Jail.....	Rutledge.....	Lumber, 100.	Lease.....
21	Dale County Jail.....	Ozark.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
22	Dallas County Jail.....	Selma.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
23	Elmore County Jail.....	Wetumpka.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
24	Escambia County Jail.....	Pollard.....	Lumber, 100.	Lease.....
25	Fayette County Jail.....	Fayette.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
26	Geneva County Jail.....	Geneva.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
27	Greene County Jail.....	Eutaw.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 6; mining, 94.	Lease.....
28	Hale County Jail.....	Greensborough.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 1; mining, 99.	Lease.....
29	Jefferson County Jail.....	Birmingham.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
30	Lamar County Jail.....	Vernon.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
31	Lauderdale County Jail.....	Florence.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
32	Lawrence County Jail.....	Moulton.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
33	Lee County Jail.....	Opelika.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 64; mining, 36.	Lease.....
34	Limestone County Jail.....	Athens.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
35	Lowndes County Jail.....	Hayneville.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
36	Macon County Jail.....	Tuskegee.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 55; lumber, 45.	Lease.....
37	Madison County Jail.....	Huntsville.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
38	Marango County Jail.....	Linden.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
39	Marshall County Jail.....	Guntersville.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
40	Mobile County Jail.....	Mobile.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
41	Montgomery County Jail.....	Montgomery.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
42	Morgan County Jail.....	Somerville.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
43	Perry County Jail.....	Marion.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
44	Pickens County Jail.....	Carrollton.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 10; mining, 90.	Lease.....
45	Pike County Jail.....	Troy.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
46	Randolph County Jail.....	Wedowee.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
47	Russell County Jail.....	Seale.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 28; mining, 74.	Lease.....
48	Shelby County Jail.....	Columbiana.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 16; mining, 84.	Lease.....
49	Sumter County Jail.....	Livingston.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
50	Tallapoosa County Jail.....	Dadeville.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease.....
51	Tuscaloosa County Jail.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 9; mining, 91.	Lease.....
52	Walker County Jail.....	Jasper.....	Mining, 100.	Lease.....
53	Wilcox County Jail.....	Camden.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 30; mining, 70.	Lease.....
	ARIZONA.			
1	Territorial Prison.....	Yuma.....	Public works, 100.....	Public ac- count.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$4,500 00	\$42,987 03	.....	\$42,987 03	\$13,917 65	.....	\$13,917 65	1
	a 200 00	.....	300 00	.....	(a)	(a)	2
	a 250 00	.....	250 00	.....	(a)	(a)	3
	a 2,100 00	.....	2,100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	4
	a 450 00	.....	450 00	.....	(a)	(a)	5
	a 150 00	.....	150 00	.....	(a)	(a)	6
	a 2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	7
	a 1,150 00	.....	1,150 00	.....	(a)	(a)	8
	a 1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	9
	a 750 00	.....	750 00	.....	(a)	(a)	10
	a 100 00	.....	100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	11
	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	12
	a 250 00	.....	250 00	.....	(a)	(a)	13
	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	14
	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	15
	a 250 00	.....	250 00	.....	(a)	(a)	16
	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	17
	a 400 00	.....	400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	18
	a 75 00	.....	75 00	.....	(a)	(a)	19
	a 125 00	.....	125 00	.....	(a)	(a)	20
	a 300 00	.....	300 00	.....	(a)	(a)	21
	a 2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	22
	a 125 00	.....	125 00	.....	(a)	(a)	23
	a 50 00	.....	50 00	.....	(a)	(a)	24
	a 100 00	.....	100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	25
	a 35 00	.....	35 00	.....	(a)	(a)	26
	a 3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	27
	a 2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	28
	a 6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	29
	a 125 00	.....	125 00	.....	(a)	(a)	30
	a 1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	31
	a 550 00	.....	550 00	.....	(a)	(a)	32
	a 2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	33
	a 1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	34
	a 2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	35
	a 700 00	.....	700 00	.....	(a)	(a)	36
	a 1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	37
	a 1,900 00	.....	1,900 00	.....	(a)	(a)	38
	a 150 00	.....	150 00	.....	(a)	(a)	39
	a 3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	40
	a 3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	41
	a 500 00	.....	500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	42
	a 575 00	.....	575 00	.....	(a)	(a)	43
	a 1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	44
	a 500 00	.....	500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	45
	(a)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	46
	a 800 00	.....	800 00	.....	(a)	(a)	47
	a 1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	48
	a 2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	49
	a 600 00	.....	600 00	.....	(a)	(a)	50
	a 2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	51
	a 500 00	.....	500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	52
	a 4,500 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	53
4,500 00	101,147 03	.....	101,147 03	13,917 65	.....	13,917 65	
	(b)	\$57,000 00	a57,000 00	.57,000 00	(c)	57,000 00	1

a The county jails in Alabama incur no expense for the support of convicts engaged in productive labor. The income shown is the amount of fines imposed which are worked out by the convicts.

b Convicts are employed in constructing buildings for the territory.

c Included in running expenses.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]	System of work.
ARKANSAS.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Little Rock.....	Brick, 11; farming, gardening, etc., 28; mining, 16; tobacco, 22; miscellaneous, 23.	Lease.....
CALIFORNIA.				
1	State Prison.....	Folsom.....	Stone, 100.....	Pub. account
2	State Prison.....	San Quentin.....	Furniture, 15; harnesses and saddlery, 6; wooden goods, 76; miscellaneous, 3.	Piece price
			Brick, 4; miscellaneous, 96....	Pub. acc't. }
COLORADO.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Cañon City.....	Brick, 33; miscellaneous, 67..	Pub. account
2	State Industrial School...	Golden.....	Boots and shoes, 14; brooms, brushes, etc., 57; clothing, 21; miscellaneous, 8.	Pub. account
CONNECTICUT.				
1	State Prison.....	Wethersfield.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....	Contract....
2	State Reform School.....	Meriden.....	Clothing, 33; furniture, 68..	Piece price
3	Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown.....	Miscellaneous, 100.....	Public account.
DAKOTA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Sionx Falls.....	Stone, 100.....	Contract....
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
1	Washington Asylum.....	Washington.....	Clothing, 3; farming, gardening, etc., 11; public ways, 84; wooden goods, 2.	Public account.
2	Reform School.....	Washington.....	Furniture, 100.....	Contract....
FLORIDA.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Live Oak.....	Miscellaneous, 100.....	Lease.....
GEORGIA.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Atlanta.....	Brick, 37; farming, gardening, etc., 4; lumber, 8; mining, 36; public ways, 13; miscellaneous, 2.	Lease.....
ILLINOIS.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Joliet.....	Barrels, etc., 14; boots and shoes, 45; clothing, 4; harnesses and saddlery, 6; iron goods, 12; stone, 19.	Contract....
2	Southern Penitentiary....	Chester.....	Boots and shoes, 91; brick, 6; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 3.	Contract....
3	State Reform School.....	Pontiac.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....	Contract....
4	House of Correction.....	Chicago.....	Clothing, 100.....	Contract....
			Brick, 100.....	Pub. acc't }
			Furniture, 100.....	Piece price }
5	House of Correction.....	Peoria.....	Brick, 63; brooms, brushes, etc., 37.	Public account.
INDIANA.				
1	State Prison (north).....	Michigan City.....	Barrels, etc., 21; boots and shoes, 35; clothing, 24; furniture, 20.	Contract....
2	State Prison (south).....	Jeffersonville.....	Boots and shoes, 29; brooms, brushes, etc., 4; harnesses and saddlery, 2; iron goods, 55.	Contract....
3	Reformatory Institution...	Indianapolis.....	Clothing, 35; furniture, 33; miscellaneous, 32.	Piece price
4	Marion Co. Workhouse...	Indianapolis.....	Stone, 100.....	Public account.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Income of convicts from over- time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
(a)	\$25,399 35	\$13,475 00	\$38,874 35	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	21,020 00	121,893 75	142,912 75	\$131,309 55	\$11,543 20	\$142,912 75	1
.....	58,374 31	279,766 66	338,140 97	156,009 62	171,835 58	327,845 20	2
.....	79,394 31	401,650 41	481,053 72	287,379 17	183,378 78	470,757 95	
.....	30,000 00	105,000 00	135,000 00	130,000 00	5,000 00	135,000 00	1
.....	7,403 21	29,071 83	36,475 04	26,516 73	9,958 31	36,475 04	2
.....	37,403 21	134,071 83	171,475 04	156,516 73	14,958 31	171,475 04	
.....	20,122 46	7,875 54	28,008 00	23,396 32	3,601 68	26,998 00	1
\$200 00	9,357 99	62,054 01	71,409 00	57,175 74	14,233 26	71,409 00	2
.....	5,971 00	45,000 00	51,061 00	40,646 52	11,014 48	51,061 00	3
200 00	44,451 45	115,616 55	160,068 00	131,218 58	28,849 42	160,068 00	
.....	2,447 03	35,620 01	38,067 94	22,000 00	5,000 00	27,000 00	1
.....	.....	53,120 00	53,120 00	32,860 90	19,837 67	52,698 57	1
.....	3,432 37	35,669 12	39,101 49	39,100 30	.....	39,100 30	2
.....	3,432 37	88,789 12	92,221 49	71,961 20	19,837 67	91,798 87	
.....	.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	1
(a)	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1
2,801 35	234,764 82	25,246 33	260,011 15	225,599 36	9,907 47	235,506 83	1
.....	54,711 21	118,950 01	173,661 22	141,185 94	24,473 06	165,659 60	2
.....	8,313 42	55,405 81	63,719 23	57,983 70	5,735 53	63,719 23	3
.....	63,753 31	.....	63,753 31	61,854 20	.....	61,854 20	4
.....	3,728 66	14,532 21	18,260 87	7,540 35	10,720 52	18,260 87	5
2,801 35	365,271 42	214,134 36	579,405 78	404,163 55	50,927 18	545,090 73	
1,296 00	93,931 69	32,888 06	126,319 77	99,662 53	26,657 25	126,319 77	1
2,052 57	68,665 76	13,561 24	82,257 00	78,525 00	3,732 00	82,257 00	2
.....	2,808 91	30,036 80	32,845 71	25,184 62	4,641 46	29,826 08	3
.....	2,000 30	9,677 56	12,277 86	7,947 00	1,140 08	9,093 08	4
3,248 57	168,036 06	85,663 68	253,700 34	211,319 14	30,170 79	247,495 83	

a No means of determining.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Institution.		Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]	System of work.
IOWA.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Fort Madison.....	Agricultural implements, 32; boots and shoes, 42; furniture, 23.	Contract....
2	Penitentiary.....	Anamosa.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 12; stone, 38.	Public account.
3	Industrial School (boys' department).	Eldora.....	Boots and shoes, 9; brooms, brushes, etc., 91.	Public account.
4	Industrial School (girls' department).	Mitchellville.....	Clothing, 97; miscellaneous, 3.	Public account.
KANSAS.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Leavenworth.....	Clothing, 9; mining, 34; public works, 57. Boots and shoes, 9; carriages and wagons, 91.	Public account. Contract....
KENTUCKY.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Frankfort.....	Boots and shoes, 6; brooms, brushes, etc., 7; furniture, 4; mining, 42; public ways, 37; miscellaneous, 4. Public works, 100.	Lease.....
2	City Workhouse.....	Louisville.....	Stone, 100.	Pub. acc't. Public account.
LOUISIANA.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Baton Rouge.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 16; public ways, 84.	Lease.....
MAINE.				
1	State Prison.....	Thomaston.....	Carriages and wagons, 63; harnesses and saddlery, 37.	Public account.
2	State Reform School.....	Cape Elizabeth.....	Furniture, 100.	Piece price..
MARYLAND.				
1	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore.....	Boots and shoes, 32; stone, 38; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 30.	Contract....
2	House of Refuge.....	Carroll.....	Boots and shoes, 100.	Contract....
3	St. Mary's Industrial School.	Carroll.....	Clothing, 38; iron goods, 10; tobacco, 52.	Contract....
4	City Jail.....	Baltimore.....	Carpeting, 100.	Contract....
MASSACHUSETTS.				
1	State Prison.....	Charlestown.....	Furniture, 90; wooden goods, 10.	Contract....
2	State Workhouse.....	Bridgewater.....	Furniture, 100.	Piece price..
3	Reformatory.....	Concord.....	Boots and shoes, 63; clothing, 16; harnesses and saddlery, 21.	Piece price..
4	Reform'y Prison for Women	Sherborn.....	Clothing, 100.	Piece price..
5	Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield.....	Boots and shoes, 100.	Contract....
6	Jail and House of Correction for Bristol Co.	New Bedford.....	Boots and shoes, 100.	Public account.
7	Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Lawrence.....	Boots and shoes, 100.	Contract....
8	Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Greenfield.....	Furniture, 100.	Piece price..
9	Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Springfield.....	Furniture, 100.	Contract....
10	Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Northampton.....	Furniture, 100.	Contract....
11	Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge.....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.	Public account.
12	Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk Co.	Dedham.....	Furniture, 100.	Contract....

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Income of convicts from over- time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$5,094 00	\$43,026 35	\$36,280 04	\$79,306 39	\$67,686 57	\$4,100 00	\$71,786 57	1
.....	.....	86,000 00	86,000 00	55,000 00	4,680 00	59,680 00	2
.....	1,340 00	42,000 00	43,940 00	31,200 00	8,900 00	40,100 00	3
.....	100 00	19,725 00	19,825 00	11,400 00	8,425 00	19,825 00	4
5,094 00	44,466 35	184,605 04	229,071 39	103,286 57	26,105 00	191,391 57	
.....	(a)	162,028 99	220,785 07	126,406 61	43,173 10	169,579 71	1
.....	58,756 08						
.....	58,756 08	162,028 99	220,785 07	126,406 61	43,173 10	169,579 71	
.....	8,333 33	80,000 00	88,333 33	10,968 25	26,500 00	37,468 25	1
.....	8,022 74	21,000 00	29,022 74	18,376 18	.....	18,376 18	2
.....	16,356 07	101,000 00	117,356 07	20,344 43	26,500 00	55,844 43	
.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	14,871 55	14,871 55	1
.....	12,000 00	69,800 00	81,800 00	15,300 00	66,500 00	81,800 00	1
200 00	2,500 00	20,642 00	23,142 00	19,942 00	3,200 00	23,142 00	2
200 00	14,500 00	90,442 00	104,942 00	35,242 00	69,700 00	104,942 00	
12,000 00	65,000 00	2,841 20	67,841 20	60,814 32	3,490 41	64,304 73	1
.....	536 45	38,296 67	38,833 12	35,540 40	3,292 72	38,833 12	2
300 00	9,709 10	37,391 04	47,100 14	27,403 74	11,155 47	38,558 21	3
.....	1,453 74	60,646 00	62,099 74	59,252 16	729 72	59,981 88	4
12,300 00	76,789 29	130,174 01	215,964 20	183,009 62	18,668 32	201,677 94	
4,854 11	29,529 91	116,435 92	145,965 83	116,435 92	23,156 70	139,592 62	1
.....	1,720 50	46,478 52	48,199 02	42,989 83	2,477 45	45,467 28	2
.....	26,563 57	140,936 10	167,529 67	136,000 00	5,507 05	141,507 05	3
.....	12,133 21	63,581 13	75,717 34	60,647 00	3,500 00	64,147 00	4
.....	3,520 13	13,530 42	17,050 55	11,273 12	1,532 31	12,805 43	5
.....	1,967 85	60,223 55	62,191 40	29,119 03	28,168 69	57,287 72	6
.....	2,724 00	24,182 42	26,906 42	19,264 49	2,621 26	21,885 75	7
60 00	1,230 72	5,616 85	6,847 57	5,188 42	.....	5,188 42	8
.....	3,016 10	19,052 47	22,067 57	17,141 76	2,024 63	19,166 39	9
120 00	271 52	7,330 99	7,602 51	5,986 22	862 55	6,848 77	10
130 16	81,632 87	84,091 59	115,744 46	41,357 52	33,760 11	75,117 63	11
.....	3,500 00	16,002 11	19,502 11	12,934 62	420 13	13,354 75	12

a No income from labor under the public-account system reported.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each in- dustry in each institution.]	System of work.
MASSACHUSETTS—concl'd.				
13	Jail and House of Correc- tion for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth	Furniture, 100	Piece price..
14	Jail and House of Cor. for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg	Furniture, 100	Piece price..
15	Jail and House of Cor. for Worcester Co.	Worcester	Furniture, 100	Piece price..
16	House of Industry for Suf- folk Co.	Deer Island.	Clothing, 100	Piece price }
17	House of Cor. for Suffolk Co.	South Boston	Stone, 100	Pub. acc't. }
18	House of Correction	South Boston	Clothing, 100	Piece price..
19	Jail and House of Cor.	Ipawich	Boots and shoes, 100	Contract....
		Salem	Boots and shoes, 100	Contract....
MICHIGAN.				
1	State Prison	Jackson	Agricultural implements, 40; carriages and wagons, 42; to- bacco, 18.	Contract... }
2	State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Ionia	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100	Piece price }
3	Reform School	Lansing	Boots and shoes, 41; furniture, 27; tobacco, 32.	Contract....
4	State Ind. Home for Girls.	Adrian	Boots and shoes, 7; clothing, 20; furniture, 73.	Public ac- count.
5	House of Correction	Detroit	Clothing, 100	Pub. account
			Furniture, 100	Pub. account
MINNESOTA.				
1	State Prison	Stillwater	Agricultural implements, 80; wooden goods, 20.	Contract....
2	State Reform School	St. Paul	Farming, gardening, etc., 15; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 42; miscellaneous, 43.	Public ac- count.
3	Workhouse	St. Paul	Farming, gardening, etc., 100	Pub. account
4	Bethany Home	Minneapolis	Clothing, 73; miscellaneous, 27.	Pub. account
MISSISSIPPI.				
1	State Penitentiary	Jackson	Carriages and wagons, 21; farm- ing, gardening, etc., 48; lum- ber, 3; public ways, 25; mis- cellaneous, 3.	Lease
2	Alcorn County Jail	Corinth	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
3	Atrala County Jail	Kosciusko	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
4	Bolivar County Jail	Rosedale	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
5	Chickasaw County Jail ..	Houston	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
6	Claiborne County Jail ..	Port Gibson	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
7	Clay County Jail	West Point	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
8	Coahoma County Jail	Friar's Point	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
9	Copiah County Jail	Hazlehurst	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
10	De Soto County Jail	Hernando	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
11	Grenada County Jail	Grenada	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
12	Hinds County Jail	Jackson	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
13	Holmes County Jail	Lexington	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
14	Issaquena County Jail ..	Mayersville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
15	La Fayette County Jail ..	Oxford	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
16	Lee County Jail	Tupelo	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
17	Leflore County Jail	Greenwood	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
18	Lincoln County Jail	Brookhaven	Farming, gardening, etc., 25; lumber, 75.	Lease
19	Lowndes County Jail	Columbus	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
20	Madison County Jail	Canton	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
21	Monroe County Jail	Aberdeen	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
22	Montgomery County Jail ..	Winona	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
23	Noxubee County Jail	Macon	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
24	Oktibbeha County Jail ..	Starkville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
25	Panola County Jail	Batesville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease
26	.....do	Sardis	Farming, gardening, etc., 100 ..	Lease

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Income of convicts from over- time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$390 25	\$14, 678 99	\$15, 078 24	\$11, 337 63	\$2, 000 00	\$13, 337 63	13
.....	2, 920 79	15, 523 10	18, 443 89	12, 612 45	674 20	13, 286 74	14
.....	3, 061 85	21, 510 04	25, 471 89	20, 447 32	358 20	20, 805 52	15
.....	12, 580 48	207, 531 15	220, 131 63	167, 095 20	9, 203 33	176, 298 53	16
.....	44, 214 11	96, 503 13	140, 717 24	90, 323 11	3, 005 02	93, 418 03	17
\$1, 762 50	3, 334 38	17, 250 93	20, 585 31	13, 241 01	2, 365 60	15, 607 51	18
.....	2, 385 68	20, 745 38	29, 131 06	15, 283 14	6, 089 32	21, 371 46	19
6, 926 77	187, 655 02	997, 227 70	1, 184, 883 71	829, 274 09	127, 823 54	957, 098 23	
8, 282 49	74, 860 93	26, 377 58	101, 238 51	93, 868 31	1, 720 51	95, 588 82	1
.....	42, 566 86	57, 007 60	100, 474 46	100, 474 46	.....	100, 474 46	2
.....	13, 036 07	74, 424 05	87, 460 12	67, 392 31	20, 067 78	87, 460 12	3
.....	691 45	31, 253 40	31, 944 85	20, 814 40	2, 100 00	31, 914 40	4
.....	98, 700 46	123, 681 20	222, 441 66	71, 579 67	136, 075 73	207, 655 40	5
8, 282 49	229, 015 77	313, 643 83	543, 550 60	362, 849 18	150, 973 02	522, 822 20	
.....	44, 234 31	103, 238 29	147, 472 60	65, 135 82	30, 000 00	95, 135 82	1
.....	7, 995 83	35, 039 89	43, 035 72	33, 185 25	8, 855 51	42, 040 76	2
.....	171 45	26, 810 59	26, 982 04	14, 306 92	11, 246 61	25, 553 53	3
.....	809 35	6, 393 22	6, 762 57	5, 774 22	988 35	6, 762 57	4
.....	52, 770 94	171, 481 99	224, 252 93	118, 402 21	51, 090 47	169, 492 68	
.....	39, 420 00	.....	39, 420 00	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	2
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	3
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	4
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	5
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	6
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	7
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	8
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	9
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	10
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	11
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	12
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	13
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	14
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	15
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	16
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	17
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	18
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	19
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	20
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	21
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	22
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	23
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	24
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	25
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	26

^a The county jails in Mississippi derive no income from the labor of convicts, and incur no expense for their support.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each in- dustry in each institution.]	System of work.
MISSISSIPPI—concluded.				
27	Pike County Jail	Magnolia	Farming, gardening, etc., 30; lumber, 70.	Lease
28	Sunflower County Jail	Indianola	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease
29	Tallahatchee County Jail ..	Charleston	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease
30	Tate County Jail	Senatobia	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease
31	Tunica County Jail	Austin	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease
32	Washington County Jail ..	Greenville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease
33	Yazoo County Jail	Yazoo	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.	Lease
MISSOURI.				
1	State Penitentiary	Jefferson City	Boots and shoes, 67; clothing, 4; harnesses and saddlery, 29.	Contract
2	House of Refuge	St. Louis	Boots and shoes, 100	Contract
3	Workhouse	St. Louis	Furniture, 100	Piece price..
			Public ways, 54; stone, 46	Pub. account
			Brooms, brushes, etc., 100	Piece price..
NEBRASKA.				
1	State Penitentiary	Nobesville	Agricultural implements, 46; brooms, brushes, etc., 3; clothing, 10; harnesses and saddlery, 18; stone, 19; mis- cellaneous, 4.	Lease
NEVADA.				
1	State Prison	Carson City	Boots and shoes, 64; stone, 36.	Public ac- count.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
1	State Prison	Concord	Furniture, 100	Contract
2	State Industrial School...	Manchester	Furniture, 100	Piece price..
NEW JERSEY.				
1	State Prison	Trenton	Boots and shoes, 31; brooms, brushes, etc., 6; clothing, 63.	Piece price..
2	State Reform School	Jamesburg	Clothing, 100	Piece price..
3	Essex County Penitentiary ..	Caldwell	Clothing, 4; stone, 96	Pub. account
4	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus	Clothing, 4; public ways, 3; stone, 93.	Public ac- count.
5	Newark City Home	Verona	Brooms, brushes, etc., 50; clothing, 9; farming, garden- ing, etc., 35; miscellaneous, 6.	Public ac- count.
NEW YORK.				
1	Auburn Prison	Auburn	Boots and shoes, 100	Pub. account
			Harnesses and saddlery, 100	Contract
2	Sing Sing State Prison	Sing Sing	Boots and shoes, 49; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 34; mis- cellaneous, 17.	Contract
3	Clinton Prison	Danvers	Clothing, 100	Pub. account
4	State Reformatory	Elmira	Boots and shoes, 63; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 35.	Contract
			Brooms, brushes, etc., 100	Pub. account
5	House of Reformation for Juveniles.	New York	Clothing, 100	Contract
6	State Industrial School...	Rochester	Boots and shoes, 93; furni- ture, 7.	Piece price..
7	New York Catholic Pro- tectory.	Westchester	Boots and shoes, 100	Pub. account
8	Albany Co. Penitentiary ..	Albany	Clothing, 88; furniture, 13.	Piece price..
			Boots and shoes, 91; brooms, brushes, etc., 9.	Contract
9	Erie Co. Penitentiary	Buffalo	Harnesses and saddlery, 100.	Contract
10	Kings Co. Penitentiary	Brooklyn	Boots and shoes, 100	Contract
11	Monroe Co. Penitentiary ..	Rochester	Boots and shoes, 100	Contract
12	Onondaga Co. Penitentiary ..	Syracuse	Harnesses and saddlery, 68; iron goods, 32.	Contract

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	27
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	28
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	29
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	30
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	31
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	32
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	33
.....	\$39,420 00	.....	\$39,420 00	.....	.....	.....
\$2,500 00	122,480 82	\$149,619 39	272,100 21	\$197,231 03	\$74,281 45	\$271,512 48	1
.....	1,728 80	} 32,275 44	34,900 00	34,900 00	.....	34,900 00	2
.....	896 26		.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	48,800 00		50,809 56	48,794 02	.....	48,794 02	3
.....	2,009 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,500 00	175,914 94	181,894 83	357,809 77	280,925 05	74,281 45	355,206 50	
.....	.....	\$50,822 00	50,822 00	44,822 00	6,000 00	50,822 00	1
.....	
.....	10,527 19	29,721 01	40,248 20	28,878 40	11,369 80	40,248 20	1
.....	
.....	16,356 75	8,942 83	20,299 68	18,485 46	1,814 22	20,299 68	1
70 00	3,070 00	15,230 00	18,300 00	17,051 22	1,090 00	18,141 22	2
70 00	19,426 75	19,172 93	38,599 68	35,596 68	2,904 22	38,440 90	
.....	
.....	57,541 85	85,084 35	142,626 20	135,960 34	6,665 86	142,626 20	1
.....	5,228 41	48,480 12	53,708 53	48,196 41	5,522 12	53,708 53	2
.....	1,927 98	24,710 24	26,638 20	23,636 13	.....	23,636 13	3
.....	1,893 07	36,044 65	37,937 72	36,437 72	.....	36,437 72	4
.....	2,600 00	21,165 41	23,765 41	20,932 08	2,833 33	23,765 41	5
.....	69,191 29	215,484 77	284,676 06	265,152 68	15,021 31	280,173 99	
.....	47,250 85	} 267,065 02	350,086 30	108,296 85	246,789 45	350,086 30	1
.....	85,741 43		245,257 06	171,790 34	152 80	171,942 64	2
.....	228,333 66	16,923 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	94,518 59	271,230 68	365,749 22	117,693 40	248,055 82	365,749 22	3
.....	53,897 76	} 58,525 79	132,818 35	91,309 83	31,506 52	122,818 35	4
.....	20,394 80		141,849 15	114,189 48	17,462 26	131,651 74	5
.....	26,772 49	115,076 06	109,447 46	78,509 27	30,453 59	108,962 86	6
.....	14,225 50	95,221 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26,503 90	} 260,508 68	312,208 54	169,121 53	138,405 98	307,527 51	7
.....	26,165 96		105,207 51	87,051 33	4,748 88	91,800 21	8
.....	71,983 49	33,225 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	87,653 24	18,909 44	56,561 68	47,874 78	2,734 27	50,609 05	9
.....	74,661 76	12,739 67	87,401 43	81,286 02	710 42	81,996 44	10
.....	10,490 01	15,122 46	25,612 47	21,714 21	1,589 21	23,303 42	11
.....	15,020 99	9,534 05	24,555 04	18,757 73	1,854 76	20,612 49	12
.....	782,651 43	1,174,102 78	1,956,754 21	1,102,594 77	724,465 46	1,827,060 23	

* The county jails in Mississippi derive no income from the labor of convicts, and incur no expense for their support.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each in- dustry in each institution.]	System of work.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 State Penitentiary	Raleigh	Boots and shoes, 8; brick, 22; farming, gardening, etc., 81; public ways, 11; public works, 28. Public ways, 100	Public ac- count. } Lease
OHIO.			
1 Penitentiary	Columbus	Barrels, etc., 4; boots and shoes, 8; carriages and wag- ons, 13; furniture, 2; har- nesses and saddlery, 22; iron goods, 12; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 83; tobacco, 1; miscellaneous, 5. Brooms, brushes, etc., 9; car- riages and wagons, 1; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 13; tobacco, 65; miscellaneous, 12. Brooms, brushes, etc., 14; clothing, 81; furniture, 51; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 4.	Contract. } Piece price } Public ac- count. }
2 House of Refuge	Cincinnati	Clothing, 100	Contract
3 Workhouse and House of Correction	Cleveland	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100	Public ac- count. }
4 Boys' Industrial School	Lancaster	Brooms, brushes, etc., 74; clothing, 26.	Piece price
5 Workhouse	Cincinnati	Brooms, brushes, etc., 76; miscellaneous, 24. Stone, 100	Contract
OREGON.			
1 State Penitentiary	Salem	Stoves, hollow ware, etc., 100 .. Brick, 100	Contract
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1 Eastern Penitentiary	Philadelphia	Boots and shoes, 63; furniture, 9; tobacco, 20; miscella- neous, 8. Clothing, 100	Public ac- count. } Piece price
2 Western Penitentiary	Allegheny City	Boots and shoes, 72; brooms, brushes, etc., 11; iron goods, 4; tobacco, 13. Stone, 100	Contract
3 Phila. Co. House of Cor.	Holmesburg	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100	Pub. account
4 Reform School	Morgantown	Boots and shoes, 48; furniture, 52	Pub. account
5 House of Refuge	Philadelphia	Brooms, brushes, etc., 76; clothing, 24.	Piece price
6 Berks Co. Prison	Reading	Carpeting, 94; clothing, 6	Pub. account
7 Chester Co. Prison	West Chester	Carpeting, 100	Pub. account
8 Delaware Co. Prison	Media	Brooms, brushes, etc., 4; Car- peting, 92; clothing, 4.	Public ac- count. }
9 Lancaster Co. Prison	Lancaster	Boots and shoes, 15; carpet- ing, 79; wooden goods, 2; miscellaneous, 4.	Public ac- count. }
10 Lehigh Co. Prison	Allentown	Carpeting, 100	Pub. account
11 Montgomery Co. Prison	Norristown	Clothing, 100	Piece price
12 Northampton Co. Prison	Easton	Carpeting, 100	Pub. account
13 Northumberland Co. Prison	Sunbury	Carpeting, 100	Pub. account
14 Philadelphia Co. Prison	Philadelphia	Boots and shoes, 100	Pub. account
15 Schuylkill Co. Prison	Pottsville	Carpeting, 71; clothing, 29	Pub. account
16 Allegheny Co. Workhouse	Claremont	Barrels, etc., 86; brooms, brushes, etc., 14.	Public ac- count. }
RHODE ISLAND.			
1 State Prison and Provi- dence Co. Jail	Cranston	Boots and shoes, 98; iron goods, 7.	Contract
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1 Penitentiary	Columbia	Boots and shoes, 75; clothing, 25. Clothing, 5; farming, garden- ing, etc., 10; public ways, 89; public works, 5. Mining, 100	Contract
			Public ac- count. }
			Lease

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Income of convicts from over- time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
-----	\$37,225 00	\$98,847 13	\$136,072 13	\$47,053 62	\$49,526 89	\$96,580 51	1
-----	128,638 92	215,582 85	339,221 77	215,657 27	38,458 87	254,116 14	1
-----	1,508 20	48,108 96	49,615 16	42,985 55	6,626 80	49,612 35	2
-----	25,632 69	103,657 89	129,290 08	46,716 35	73,230 01	119,946 36	3
\$300 00	5,830 31	57,400 00	63,230 31	55,800 00	4,800 00	60,600 00	4
-----	18,566 47	52,517 30	66,083 77	63,891 72	2,692 05	66,083 77	5
800 00	170,176 59	477,264 50	647,441 09	424,550 89	125,807 73	550,358 62	
-----	14,804 27	62,665 90	76,870 17	29,920 26	47,049 91	76,970 17	1
5,886 91	4,703 13	152,960 48	189,300 69	99,541 08	81,796 77	181,337 85	1
2,943 45	81,617 08		257,208 09	136,518 34	120,270 93	256,789 27	2
16,160 90	59,295 34	197,912 75	223,510 80	163,219 44	33,777 34	196,996 78	3
-----	24,135 80	159,576 24	169,940 67	76,124 00	82,000 50	158,124 50	4
-----	10,864 43	146,666 91	159,059 85	87,441 32	53,952 68	141,394 00	5
-----	4,068 30		80,176 23	7,082 25	23,098 98	80,176 23	6
-----	8,324 64	23,639 75	11,175 22	7,003 04	4,172 18	11,175 22	7
-----	6,536 48	7,743 94	13,560 75	8,933 61	4,892 14	13,825 75	8
99 30	3,431 28	11,873 81	24,275 61	19,010 69	5,264 92	24,275 61	9
235 00	1,686 94	19,333 10	10,805 41	6,576 97	3,268 07	9,845 04	10
57 71	4,942 51	9,943 82	9,333 86	8,299 40	855 84	9,155 24	11
145 91	861 59	8,250 49	9,772 76	6,819 00	2,958 76	9,772 76	12
371 84	1,088 37	15,193 87	16,798 79	6,435 67	9,943 94	16,384 61	13
32 65	2,021 97	97,518 64	100,446 45	81,780 61	18,685 84	100,446 45	14
-----	1,599 92	16,063 21	20,435 26	12,291 61	8,143 65	20,435 26	15
235 00	2,927 81	363,524 44	456,461 42	84,697 84	828,429 55	413,127 39	16
200 00	4,372 05						
2,267 95	91,986 98						
28,636 62	263,909 62	1,437,947 24	1,701,256 98	813,764 87	781,007 09	1,594,771 96	
-----	14,180 78	19,580 77	33,711 55	33,711 55	-----	33,711 55	1
-----	67,908 31	3,451 49	71,449 80	67,631 55	-----	67,631 55	1

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]	System of work.
TENNESSEE.			
1 State Penitentiary.....	Nashville.....	Carriages and wagons, 48; farming, gardening, etc., 1; mining, 51.	Lease.....
TEXAS.			
1 State Penitentiary.....	Huntsville and Rusk..	Boots and shoes, 2; carriages and wagons, 8; farming, gardening, etc., 35; furniture, 2; iron goods, 23; mining, 14; public ways, 7; stone, 6; miscellaneous, 3.	Public account.
		Harnesses and saddlery, 100 ...	Contract....
VERMONT.			
1 State Prison	Windsor.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....	Contract....
2 House of Correction	Rutland.....	Stone, 100.....	Contract....
3 Reform School.....	Vergennes.....	Furniture, 100	Piece price.
VIRGINIA.			
1 State Penitentiary	Richmond	Barrels, etc., 3; boots and shoes, 82; public ways, 8; tobacco, 7.	Contract....
WASHINGTON.			
1 Territorial Penitentiary ..	Seato	Wooden goods, 100.....	Lease.....
WEST VIRGINIA.			
1 Penitentiary	Moundsville	Brooms, brushes, etc., 46; carriages and wagons, 54.	Contract....
WISCONSIN.			
1 State Prison	Waupun.....	Boots and shoes, 100	Contract....
2 Industrial School for Boys	Waukeesa.....	Boots and shoes, 63; clothing, 19; farming, gardening, etc., 18.	Public account.
3 Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee	Clothing, 100	Public account.
4 House of Correction	Milwaukee.....	Furniture, 100.....	Public account.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Income of convicts from over- time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$101,000 00	\$6,400 00	\$107,400 00	\$6,400 00	\$3,500 00	\$9,900 00	1
\$2,100 00	(a)	501,382 08	504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	1
.....	3,600 00						
2,100 00	3,600 00	501,382 08	504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	
.....	10,050 00	5,780 00	15,830 00	15,510 00	320 00	15,830 00	1
.....	6,393 15	3,361 97	9,755 12	9,255 12	500 00	9,755 12	2
150 00	2,398 00	13,953 06	16,351 06	14,851 06	2,000 00	16,851 06	3
150 00	18,841 15	28,095 03	41,936 18	39,116 18	2,820 00	41,936 18	
.....
972 00	81,113 57	868 57	81,982 14	48,857 06	24,067 52	72,924 58	1
.....
.....	.....	18,691 40	18,691 40	18,691 40	.....	18,691 40	1
.....
1,500 00	33,469 70	6,769 62	40,239 32	37,153 29	1,653 76	38,805 05	1
.....
.....	50,421 40	15,479 61	65,901 01	55,738 59	5,025 00	60,763 59	1
.....	6,321 24	74,936 96	81,278 20	39,889 59	34,334 75	74,224 34	2
.....	83 02	22,931 43	23,014 45	19,683 09	2,404 11	22,086 20	3
.....	.....	62,256 09	62,256 09	14,800 47	47,455 62	62,256 09	4
.....	56,825 66	175,624 09	232,449 75	130,110 74	89,219 48	219,330 22	

a No income from labor reported.

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Concluded.

SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or territory.	Income of convicts from overtime work.	Institution income.	
		Labor of convicts.	All other sources.
1 Alabama	\$4,500 00	\$101,147 03	
2 Arizona			\$57,000 00
3 Arkansas		25,399 35	13,475 00
4 California		79,394 31	401,659 41
5 Colorado		37,403 21	134,071 83
6 Connecticut	200 00	44,451 45	115,616 55
7 Dakota		2,447 03	35,620 91
8 District of Columbia		3,432 37	88,789 12
9 Florida			8,500 00
10 Georgia		25,000 00	
11 Illinois	2,801 85	365,271 42	214,134 26
12 Indiana	3,348 57	168,036 66	85,663 68
13 Iowa	5,094 00	44,466 35	184,605 04
14 Kansas		58,756 08	162,028 99
15 Kentucky		16,356 07	101,000 00
16 Louisiana		20,000 00	
17 Maine	200 00	14,500 00	90,442 00
18 Maryland	12,300 00	76,789 29	139,174 91
19 Massachusetts	6,926 77	187,655 92	997,227 79
20 Michigan	8,282 49	229,915 77	813,643 83
21 Minnesota		52,770 94	171,481 99
22 Mississippi		39,420 00	
23 Missouri	2,500 00	175,914 94	181,894 83
24 Nebraska			50,822 00
25 Nevada		10,527 19	29,721 01
26 New Hampshire	70 00	19,426 75	19,172 93
27 New Jersey		69,191 29	215,484 77
28 New York		782,651 43	1,174,102 78
29 North Carolina		37,225 00	98,847 13
30 Ohio	300 00	170,176 59	477,264 50
31 Oregon		14,304 27	62,665 90
32 Pennsylvania	28,636 62	263,909 62	1,437,347 24
33 Rhode Island		14,180 78	19,530 77
34 South Carolina		67,998 31	3,451 49
35 Tennessee		101,000 00	6,400 00
36 Texas	2,100 00	3,600 00	501,382 06
37 Vermont	150 00	18,841 15	23,095 03
38 Virginia	972 00	81,113 57	868 57
39 Washington			18,691 40
40 West Virginia	1,500 00	33,469 70	6,769 62
41 Wisconsin		56,825 66	175,624 69
	79,881 80	3,512,969 50	7,817,271 55

TABLE XII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY STATES, ETC.—Concluded.

SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Income—continued.		Institution expenses.		
Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
•\$101,147 03	\$13,917 65	-----	\$13,917 65	1
57,000 00	57,000 00	-----	57,000 00	2
38,874 35	-----	-----	-----	3
481,053 73	287,879 17	\$183,378 78	470,757 95	4
171,475 04	156,516 73	14,958 31	171,475 04	5
160,068 00	131,218 58	28,849 42	160,068 00	6
38,067 94	22,000 00	5,000 00	27,000 00	7
92,221 49	71,961 20	19,237 67	91,798 87	8
8,500 00	-----	8,500 00	8,500 00	9
25,000 00	-----	-----	-----	10
579,405 78	494,163 55	50,927 18	545,090 73	11
253,700 34	211,819 14	36,176 79	247,495 93	12
229,071 39	165,286 57	26,105 00	191,391 57	13
220,785 07	126,406 61	43,178 10	169,579 71	14
117,356 07	29,344 43	26,500 00	55,844 43	15
20,000 00	-----	14,871 55	14,871 55	16
104,942 00	85,242 00	69,700 00	104,942 00	17
215,964 20	183,009 62	18,668 32	201,677 94	18
1,184,633 71	829,274 69	127,623 54	957,098 23	19
543,550 60	362,849 18	159,973 02	522,822 20	20
224,252 93	118,402 21	51,090 47	169,492 68	21
39,420 00	-----	-----	-----	22
357,809 77	280,925 05	74,281 45	355,206 50	23
50,822 00	44,822 00	6,000 00	50,822 00	24
40,248 20	28,878 40	11,869 80	40,248 20	25
38,599 68	35,586 68	2,904 22	38,440 90	26
284,676 06	265,152 68	15,021 31	280,173 99	27
1,956,754 21	1,102,594 77	724,465 46	1,827,060 23	28
136,072 13	47,053 62	49,526 89	96,580 51	29
647,441 09	424,550 89	125,807 73	550,358 62	30
76,970 17	29,920 26	47,049 91	76,970 17	31
1,701,256 86	813,764 87	781,007 09	1,594,771 96	32
33,711 55	33,711 55	-----	33,711 55	33
71,449 80	67,681 55	-----	67,681 55	34
107,400 00	6,400 00	8,500 00	9,900 00	35
504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	36
41,936 18	39,116 18	2,520 00	41,936 18	37
81,982 14	48,357 96	24,067 52	72,425 48	38
18,691 40	18,691 40	-----	18,691 40	39
40,289 82	37,152 29	1,652 76	38,805 05	40
232,449 75	130,110 74	86,219 48	216,330 22	41
11,830,241 05	7,100,104 62	2,991,485 23	10,091,639 85	

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

	Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
ALABAMA.				
1	State Penitentiary.....	Wetumpka.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 8; mining, 90; stone, 2.
2	Autauga Co. Jail.....	Prattville.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 100.
3	Baldwin Co. Jail.....	Daphne.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 23; mining, 77.
4	Barbour Co. Jail.....	Clayton.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 40; mining, 60.
5	Bibb Co. Jail.....	Centreville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
6	Blount Co. Jail.....	Blountsville.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
7	Bullock Co. Jail.....	Union Springs.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 18; mining, 82.
8	Butler Co. Jail.....	Greenville.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 100.
9	Calhoun Co. Jail.....	Jacksonville.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
10	Chambers Co. Jail.....	La Fayette.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
11	Cherokee Co. Jail.....	Centre.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
12	Chilton Co. Jail.....	Clanton.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 100.
13	Choctaw Co. Jail.....	Butler.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 36; mining, 64.
14	Clarke Co. Jail.....	Grove Hill.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
15	Cleburne Co. Jail.....	Edwardsville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 19; mining, 81.
16	Coffee Co. Jail.....	Elba.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
17	Colbert Co. Jail.....	Tusculum.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
18	Conecuh Co. Jail.....	Evergreen.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 100.
19	Coosa Co. Jail.....	Rockford.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
20	Crenshaw Co. Jail.....	Rutledge.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 100.
21	Dale Co. Jail.....	Ozark.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
22	Dallas Co. Jail.....	Selma.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
23	Etmore Co. Jail.....	Wetumpka.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
24	Escambia Co. Jail.....	Pollard.....	Lease.....	Lumber, 100.
25	Fayette Co. Jail.....	Fayette.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
26	Geneva Co. Jail.....	Geneva.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
27	Greene Co. Jail.....	Eutaw.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 6; mining, 94.
28	Hale Co. Jail.....	Greensborough.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 1; mining, 99.
29	Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Birmingham.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
30	Lamar Co. Jail.....	Vernon.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
31	Lauderdale Co. Jail.....	Florence.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
32	Lawrence Co. Jail.....	Moulton.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
33	Lee Co. Jail.....	Opelika.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 64; mining, 36.
34	Limestone Co. Jail.....	Athens.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
35	Lowndes Co. Jail.....	Hayneville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
36	Macon Co. Jail.....	Tuskegee.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 55; lumber, 45.
37	Madison Co. Jail.....	Huntsville.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
38	Marengo Co. Jail.....	Linden.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
39	Marshall Co. Jail.....	Guntersville.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
40	Mobile Co. Jail.....	Mobile.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
41	Montgomery Co. Jail.....	Montgomery.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
42	Morgan Co. Jail.....	Somerville.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
43	Perry Co. Jail.....	Marion.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
44	Pickens Co. Jail.....	Carrollton.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 10; mining, 90.
45	Pike Co. Jail.....	Troy.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
46	Randolph Co. Jail.....	Wedowee.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
47	Russell Co. Jail.....	Seale.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 26; mining, 74.
48	Shelby Co. Jail.....	Columbiana.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 16; mining, 84.
49	Sumter Co. Jail.....	Livingston.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
50	Tallapoosa Co. Jail.....	Dadeville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
51	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 9; mining, 91.
52	Walker Co. Jail.....	Jasper.....	Lease.....	Mining, 100.
53	Wilcox Co. Jail.....	Camden.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 80; mining, 70.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$4,500 00	\$42,987 03	-----	\$42,987 03	\$18,917 65	-----	\$18,917 65	1
-----	a 300 00	-----	300 00	-----	-----	(a)	2
-----	a 250 00	-----	250 00	-----	-----	(a)	3
-----	a 2,100 00	-----	2,100 00	-----	-----	(a)	4
-----	a 450 00	-----	450 00	-----	-----	(a)	5
-----	a 150 00	-----	150 00	-----	-----	(a)	6
-----	a 2,400 00	-----	2,400 00	-----	-----	(a)	7
-----	a 1,150 00	-----	1,150 00	-----	-----	(a)	8
-----	a 1,000 00	-----	1,000 00	-----	-----	(a)	9
-----	a 750 00	-----	750 00	-----	-----	(a)	10
-----	a 100 00	-----	100 00	-----	-----	(a)	11
-----	a 200 00	-----	200 00	-----	-----	(a)	12
-----	a 250 00	-----	250 00	-----	-----	(a)	13
-----	a 200 00	-----	200 00	-----	-----	(a)	14
-----	a 200 00	-----	200 00	-----	-----	(a)	15
-----	a 250 00	-----	250 00	-----	-----	(a)	16
-----	a 200 00	-----	200 00	-----	-----	(a)	17
-----	a 400 00	-----	400 00	-----	-----	(a)	18
-----	a 75 00	-----	75 00	-----	-----	(a)	19
-----	a 125 00	-----	125 00	-----	-----	(a)	20
-----	a 300 00	-----	300 00	-----	-----	(a)	21
-----	a 2,200 00	-----	2,200 00	-----	-----	(a)	22
-----	a 125 00	-----	125 00	-----	-----	(a)	23
-----	a 50 00	-----	50 00	-----	-----	(a)	24
-----	a 100 00	-----	100 00	-----	-----	(a)	25
-----	a 85 00	-----	85 00	-----	-----	(a)	26
-----	a 3,500 00	-----	3,500 00	-----	-----	(a)	27
-----	a 2,500 00	-----	2,500 00	-----	-----	(a)	28
-----	a 6,500 00	-----	6,500 00	-----	-----	(a)	29
-----	a 125 00	-----	125 00	-----	-----	(a)	30
-----	a 1,000 00	-----	1,000 00	-----	-----	(a)	31
-----	a 550 00	-----	550 00	-----	-----	(a)	32
-----	a 2,200 00	-----	2,200 00	-----	-----	(a)	33
-----	a 1,400 00	-----	1,400 00	-----	-----	(a)	34
-----	a 2,400 00	-----	2,400 00	-----	-----	(a)	35
-----	a 700 00	-----	700 00	-----	-----	(a)	36
-----	a 1,100 00	-----	1,100 00	-----	-----	(a)	37
-----	a 1,900 00	-----	1,900 00	-----	-----	(a)	38
-----	a 150 00	-----	150 00	-----	-----	(a)	39
-----	a 3,000 00	-----	3,000 00	-----	-----	(a)	40
-----	a 3,000 00	-----	3,000 00	-----	-----	(a)	41
-----	a 500 00	-----	500 00	-----	-----	(a)	42
-----	a 575 00	-----	575 00	-----	-----	(a)	43
-----	a 1,100 00	-----	1,100 00	-----	-----	(a)	44
-----	a 500 00	-----	500 00	-----	-----	(a)	45
-----	(a)	-----	-----	-----	-----	(a)	46
-----	a 800 00	-----	800 00	-----	-----	(a)	47
-----	a 1,500 00	-----	1,500 00	-----	-----	(a)	48
-----	a 2,200 00	-----	2,200 00	-----	-----	(a)	49
-----	a 600 00	-----	600 00	-----	-----	(a)	50
-----	a 2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	-----	-----	(a)	51
-----	a 500 00	-----	500 00	-----	-----	(a)	52
-----	a 4,500 00	-----	4,500 00	-----	-----	(a)	53
4,500 00	101,147 03	-----	101,147 03	18,917 65	-----	18,917 65	

a The county jails in Alabama incur no expense for the support of convicts engaged in productive labor. The income shown is the amount of fines imposed which are worked out by the convicts.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS L.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
	ARIZONA.			
1	Territorial Prison	Yuma	Public account.	Public works, 100.....
	ARKANSAS.			
1	State Penitentiary	Little Rock	Lease.....	Brick, 11; farming, gardening, etc., 28; mining, 18; tobacco, 23; miscellaneous, 23.
	CALIFORNIA.			
1	State Prison	Folsom	Pub. account	Stone, 100.....
2	State Prison	San Quentin	Piece price	Furniture, 15; harnesses and saddlery, 8; wooden goods, 76; miscellaneous, 8.
			Pub. account	Brick, 4; miscellaneous, 96.. }
	COLORADO.			
1	State Penitentiary	Cañon City	Public account.	Brick, 33; miscellaneous, 67....
	CONNECTICUT.			
1	State Prison	Wethersfield	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
	DAKOTA.			
1	Penitentiary	Sioux Falls	Contract....	Stone, 100.....
	FLORIDA.			
1	State Penitentiary	Live Oak	Lease.....	Miscellaneous, 100.....
	GEORGIA.			
1	State Penitentiary	Atlanta	Lease.....	Brick, 37; farming, gardening, etc., 4; lumber, 8; mining, 36; public ways, 13; miscellaneous, 2.
	ILLINOIS.			
1	State Penitentiary	Joliet	Contract....	Barrels, etc., 14; boots and shoes, 45; clothing, 4; harnesses and saddlery, 6; iron goods, 13; stone, 18.
2	Southern Penitentiary....	Chester	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 91; brick, 8; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 3.
	INDIANA.			
1	State Prison (north)	Michigan City	Contract....	Barrels, etc., 21; boots and shoes, 35; clothing, 34; furniture, 20.
2	State Prison (south)	Jeffersonville	Contract ...	Boots and shoes, 39; brooms, brushes, etc., 4; harnesses and saddlery, 3; iron goods, 55.
	IOWA.			
1	Penitentiary	Fort Madison	Contract....	Agricultural implements, 32; boots and shoes, 42; furniture, 28.
2	Penitentiary	Anamosa	Public account.	Farming, gardening, etc., 12; stone, 88.
	KANSAS.			
1	State Penitentiary	Leavenworth	Public account.	Clothing, 9; mining, 24; public works, 57.
			Contract....	Boots and shoes, 9; carriages and wagons, 91.
	KENTUCKY.			
1	State Penitentiary	Frankfort	Lease.....	Boots and shoes, 6; brooms, brushes, etc., 7; furniture, 4; mining, 42; public ways, 37; miscellaneous, 4.
			Pub. account	Public works, 100.....

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Income of convicts from overtime work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	(a)	\$57,000 00	\$57,000 00	\$57,000 00	(b)	\$57,000 00	1
(c)	\$25,899 85	13,475 00	38,874 85	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	21,020 00	121,892 75	142,912 75	131,369 55	\$11,543 20	142,912 75	1
.....	58,374 81	279,766 66	338,140 97	156,009 62	171,835 58	327,845 20	2
.....	79,394 81	401,659 41	481,053 72	287,879 17	183,878 78	470,757 95	
.....	80,000 00	105,000 00	185,000 00	180,000 00	5,000 00	185,000 00	1
.....	20,122 46	7,875 54	26,998 00	33,296 32	3,601 68	36,998 00	1
.....	2,447 03	85,620 91	88,067 94	22,000 00	5,000 00	27,000 00	1
.....	.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	1
(c)	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1
\$2,801 85	234,764 82	25,246 33	260,011 15	225,599 36	9,997 47	235,596 83	1
.....	54,711 21	118,950 01	173,661 22	141,185 94	24,478 66	165,664 60	2
2,801 85	289,476 03	144,196 84	433,672 87	366,785 30	84,471 13	451,256 43	
1,296 00	98,981 69	82,388 08	126,819 77	99,662 52	26,657 25	126,819 77	1
2,052 57	68,695 76	13,561 24	82,257 00	78,525 00	3,732 00	82,257 00	2
2,348 57	162,627 45	45,949 82	208,576 77	178,187 52	30,389 25	208,576 77	
5,094 00	43,026 85	86,280 04	79,306 39	67,686 57	4,100 00	71,786 57	1
.....	.....	86,000 00	86,000 00	55,000 00	4,680 00	59,680 00	2
5,094 00	43,026 85	122,280 04	165,306 39	122,686 57	8,780 00	131,466 57	
.....	(d)	162,028 99	220,785 07	126,406 61	43,173 10	169,579 71	1
.....	58,756 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	58,756 08	162,028 99	220,785 07	126,406 61	43,173 10	169,579 71	
.....	8,333 33	80,000 00	88,333 33	10,968 25	26,500 00	37,468 25	1

a Convicts are employed in constructing buildings for the territory.

b Included in running expenses.

c No means of determining.

d No income for labor under the public-account system reported.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

	Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
	LOUISIANA.			
1	State Penitentiary.....	Baton Rouge.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 16; public ways, 84.
	MAINE.			
1	State Prison.....	Thomaston.....	Public account.	Carriages and wagons, 63; harnesses and saddlery, 37.
	MARYLAND.			
1	Penitentiary.....	Baltimore.....	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 32; stone, 38; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 30.
2	City Jail.....	Baltimore.....	Contract....	Carpeting, 100.
	MASSACHUSETTS.			
1	State Prison.....	Charlestown.....	Contract....	Furniture, 90; wooden goods, 10.
2	Reformatory.....	Concord.....	Piece price.	Boots and shoes, 63; clothing, 16; harnesses and saddlery, 21.
3	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Sherborn.....	Piece price.	Clothing, 100.
	MICHIGAN.			
1	State Prison.....	Jackson.....	Contract....	Agricultural implements, 40; carriages and wagons, 42; tobacco, 18.
	MINNESOTA.			
1	State Prison.....	Stillwater.....	Contract....	Agricultural implements, 80; wooden goods, 20.
	MISSISSIPPI.			
1	State Penitentiary.....	Jackson.....	Lease.....	Carriages and wagons, 21; farming, gardening, etc., 48; lumber, 3; public ways, 25; miscellaneous, 3.
2	Alcorn Co. Jail.....	Corinth.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
3	Attala Co. Jail.....	Kosciusko.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
4	Bolivar Co. Jail.....	Rosedale.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
5	Chickasaw Co. Jail.....	Houston.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
6	Claiborne Co. Jail.....	Port Gibson.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
7	Clay Co. Jail.....	West Point.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
8	Coahoma Co. Jail.....	Friar's Point.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
9	Copiah Co. Jail.....	Hazlehurst.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
10	De Soto Co. Jail.....	Hernando.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
11	Grenada Co. Jail.....	Grenada.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
12	Hinds Co. Jail.....	Jackson.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
13	Holmes Co. Jail.....	Lexington.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
14	Issaquena Co. Jail.....	Mayersville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
15	La Fayette Co. Jail.....	Oxford.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
16	Lee Co. Jail.....	Tupelo.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
17	Leflore Co. Jail.....	Greenwood.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
18	Lincoln Co. Jail.....	Brookhaven.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 25; lumber, 75.
19	Lowndes Co. Jail.....	Columbus.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
20	Madison Co. Jail.....	Canton.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
21	Monroe Co. Jail.....	Aberdeen.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
22	Montgomery Co. Jail.....	Winona.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
23	Noxubee Co. Jail.....	Macon.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
24	Oktibbeha Co. Jail.....	Starkville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
25	Panola Co. Jail.....	Batesville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
26	.....do.....	Sardis.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
27	Pike Co. Jail.....	Magnolia.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 30; lumber, 70.
28	Sunflower Co. Jail.....	Indianola.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
29	Tallahatchee Co. Jail.....	Charleston.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
30	Tate Co. Jail.....	Senatobia.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
31	Tunica Co. Jail.....	Austin.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
32	Washington Co. Jail.....	Greenville.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.
33	Yazoo Co. Jail.....	Yazoo.....	Lease.....	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$20,000 00	.....	\$20,000 00	.....	\$14,871 55	\$14,871 55	1
.....	12,000 00	\$69,500 00	81,500 00	\$15,300 00	66,500 00	81,500 00	1
\$12,000 00	65,000 00	2,841 20	67,841 20	60,814 32	3,490 41	64,304 73	1
.....	1,453 74	60,646 00	62,099 74	59,252 16	729 72	59,981 88	2
12,000 00	66,453 74	63,487 20	129,940 94	120,066 48	4,220 18	124,286 61	
4,854 11	29,529 91	116,435 92	145,965 83	116,435 92	23,156 70	139,592 62	1
.....	26,593 57	140,936 10	167,529 67	136,000 00	5,507 05	141,507 05	2
.....	12,133 21	63,584 18	75,717 34	60,647 00	3,500 00	64,147 00	3
4,854 11	68,256 69	320,956 15	389,212 84	313,082 92	32,163 75	345,246 67	
8,282 49	74,860 98	26,377 58	101,238 51	93,568 31	1,729 51	95,317 82	1
.....	44,234 31	103,238 29	147,472 60	65,135 82	30,000 00	95,135 82	1
.....	39,420 00	.....	39,420 00	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	2
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	3
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	4
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	5
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	6
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	7
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	8
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	9
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	10
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	11
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	12
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	13
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	14
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	15
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	16
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	17
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	18
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	19
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	20
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	21
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	22
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	23
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	24
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	25
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	26
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	27
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	28
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	29
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	30
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	31
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	32
.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)	33
.....	39,420 00	.....	39,420 00	.....	.....	.....

a The county in jails Mississippi derive no income from the labor of convicts, and incur no expense for their support.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
MISSOURI.			
1 State Penitentiary	Jefferson City	Contract	Boots and shoes, 67; clothing, 4; harnesses and saddlery, 23.
NEBRASKA.			
1 State Penitentiary	Nobesville	Lease	Agricultural implements, 46; brooms, brushes, etc., 8; clothing, 10; harnesses and saddlery, 18; stone, 19; miscellaneous, 4.
NEVADA.			
1 State Prison	Carson City	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 64; stone, 26.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1 State Prison	Concord	Contract	Furniture, 100.
NEW JERSEY.			
1 State Prison	Trenton	Piece price.	Boots and shoes, 31; brooms, brushes, etc., 6; clothing, 63.
2 Essex Co. Penitentiary	Caldwell	Pub. account.	Clothing, 4; stone, 96.
3 Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Secaucus	Public account.	Clothing, 4; public ways, 8; stone, 93.
NEW YORK.			
1 Auburn Prison	Auburn	Pub. account.	Boots and shoes, 100.
2 Sing Sing State Prison	Sing Sing	Contract.	Harnesses and saddlery, 100.
3 Clinton Prison	Danmora	Pub. account.	Boots and shoes, 49; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 34; miscellaneous, 17.
4 Albany Co. Penitentiary	Albany	Contract.	Clothing, 100.
5 Erie Co. Penitentiary	Buffalo	Contract.	Boots and shoes, 91; brooms, brushes, etc., 9.
6 Kings Co. Penitentiary	Brooklyn	Contract.	Harnesses and saddlery, 100.
7 Monroe Co. Penitentiary	Rochester	Contract.	Boots and shoes, 100.
8 Onondaga Co. Penitentiary	Syracuse	Contract.	Harnesses and saddlery, 68; iron goods, 32.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 State Penitentiary	Raleigh	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 8; brick, 23; farming, gardening, etc., 31; public ways, 11; public works, 28.
OHIO.			
1 Penitentiary	Columbus	Lease	Public ways, 100.
		Contract	Barrels, etc., 4; boots and shoes, 8; carriages and wagons, 18; furniture, 3; harnesses and saddlery, 23; iron goods, 12; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 33; tobacco, 1; miscellaneous, 5.
		Piece price.	Booms, brushes, etc., 9; carriages and wagons, 1; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 13; tobacco, 65; miscellaneous, 12.
		Public account.	Booms, brushes, etc., 14; clothing, 31; furniture, 51; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 4.
OREGON.			
1 State Penitentiary	Salem	Contract.	Stoves, hollow ware, etc., 100.
		Public account.	Brick, 100.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$2,500 00	\$122,480 82	\$149,619 89	\$272,100 21	\$197,231 03	\$74,281 45	\$271,512 48	1
.....	.....	50,822 00	50,822 00	44,822 00	6,000 00	50,822 00	1
.....	10,537 19	29,721 01	40,248 20	28,878 40	11,869 80	40,248 20	1
.....	16,856 75	3,943 98	20,299 68	18,485 46	1,814 23	20,299 68	1
.....	57,541 85	85,084 85	142,626 20	135,960 84	6,665 86	142,626 20	1
.....	1,927 96	24,710 24	26,638 20	23,696 18	.....	23,696 18	2
.....	1,893 07	86,044 65	87,937 72	86,487 72	.....	86,487 72	3
.....	61,862 88	145,839 24	207,202 12	196,084 19	6,665 86	202,700 05	.....
.....	47,259 85	267,085 02	350,086 30	103,296 85	246,789 45	350,086 30	1
.....	85,741 43		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	228,333 06	16,923 40	245,257 06	171,790 84	152 80	171,943 64	2
.....	94,518 59	271,280 63	365,749 22	117,693 40	248,055 82	365,749 22	3
.....	71,863 49	83,225 02	105,207 51	87,051 83	4,748 88	91,800 21	4
.....	37,653 24	18,909 44	56,561 68	47,874 78	2,784 27	50,659 05	5
.....	74,661 76	12,738 67	87,401 43	81,286 02	710 42	81,996 44	6
.....	10,490 01	15,122 46	25,612 47	21,714 21	1,589 21	23,303 43	7
.....	15,030 99	9,534 65	24,565 04	18,767 73	1,854 76	20,612 49	8
.....	615,661 02	644,769 69	1,260,430 71	649,464 66	506,635 11	1,156,099 77	.....
.....	37,225 00	98,847 18	136,072 18	47,053 62	49,526 89	96,580 51	1
.....	123,688 92	215,582 85	339,231 77	215,657 27	33,458 87	254,116 14	1
.....	14,304 27	62,665 90	76,970 17	29,920 26	47,049 91	76,970 17	1

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Institution.		Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
PENNSYLVANIA.				
1	Eastern Penitentiary	Philadelphia.....	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 63; furniture, 9; tobacco, 20; miscellaneous, 8.
2	Western Penitentiary	Allegheny City.....	Piece price. Contract.....	Clothing, 100..... Boots and shoes, 72; brooms, brushes, etc., 11; iron goods, 4; tobacco, 13.
3	Berks Co. Prison	Reading	Pub. account	Carpeting, 94; clothing, 6.....
4	Chester Co. Prison	West Chester.....	Pub. account	Carpeting, 100.....
5	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Media	Pub. account	Brooms, brushes, etc., 4; carpeting, 92; clothing, 4.
6	Lancaster Co. Prison	Lancaster	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 15; carpeting, 79; wooden goods, 2; miscellaneous, 4.
7	Lehigh Co. Prison	Allentown	Pub. account	Carpeting, 100.....
8	Montgomery Co. Prison ..	Norristown	Piece price..	Clothing, 100.....
9	Northampton Co. Prison..	Easton	Pub. account	Carpeting, 100.....
10	Northumberland Co. Prison.	Sunbury	Pub. account	Carpeting, 100.....
11	Philadelphia Co. Prison....	Philadelphia.....	Pub. account	Boots and shoes, 100.....
12	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Pottsville.....	Pub. account	Carpeting, 71; clothing, 29....
RHODE ISLAND.				
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston.....	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 93; iron goods, 7.
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
1	Penitentiary	Columbia.....	Contract.... Public account. Lease.....	Boots & shoes, 75; clothing, 23. Clothing, 5; farming, gardening, etc., 10; public ways, 80; public works, 5. Mining, 100.....
TENNESSEE.				
1	State Penitentiary	Nashville.....	Lease.....	Carriages and wagons, 48; farming, gard'g, etc., 1; mining, 51.
TEXAS.				
1	State Penitentiary	Huntsville and Eusk..	Public account. Contract.....	Boots and shoes, 2; carriages and wagons, 8; farming, gardening, etc., 25; furniture, 3; iron goods, 23; mining, 14; public ways, 7; stone, 6; miscellaneous, 2. Harnesses and saddlery, 100....
VERMONT.				
1	State Prison	Windsor.....	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
VIRGINIA.				
1	State Penitentiary	Richmond	Contract....	Barrels, etc., 3; boots and shoes, 82; public ways, 8; tobacco, 7.
WASHINGTON.				
1	Territorial Penitentiary..	Seato	Lease.....	Wooden goods, 100.....
WEST VIRGINIA.				
1	Penitentiary	Moundsville	Contract....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 46; carriages and wagons, 54.
WISCONSIN.				
1	State Prison	Waupun.....	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 100.....

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$5,886 91	\$4,703 13	\$152,980 48	\$189,300 60	\$99,541 08	\$81,796 77	\$181,337 85	1
2,943 45	31,617 08						
16,160 90	50,295 34	197,912 75	257,208 09	136,518 34	120,270 93	256,789 27	2
-----	6,536 48	23,639 75	30,176 23	7,082 25	23,093 98	30,176 23	3
90 30	3,431 28	7,743 94	11,175 22	7,003 04	4,172 18	11,175 22	4
235 00	1,686 94	11,873 81	13,560 75	8,933 61	4,392 14	13,325 75	5
57 71	4,942 51	10,333 10	24,275 61	19,010 69	5,264 92	24,275 61	6
145 91	861 50	9,943 82	10,805 41	6,576 97	3,268 07	9,845 04	7
371 84	1,083 37	8,250 40	9,333 86	8,209 40	855 84	9,155 24	8
32 65	2,021 97	7,750 79	9,772 76	6,819 00	2,953 76	9,772 76	9
-----	1,590 92	15,193 87	16,783 79	6,435 07	9,948 91	16,384 61	10
235 00	2,927 81	97,518 64	100,446 45	81,760 61	18,685 84	100,446 45	11
200 00	4,372 05	16,063 21	20,435 26	12,291 61	8,143 65	20,435 26	12
26,368 67	125,079 47	568,204 65	693,284 12	400,272 27	282,847 02	683,119 29	
-----	14,180 78	19,530 77	33,711 55	33,711 55	-----	33,711 55	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	67,998 31	3,451 49	71,449 80	67,631 55	-----	67,631 55	1
-----	101,000 00	6,400 00	107,400 00	6,400 00	3,500 00	9,900 00	1
2,100 00	(a)	501,382 08	504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	1
-----	3,600 00						
2,100 00	3,600 00	501,382 08	504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	
-----	10,050 00	5,780 00	15,830 00	15,510 00	320 00	15,830 00	1
972 00	81,118 57	868 57	81,982 14	48,357 96	24,067 52	72,425 48	1
-----	-----	18,691 40	18,691 40	18,691 40	-----	18,691 40	1
1,500 00	33,469 70	6,769 62	40,239 32	37,152 29	1,652 76	38,805 05	1
-----	50,421 40	15,479 61	65,901 01	55,738 59	5,325 00	60,763 59	1

a No income from labor reported.

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
1 Washington Asylum	Washington	Public account.	Clothing, 2; farming, gardening, etc., 11; public ways, 84; wooden goods, 2.
ILLINOIS.			
1 House of Correction	Chicago	Contract..... Pub. account	Clothing, 100..... Brick, 100.....
2 House of Correction	Peoria	Piece price. Public account.	Furniture, 100..... Brick, 63; brooms, brushes, etc., 37.
INDIANA.			
1 Reformatory Institution..	Indianapolis	Piece price.	Clothing, 35; furniture, 33; miscellaneous, 32.
2 Marion Co. Workhouse....	Indianapolis	Public account.	Stone, 100.....
KENTUCKY.			
1 City Workhouse	Louisville	Public account.	Stone, 100.....
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1 State Workhouse	Bridgewater	Piece price.	Furniture, 100.....
2 Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield	Contract.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
3 Jail and House of Correction for Bristol Co.	New Bedford	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 100.....
4 Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Lawrence	Contract	Boots and shoes, 100.....
5 Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Greenfield	Piece price.	Furniture, 100.....
6 Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Springfield	Contract.....	Furniture, 100.....
7 Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Northampton	Contract.....	Furniture, 100.....
8 Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge.....	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....
9 Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk Co.	Dedham	Contract.....	Furniture, 100.....
10 Jail and House of Correction for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth.....	Piece price.	Furniture, 100.....
11 Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg	Piece price.	Furniture, 100.....
12 do	Worcester	Piece price.	Furniture, 100.....
13 House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island	Piece price. Pub. account	Clothing, 100..... Stone, 100.....
14 House of Cor. for Suffolk Co.	South Boston	Piece price.	Clothing, 100.....
15 House of Correction	Ipswich	Contract.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
16 Jail and House of Correction.	Salem	Contract.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
MICHIGAN.			
1 State House of Correction and Reformatory.	Ionia	Contract.....	Boots and shoes, 41; furniture, 27; tobacco, 32.
2 House of Correction	Detroit	Public account.	Furniture, 100.....
MINNESOTA.			
1 Workhouse	St. Paul	Public account.	Farming, gardening, etc., 100....
MISSOURI.			
1 Workhouse	St. Louis	Pub. account Piece price.	Public ways, 54; stone, 46..... Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
-----	-----	\$53,120 00	\$53,120 00	\$32,860 90	\$19,837 67	\$52,698 57	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	\$63,753 31	-----	63,753 31	61,854 20	-----	61,854 20	1
-----	3,728 66	14,532 21	18,260 87	7,540 85	10,720 52	18,260 87	2
-----	67,481 97	14,532 21	82,014 18	69,394 55	10,720 52	80,115 07	-----
-----	2,808 91	30,036 80	32,845 71	25,184 62	4,641 46	29,826 08	1
-----	2,600 30	9,677 56	12,277 86	7,947 00	1,146 08	9,093 08	2
-----	5,409 21	39,714 36	45,123 57	33,131 62	5,787 54	38,919 16	-----
-----	8,022 74	21,000 00	29,022 74	18,376 18	-----	18,376 18	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	1,720 50	46,478 52	48,199 02	42,989 83	2,477 45	45,467 28	1
-----	2,520 13	13,530 42	17,050 55	11,273 12	1,532 31	12,805 43	2
-----	1,967 85	60,223 55	62,191 40	29,119 03	28,168 69	57,287 72	3
-----	2,724 00	24,182 42	26,906 42	19,264 49	2,621 26	21,885 75	4
\$60 00	1,230 72	5,616 85	6,847 57	5,186 42	-----	5,186 42	5
-----	3,015 10	19,052 47	22,067 57	17,141 76	2,024 63	19,166 39	6
120 00	271 52	7,330 99	7,602 51	5,986 22	862 55	6,848 77	7
130 16	31,652 87	84,091 59	115,744 46	41,357 52	33,766 11	75,123 63	8
-----	3,500 00	16,002 11	19,502 11	12,934 62	420 13	13,354 75	9
-----	899 25	14,678 99	15,078 24	11,337 63	2,000 00	13,337 63	10
-----	2,920 79	15,523 10	18,443 89	12,612 45	674 29	13,286 74	11
-----	3,961 85	21,510 04	25,471 89	20,447 32	358 20	20,805 52	12
-----	12,580 48	207,551 15	220,131 63	167,695 20	9,203 33	176,898 53	13
-----	44,214 11	96,503 13	140,717 24	90,322 11	3,095 92	93,418 03	14
1,763 50	3,334 38	17,250 93	20,585 31	13,241 91	2,365 60	15,607 51	15
-----	2,385 68	26,745 38	29,131 06	15,282 14	6,089 32	21,371 46	16
2,072 66	119,399 23	676,271 64	795,670 87	516,191 77	95,659 79	611,851 56	-----
-----	42,566 86	57,907 60	100,474 46	100,474 46	-----	100,474 46	1
-----	98,760 46	123,681 20	222,441 66	71,579 67	136,075 73	207,655 40	2
-----	141,327 32	181,588 80	322,916 12	172,054 13	136,075 73	308,129 86	-----
-----	171 45	26,810 59	26,982 04	14,306 92	11,246 61	25,553 53	1
-----	48,800 00	} -----	50,809 56	48,794 02	-----	48,794 02	1
-----	2,009 56						
-----	50,809 56	-----	50,809 56	48,794 02	-----	48,794 02	-----

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
NEW YORK.			
State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 65; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 35.
		Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100
OHIO.			
1 Workhouse.....	Cincinnati	Contract....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 76; miscellaneous, 24.
		Public account.	Stone, 100.....
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1 Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.	Holmesburg	Public account.	Stone, 100.....
2 Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Claremont.....	Public account.	Barrels, etc., 86; brooms, brushes, etc., 14.
VERMONT.			
1 House of Correction	Rutland	Contract ...	Stone, 100.....
WISCONSIN.			
1 House of Correction.....	Milwaukee	Pub. account	Furniture, 100.....

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

COLORADO.			
1 State Industrial School...	Golden	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 14; brooms, brushes, etc., 57; clothing, 21; miscellaneous, 8.
CONNECTICUT.			
1 State Reform School.....	Meriden	Piece price..	Clothing, 32; furniture, 68
2 Industrial School for Girls.	Middletown	Public account.	Miscellaneous, 100
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
1 Reform School.....	Washington	Contract....	Furniture, 100
ILLINOIS.			
1 State Reform School.....	Pontiac.....	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
IOWA.			
1 Industrial School (boys' department).	Eldora.....	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 9; brooms, brushes, etc., 91.
2 Industrial School (girls' department).	Mitchellville.....	Public account.	Clothing, 97; miscellaneous, 3
MAINE.			
1 State Reform School.....	Cape Elizabeth	Piece price..	Furniture, 100
MARYLAND.			
1 House of Refuge.....	Carroll	Contract....	Boots and shoes, 100
2 St. Mary's Industrial School.	Carroll	Contract....	Clothing, 38; iron goods, 10; tobacco, 52.
MICHIGAN.			
1 Reform School.....	Lansing	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 7; clothing, 20; furniture, 73.
2 State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian	Public account.	Clothing, 100.....

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

Income of convicts from overtime work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$53,897 76	\$58,525 79	\$132,818 35	\$91,309 83	\$31,508 52	\$122,818 35	1
.....	20,394 80						
.....	74,292 56	58,525 79	132,818 35	91,309 83	31,508 52	122,818 35	
.....	13,566 47	52,517 80	66,083 77	63,391 72	2,692 05	66,083 77	1
.....	24,135 80	199,375 00	223,510 80	165,219 44	33,777 34	198,996 78	1
\$2,267 95	91,936 98	363,524 44	455,461 42	84,697 84	328,429 55	413,127 39	2
2,267 95	116,072 78	562,899 44	678,972 22	249,917 28	362,206 89	612,124 17	
.....	6,393 15	3,361 97	9,755 12	9,255 12	500 00	9,755 12	1
.....	.....	62,256 09	62,256 09	14,800 47	47,455 62	62,256 09	1

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

.....	\$7,403 21	\$20,071 83	\$36,475 04	\$20,516 73	\$9,958 31	\$36,475 04	1
\$200 00	9,357 99	62,051 01	71,409 00	57,175 74	14,233 26	71,409 00	1
.....	5,971 00	45,699 00	51,661 00	40,646 52	11,014 48	51,661 00	2
200 00	15,828 99	107,741 01	123,070 00	97,822 96	25,247 74	123,070 00	
.....	3,432 37	35,669 12	39,101 49	39,100 30	.....	39,100 30	1
.....	8,313 42	55,405 81	63,719 23	57,963 70	5,735 53	63,719 23	1
.....	1,340 00	42,600 00	43,940 00	31,200 00	8,900 00	40,100 00	1
.....	100 00	19,725 00	19,825 00	11,400 00	8,425 00	19,825 00	2
.....	1,440 00	62,825 00	63,765 00	42,600 00	17,325 00	59,925 00	
200 00	2,500 00	20,642 00	23,142 00	19,942 00	3,200 00	23,142 00	1
.....	536 45	38,296 67	38,833 12	35,540 40	3,292 72	38,833 12	1
300 00	9,799 10	37,391 04	47,190 14	27,402 74	11,155 47	38,558 21	2
300 00	10,335 55	75,687 71	86,023 26	62,943 14	14,448 19	77,391 33	
.....	13,086 07	74,424 05	87,460 12	67,392 34	20,067 78	87,460 12	1
.....	691 45	31,253 40	31,944 85	29,814 40	2,100 00	31,914 40	2
.....	13,727 52	105,677 45	119,404 97	97,206 74	22,167 78	119,374 52	

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	System of work.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
MINNESOTA.				
1	State Reform School.....	St. Paul.....	Public account.	Farming, gardening, etc., 15; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 42; miscellaneous, 43.
2	Bethany Home.....	Minneapolis.....	Public account.	Clothing, 73; miscellaneous, 27
MISSOURI.				
1	House of Refuge.....	St. Louis.....	Contract..... Piece price..	Boots and shoes, 100..... Furniture, 100.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
1	State Industrial School ..	Manchester.....	Piece price..	Furniture, 100.....
NEW JERSEY.				
1	State Reform School.....	Jamesburg.....	Piece price..	Clothing, 100.....
2	Newark City Home.....	Verona.....	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc., 50; clothing, 9; farming, gardening, etc., 35; miscellaneous, 6.
NEW YORK.				
1	House of Reformation for Juveniles.	New York.....	Contract.....	Clothing, 100.....
2	State Industrial School...	Rochester.....	Piece price..	Boots and shoes, 93; furniture, 7
3	New York Catholic Protectory.	Westchester.....	Public account. Piece price..	Boots and shoes, 100..... Clothing, 88; furniture, 12.....
OHIO.				
1	House of Refuge.....	Cincinnati.....	Contract.....	Clothing, 100.....
2	Workhouse and House of Correction.	Cleveland.....	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....
3	Boys' Industrial School...	Lancaster.....	Piece price..	Brooms, brushes, etc., 74; clothing, 26.
PENNSYLVANIA.				
1	Reform School.....	Morgantown.....	Public account.	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....
2	House of Refuge.....	Philadelphia.....	Public account. Piece price..	Boots and shoes, 48; furniture, 52. Brooms, brushes, etc., 76; clothing, 24.
VERMONT.				
1	Reform School.....	Vergennes.....	Piece price..	Furniture, 100.....
WISCONSIN.				
1	Industrial School for Boys.	Waukesha.....	Public account.	Boots and shoes, 63; clothing, 19; farming, gardening, etc., 18.
2	Industrial School for Girls.	Milwaukee.....	Public account.	Clothing, 100.....

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$7,996 83	\$35,039 89	\$43,035 72	\$33,185 25	\$8,855 51	\$42,040 76	1
.....	369 85	6,393 23	6,762 57	5,774 22	988 35	6,762 57	2
.....	8,365 18	41,433 11	49,798 29	38,959 47	9,843 86	48,803 33	
.....	1,728 80 896 26	32,275 44	34,900 00	34,900 00	.....	34,900 00	1
.....	2,624 56						
\$70 00	3,070 00	15,230 00	18,300 00	17,051 22	1,090 00	18,141 22	1
.....	5,238 41 2,600 00	48,480 12 21,165 41	53,708 53 23,765 41	48,186 41 20,932 08	5,532 12 2,833 33	53,708 53 23,765 41	1 2
.....	7,828 41	69,645 53	77,473 94	69,118 49	8,355 45	77,473 94	
.....	26,772 49	115,076 86	141,849 15	114,189 48	17,462 26	131,651 74	1
.....	14,225 50 26,503 90	95,221 96	109,447 46	78,509 27	30,453 59	108,962 86	2
.....	26,196 96	300,508 68	312,208 54	109,121 53	138,405 98	307,527 51	3
.....	92,697 85						
.....	1,508 20 25,632 69	48,106 96 103,457 39	49,615 16 129,290 08	42,985 55 46,716 35	6,626 89 73,230 01	49,612 35 119,946 36	1 2
300 00	5,830 31	57,400 00	63,230 31	55,800 00	4,800 00	60,600 00	3
300 00	\$2,971 20	209,164 35	242,135 55	145,501 90	84,656 81	230,158 71	
.....	10,364 43	159,576 24	169,940 67	76,134 00	82,000 50	158,134 50	1
.....	4,068 30 8,324 64	146,666 91	159,059 85	87,441 32	53,952 68	141,394 00	2
.....	22,787 37						
.....	22,787 37	306,243 15	329,000 52	163,575 32	135,953 18	299,528 50	
150 00	2,398 00	13,953 06	16,351 06	14,351 06	2,000 00	16,351 06	1
.....	6,321 24	74,956 96	81,278 20	39,839 59	34,334 75	74,224 34	1
.....	83 02	22,931 43	23,014 45	19,682 09	2,404 11	22,086 20	2
.....	6,404 26	97,888 39	104,292 65	59,571 68	36,728 86	96,310 54	

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

SUMMARY.—CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	State or territory.	Income of convicts from over-time work.	Income.	
			Labor of convicts.	All other sources.
1	Alabama.....	\$4,500 00	\$101,147 03	
2	Arizona.....			\$57,000 00
3	Arkansas.....		25,389 35	13,475 00
4	California.....		79,394 31	401,659 41
5	Colorado.....		30,000 00	105,000 00
6	Connecticut.....		29,122 46	7,875 54
7	Dakota.....		2,447 03	35,620 81
8	Florida.....			8,500 00
9	Georgia.....		25,000 00	
10	Illinois.....	2,801 35	289,476 03	144,196 34
11	Indiana.....	3,348 57	162,627 45	45,949 32
12	Iowa.....	5,094 00	43,026 35	122,280 04
13	Kansas.....		58,756 08	162,028 99
14	Kentucky.....		8,533 33	80,000 00
15	Louisiana.....		20,000 00	
16	Maine.....		12,000 00	69,800 00
17	Maryland.....	12,000 00	66,453 74	63,487 20
18	Massachusetts.....	4,854 11	68,256 69	320,956 15
19	Michigan.....	8,282 49	74,880 93	26,377 58
20	Minnesota.....		44,234 31	103,238 29
21	Mississippi.....		39,420 00	
22	Missouri.....	2,500 00	122,480 82	149,619 39
23	Nebraska.....			50,812 00
24	Nevada.....		10,527 19	29,721 01
25	New Hampshire.....		10,556 75	3,942 93
26	New Jersey.....		61,302 88	145,839 24
27	New York.....		615,661 02	644,769 09
28	North Carolina.....		37,225 00	98,847 13
29	Ohio.....		125,638 92	215,582 85
30	Oregon.....		14,304 27	62,065 00
31	Pennsylvania.....	26,368 67	125,079 47	568,204 65
32	Rhode Island.....		14,180 78	19,530 77
33	South Carolina.....		67,998 81	3,451 49
34	Tennessee.....		101,000 00	6,400 00
35	Texas.....	2,100 00	3,600 00	501,322 68
36	Vermont.....		10,050 00	5,790 00
37	Virginia.....	972 00	81,113 57	868 57
38	Washington.....			18,691 40
39	West Virginia.....	1,500 00	33,469 70	6,769 62
40	Wisconsin.....		50,421 40	15,479 61
Total.....		74,321 19	2,668,425 17	4,315,813 10

SUMMARY.—CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1	District of Columbia.....			\$32,120 00
2	Illinois.....		\$67,481 97	14,632 21
3	Indiana.....		5,409 21	20,714 35
4	Kentucky.....		8,022 74	21,000 00
5	Massachusetts.....	\$2,072 66	119,890 23	676,271 01
6	Michigan.....		141,327 82	181,588 00
7	Minnesota.....		171 45	24,610 00
8	Missouri.....		50,809 56	
9	New York.....		74,292 56	35,855 39
10	Ohio.....		13,568 47	62,617 30
11	Pennsylvania.....	2,267 95	116,072 78	562,490 44
12	Vermont.....		6,393 15	2,321 97
13	Wisconsin.....			62,250 00
Total.....		4,340 61	602,946 44	1,752,886 19

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

SUMMARY.—CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Income—continued.		Expenses.		
Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$101,147 03	\$13,917 65		\$13,917 65	1
57,000 00	57,000 00		57,000 00	2
38,874 35				3
481,653 72	287,379 17	\$188,378 78	470,757 95	4
135,000 00	130,000 00	5,000 00	135,000 00	5
36,996 00	33,896 32	3,601 68	36,998 00	6
38,067 94	22,000 00	5,000 00	27,000 00	7
8,500 00		8,500 00	8,500 00	8
25,000 00				9
433,672 37	366,785 30	34,471 13	401,256 43	10
208,576 77	178,187 52	30,889 25	208,576 77	11
165,806 89	122,686 57	8,780 00	131,466 57	12
230,785 07	126,406 61	45,173 10	169,579 71	13
88,333 33	10,968 25	26,500 00	37,468 25	14
20,000 00		14,871 55	14,871 55	15
81,800 00	15,300 00	66,500 00	81,800 00	16
129,940 94	120,066 48	4,220 13	124,286 61	17
389,212 84	313,082 92	32,163 75	345,246 67	18
101,238 51	93,588 31	1,729 51	95,317 83	19
147,472 60	65,135 82	30,000 00	95,135 82	20
39,420 00				21
272,100 21	197,231 03	74,281 45	271,512 48	22
50,822 00	44,823 00	6,000 00	50,822 00	23
40,248 20	28,878 40	11,369 80	40,248 20	24
20,299 68	18,485 46	1,814 22	20,299 68	25
207,202 12	186,034 19	6,665 86	202,700 05	26
1,280,430 71	649,464 66	506,635 11	1,156,099 77	27
136,073 13	47,053 62	40,526 89	90,580 51	28
339,221 77	215,657 27	38,458 87	254,116 14	29
76,970 17	39,920 26	47,049 91	76,970 17	30
693,284 12	400,272 27	282,847 02	683,119 29	31
33,711 55	33,711 55		33,711 55	32
71,449 80	67,631 55		67,631 55	33
107,400 00	6,400 00	3,500 00	9,900 00	34
504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	35
15,830 00	15,510 00	320 00	15,830 00	36
81,982 14	48,357 96	24,067 52	72,425 48	37
18,691 40	18,691 40		18,691 40	38
40,239 32	37,152 29	1,652 76	38,805 05	39
65,901 01	55,738 50	5,625 00	60,763 59	40
6,984,238 27	4,417,355 82	1,704,701 75	6,122,057 57	

SUMMARY.—CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

\$53,120 00	\$32,860 90	\$19,837 67	\$52,698 57	1
82,014 18	69,394 55	10,720 52	80,115 07	2
45,123 57	33,131 62	5,787 54	38,919 16	3
29,022 74	18,876 18		18,376 18	4
795,670 87	510,191 77	95,659 79	611,851 56	5
322,916 12	172,054 13	136,075 73	308,129 86	6
26,962 04	14,306 93	11,246 61	25,553 53	7
50,809 56	48,794 02		48,794 02	8
132,818 35	91,309 83	31,508 52	122,818 35	9
66,083 77	63,391 72	2,692 05	66,083 77	10
678,972 22	249,917 28	362,206 89	612,124 17	11
9,755 12	9,255 12	500 00	9,755 12	12
62,256 09	14,800 47	47,455 62	62,256 09	13
2,355,544 68	1,333,784 51	723,680 94	2,057,475 45	

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

SUMMARY.—CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	State or territory.	Income of convicts from over-time work.	Income.	
			Labor of convicts.	All other sources.
1	Colorado.....		\$7,403 21	\$29,071 83
2	Connecticut.....	\$200 00	15,828 99	107,741 01
3	District of Columbia.....		3,432 87	35,669 12
4	Illinois.....		8,313 42	55,405 81
5	Iowa.....		1,440 00	62,825 00
6	Maine.....	200 00	2,500 00	20,642 00
7	Maryland.....	300 00	10,335 55	75,657 71
8	Michigan.....		13,727 53	103,677 45
9	Minnesota.....		8,365 18	41,433 11
10	Missouri.....		2,624 56	32,275 44
11	New Hampshire.....	70 00	3,070 00	15,230 00
12	New Jersey.....		7,828 41	69,645 53
13	New York.....		92,697 85	470,807 30
14	Ohio.....	300 00	32,971 20	209,164 35
15	Pennsylvania.....		22,757 87	306,243 15
16	Vermont.....	150 00	2,398 00	13,953 08
17	Wisconsin.....		6,404 26	97,888 39
	Total.....	1,220 00	241,597 89	1,748,980 26

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES.

1	Class I.....	\$74,321 19	\$2,668,425 17	\$4,315,813 10
2	II.....	4,340 61	602,946 44	1,752,598 19
3	III.....	1,220 00	241,597 89	1,748,980 26
	Total.....	79,881 80	3,512,969 50	7,817,391 55

TABLE XIII.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.**SUMMARY.—CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

Income—continued.		Expenses.		
Total.		Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.
\$36,475 04	\$26,516 73	\$9,958 31	\$36,475 04	1
123,070 00	97,832 26	25,247 74	123,070 00	2
39,101 49	39,100 30		39,100 30	3
63,719 23	57,983 70	5,735 53	63,719 23	4
63,765 00	42,600 00	17,325 00	59,925 00	5
23,142 00	19,942 00	3,200 00	23,142 00	6
86,023 26	62,943 14	14,448 19	77,391 33	7
119,404 97	97,206 74	22,167 78	119,374 52	8
49,798 29	28,959 47	9,843 86	48,803 33	9
34,900 00	34,900 00		34,900 00	10
18,300 00	17,051 22	1,090 00	18,141 22	11
77,473 94	69,118 49	8,355 45	77,473 94	12
563,506 15	361,828 28	186,321 83	548,142 11	13
242,135 55	145,501 90	84,656 81	230,158 71	14
329,000 52	163,675 82	135,953 18	299,528 50	15
16,351 06	14,361 06	2,000 00	16,351 06	16
104,292 65	59,571 68	36,738 86	96,310 54	17
1,990,458 15	1,348,964 29	563,042 54	1,912,006 83	

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES.

\$6,984,238 27	\$4,417,355 82	\$1,704,701 75	\$6,122,057 57	1
2,355,544 63	1,333,764 51	723,690 94	2,057,475 45	2
1,990,458 15	1,348,964 29	563,042 54	1,912,006 83	3
11,330,241 65	7,100,104 62	2,991,435 23	10,091,539 85	

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
	ARIZONA.		
1	Territorial Prison	Yuma	Public works, 100.....
	CALIFORNIA.		
1	State Prison	Folsom	Stone, 100.....
	COLORADO.		
1	State Penitentiary.....	Cañon City	Brick, 33; miscellaneous, 67.....
2	State Industrial School	Golden	Boots and shoes, 14; brooms, brushes, etc., 57; clothing, 21; miscellaneous, 8.
	CONNECTICUT.		
1	Industrial School for Girls....	Middletown	Miscellaneous, 100.....
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
1	Washington Asylum	Washington	Clothing, 3; farming, gardening, etc., 11; public ways, 84; wooden goods, 2.
	ILLINOIS.		
1	House of Correction	Peoria	Brick, 63; brooms, brushes, etc., 37.....
	INDIANA.		
1	Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Indianapolis	Stone, 100.....
	IOWA.		
1	Penitentiary.....	Anamosa	Farming, gardening, etc., 12; stone, 88...
2	Industrial School (boys' department).	Eldora.....	Boots and shoes, 9; brooms, brushes, etc., 91.
3	Industrial School (girls' department).	Mitchellville.....	Clothing, 97; miscellaneous, 3.....
	KENTUCKY.		
1	City Workhouse.....	Louisville	Stone, 100.....
	MAINE.		
1	State Prison	Thomaston	Carriages and wagons, 63; harnesses and saddlery, 37.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		
1	Jail and House of Correction for Bristol Co.	New Bedford	Boots and shoes, 100.....
2	Jail and House of Correction for Middlesex Co.	Cambridge	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....
	MICHIGAN.		
1	Reform School.....	Lansing	Boots and shoes, 7; clothing, 20; furniture, 73.
2	State Industrial Home for Girls.	Adrian	Clothing, 100.....
3	House of Correction	Detroit	Furniture, 100.....
	MINNESOTA.		
1	State Reform School.....	St. Paul	Farming, gardening, etc., 15; stores, hollow ware, etc., 42; miscellaneous, 43.
2	Workhouse.....	St. Paul	Farming, gardening, etc., 100.....
3	Bethany Home	Minneapolis	Clothing, 73; miscellaneous, 27.....
	NEVADA.		
1	State Prison	Carson City	Boots and shoes, 64; stone, 36.....

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	(a)	\$57,000 00	\$57,000 00	\$57,000 00	(b)	\$57,000 00	1
.....	\$21,020 00	121,892 75	142,912 75	131,369 55	\$11,543 20	142,912 75	1
.....	30,000 00	105,000 00	135,000 00	130,000 00	5,000 00	135,000 00	1
.....	7,403 21	29,071 83	36,475 04	28,516 73	9,958 31	36,475 04	2
.....	87,403 21	134,071 83	171,475 04	156,516 73	14,958 31	171,475 04	
.....	5,971 00	45,690 00	51,661 00	40,646 52	11,014 48	51,661 00	1
.....							
.....		53,120 00	53,120 00	32,860 90	19,837 67	52,698 57	1
.....							
.....	3,728 66	14,532 21	18,260 87	7,540 35	10,720 52	18,260 87	1
.....							
.....	2,600 30	9,677 56	12,277 86	7,947 00	1,146 08	9,093 08	1
.....							
.....		86,000 00	86,000 00	55,000 00	4,680 00	59,680 00	1
.....	1,340 00	42,600 00	43,940 00	31,200 00	8,900 00	40,100 00	2
.....	100 00	19,725 00	19,825 00	11,400 00	8,425 00	19,825 00	3
.....	1,440 00	148,325 00	149,765 00	97,600 00	22,005 00	119,605 00	
.....							
.....	8,022 74	21,000 00	29,022 74	18,376 18	.....	18,376 18	1
.....							
.....	12,000 00	69,800 00	81,800 00	15,300 00	66,500 00	81,800 00	1
.....							
.....	1,967 85	60,223 55	62,191 40	29,119 03	28,168 69	57,287 72	1
\$130 16	31,652 87	84,091 59	115,744 40	41,857 52	33,766 11	75,123 63	2
130 16	33,620 72	144,315 14	177,935 86	70,476 55	61,934 80	132,411 35	
.....							
.....	13,036 07	74,424 05	87,460 12	67,392 34	20,067 78	87,460 12	1
.....	691 45	31,253 40	31,944 85	29,814 40	2,100 00	31,914 40	2
.....	98,760 46	123,681 20	222,441 66	71,579 67	136,075 73	207,655 40	3
.....							
.....	112,487 98	229,358 65	341,846 63	168,786 41	158,243 51	327,029 92	
.....							
.....	7,995 83	35,039 89	43,035 72	33,185 25	8,855 51	42,040 76	1
.....	171 45	26,810 59	26,982 04	14,306 92	11,246 61	25,553 53	2
.....	369 35	6,393 22	6,762 57	5,774 22	988 35	6,762 57	3
.....							
.....	8,536 63	68,243 70	76,780 33	53,266 39	21,090 47	74,356 86	
.....							
.....	10,527 19	29,721 01	40,248 20	28,878 40	11,369 80	40,248 20	1

a Convicts are employed in constructing buildings for the territory.
b Included in running expenses.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
NEW JERSEY.			
1	Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Caldwell.....	Clothing, 4; stone, 96.....
2	Jail and Workhouse at county farm.....	Secaucus.....	Clothing, 4; public ways, 3; stone, 93....
3	Newark City Home.....	Verona.....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 50; clothing, 9; farming, gardening, etc., 35; miscellaneous, 6.
NEW YORK.			
1	Clinton Prison.....	Clinton.....	Clothing, 100.....
OHIO.			
1	Workhouse and House of Correction.	Cleveland.....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1	Phila. Co. House of Correction.....	Holmesburg.....	Stone, 100.....
2	Reform School.....	Morgantza.....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 100.....
3	Berks Co. Prison.....	Reading.....	Carpeting, 94; clothing, 6.....
4	Chester Co. Prison.....	West Chester.....	Carpeting, 100.....
5	Delaware Co. Prison.....	Media.....	Brooms, brushes, etc., 4; carpeting, 93; clothing, 4.
6	Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Lancaster.....	Boots and shoes, 15; carpeting, 79; wooden goods, 2; miscellaneous, 4.
7	Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Allentown.....	Carpeting, 100.....
8	Northampton Co. Prison.....	Easton.....	Carpeting, 100.....
9	Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Sunbury.....	Carpeting, 100.....
10	Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Philadelphia.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
11	Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Pottsville.....	Carpeting, 71; clothing, 29.....
12	Allegheny Co. Workhouse.....	Claremont.....	Barrels, etc., 86; brooms, brushes, etc., 14.
WISCONSIN.			
1	Industrial School for Boys....	Waukesha.....	Boots and shoes, 63; clothing, 19; farming, gardening, etc., 18.
2	Industrial School for Girls....	Milwaukee.....	Clothing, 100.....
3	House of Correction.....	Milwaukee.....	Furniture, 100.....

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

CONNECTICUT.			
1	State Prison.....	Wethersfield.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....
DAKOTA.			
1	Penitentiary.....	Sioux Falls.....	Stone, 100.....
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
1	Reform School.....	Washington.....	Furniture, 100.....
ILLINOIS.			
1	State Penitentiary.....	Joliet.....	Barrels, etc., 14; boots and shoes, 45; clothing, 4; harnesses and saddlery, 6; iron goods, 12; stone, 19.
2	Southern Penitentiary.....	Chester.....	Boots and shoes, 91; brick, 6; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 3.
3	State Reform School.....	Pontiac.....	Boots and shoes, 100.....

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$1,927 96	\$24,710 24	\$26,638 20	\$23,636 13	.....	\$23,636 13	1
.....	1,893 07	36,044 65	37,937 72	36,437 72	.....	36,437 72	2
.....	2,600 00	21,165 41	23,765 41	20,932 08	\$2,833 33	23,765 41	3
.....	6,421 03	81,920 80	88,341 83	81,005 93	2,833 33	83,839 26	
.....	94,518 59	271,230 63	365,749 22	117,693 40	248,055 82	365,749 22	1
.....	25,632 69	103,657 39	129,290 08	46,716 35	73,230 01	119,946 36	1
.....	24,135 80	196,375 00	223,510 80	165,219 44	33,777 34	198,996 78	1
.....	10,364 43	159,676 24	169,940 67	76,134 09	82,000 50	158,134 50	2
.....	6,536 48	23,639 75	30,176 23	7,082 25	23,093 98	30,176 23	3
\$69 30	3,431 28	7,743 94	11,175 22	7,003 04	4,172 18	11,175 22	4
235 00	1,686 94	11,873 81	13,560 75	8,933 61	4,392 14	13,325 75	5
57 71	4,942 51	19,333 10	24,275 61	19,010 69	5,264 92	24,275 61	6
145 91	861 59	9,943 82	10,805 41	6,576 97	3,268 07	9,845 04	7
32 65	2,021 97	7,750 79	9,772 76	6,819 00	2,953 76	9,772 76	8
.....	1,599 92	15,193 87	16,793 79	6,435 67	9,948 94	16,384 61	9
235 00	2,927 81	97,518 64	100,446 45	81,760 61	18,685 84	100,446 45	10
200 00	4,372 05	16,063 21	20,435 26	12,291 61	8,143 65	20,435 26	11
2,267 95	91,936 98	363,524 44	455,461 42	84,697 84	828,429 55	413,127 39	12
3,273 52	154,817 76	931,596 61	1,086,354 37	481,964 73	524,130 87	1,006,095 60	
.....	6,321 24	74,966 96	81,278 20	39,889 59	34,334 75	74,224 34	1
.....	83 02	22,981 43	23,014 45	19,682 09	2,404 11	22,086 20	2
.....	.....	62,256 09	62,256 09	14,800 47	47,455 62	62,256 09	3
.....	6,404 26	160,144 48	166,548 74	74,372 15	84,194 48	158,566 63	

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

.....	\$29,122 46	\$7,875 54	\$36,998 00	\$33,396 32	\$3,601 68	\$36,998 00	1
.....	2,447 03	35,620 91	38,067 94	22,000 00	5,000 00	27,000 00	1
.....	3,432 37	35,669 12	39,101 49	39,100 30	.....	39,100 30	1
\$2,801 35	234,764 82	25,246 33	260,011 15	225,599 36	9,997 47	235,596 83	1
.....	54,711 21	118,950 01	173,661 22	141,185 94	24,473 66	165,659 60	2
.....	8,313 42	55,405 81	63,719 23	57,983 70	5,735 53	63,719 23	3
2,801 35	297,789 45	199,602 15	497,391 60	424,769 00	40,206 66	464,975 66	

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

Institution.		Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
INDIANA.			
1	State Prison (north)	Michigan City	Barrels, etc., 21; boots and shoes, 35; clothing, 24; furniture, 20.
2	State Prison (south)	Jeffersonville	Boots and shoes, 39; brooms, brushes, etc., 4; harnesses and saddlery, 2; iron goods, 55.
IOWA.			
1	Penitentiary	Fort Madison	Agricultural implements, 32; boots and shoes, 42; furniture, 26.
MARYLAND.			
1	Penitentiary	Baltimore	Boots and shoes, 32; stone, 38; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 20.
2	House of Refuge	Carroll	Boots and shoes, 100
3	St. Mary's Industrial School ..	Carroll	Clothing, 38; iron goods, 10; tobacco, 52.
4	City Jail	Baltimore	Carpeting, 100
MASSACHUSETTS.			
1	State Prison	Charlestown	Furniture, 90; wooden goods, 10
2	Jail and House of Correction for Berkshire Co.	Pittsfield	Boots and shoes, 100
3	Jail and House of Correction for Essex Co.	Lawrence	Boots and shoes, 100
4	Jail and House of Correction for Hampden Co.	Springfield	Furniture, 100
5	Jail and House of Correction for Hampshire Co.	Northampton	Furniture, 100
6	Jail and House of Correction for Norfolk Co.	Dedham	Furniture, 100
7	House of Correction	Ipswich	Boots and shoes, 100
8	Jail and House of Correction ..	Salem	Boots and shoes, 100
MICHIGAN.			
1	State House of Correction and Reformatory ..	Ionia	Boots and shoes, 41; furniture, 27; tobacco, 32.
MINNESOTA.			
1	State Prison	Stillwater	Agricultural implements, 80; wooden goods, 20.
MISSOURI.			
1	State Penitentiary	Jefferson City	Boots and shoes, 67; clothing, 4; harnesses and saddlery, 29.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1	State Prison	Concord	Furniture, 100
NEW YORK.			
1	Sing Sing State Prison	Sing Sing	Boots and shoes, 49; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 34; miscellaneous, 17.
2	House of Reformation for Juveniles ..	New York	Clothing, 100
3	Albany County Penitentiary ..	Albany	Boots and shoes, 91; brooms, brushes, etc., 9.
4	Erie County Penitentiary	Buffalo	Harnesses and saddlery, 100
5	Kings County Penitentiary ..	Brooklyn	Boots and shoes, 100
6	Monroe County Penitentiary ..	Rochester	Boots and shoes, 100
7	Onondaga County Penitentiary ..	Syracuse	Harnesses and saddlery, 68; iron goods, 32.
OHIO.			
1	House of Refuge	Cincinnati	Clothing, 100
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1	Western Penitentiary	Allegheny City	Boots and shoes, 72; brooms, brushes, etc., 11; iron goods, 4; tobacco, 12.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Continued.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$1,296 00	\$93,931 69	\$32,388 08	\$126,319 77	\$99,062 52	\$26,657 25	\$126,319 77	1
2,052 57	68,095 76	13,561 24	82,257 00	78,525 00	3,732 00	82,257 00	2
3,848 57	162,627 45	45,949 32	208,576 77	178,187 53	30,389 25	208,576 77	
5,094 00	43,028 35	30,280 04	79,306 39	67,686 57	4,100 00	71,786 57	1
12,000 00	65,000 00	2,811 20	67,811 20	60,814 32	3,490 41	64,304 73	1
-----	536 45	38,296 67	38,833 12	35,540 40	3,292 72	38,833 12	2
300 00	9,799 10	37,391 04	47,190 14	27,402 74	11,155 47	38,558 21	3
-----	1,453 74	60,646 00	62,099 74	59,252 16	729 72	59,981 88	4
12,309 00	76,789 29	139,174 91	215,964 20	183,009 62	18,668 32	201,677 94	
4,854 11	29,529 91	116,435 92	145,965 83	116,435 92	23,156 70	139,592 62	1
-----	3,520 13	13,530 42	17,050 55	11,273 12	1,532 31	12,805 43	2
-----	2,724 00	24,182 42	26,906 42	19,264 49	2,621 26	21,886 75	3
-----	3,015 10	10,032 47	22,067 57	17,141 76	2,024 63	19,166 39	4
120 00	271 52	7,330 99	7,602 51	5,986 22	862 55	6,848 77	5
-----	3,500 00	16,002 11	19,502 11	12,934 62	420 13	13,354 75	6
1,762 50	3,334 38	17,250 93	20,585 31	13,241 91	2,365 60	15,607 51	7
-----	2,385 68	26,745 38	29,131 06	15,282 14	6,089 32	21,371 46	8
6,736 61	48,280 72	240,530 64	288,811 36	211,560 18	39,072 50	250,632 68	
-----	42,566 86	57,907 60	100,474 46	100,474 46	-----	100,474 46	1
-----	44,234 31	103,238 29	147,472 60	65,135 82	30,000 00	95,135 82	1
2,500 00	122,480 82	149,619 39	272,100 21	197,231 03	74,281 45	271,512 48	1
-----	16,356 75	3,942 93	20,299 68	18,485 46	1,814 22	20,299 68	1
-----	228,333 66	16,923 40	245,257 06	171,790 34	152 30	171,942 64	1
-----	26,772 49	115,076 66	141,849 15	114,189 48	17,462 26	131,651 74	2
-----	71,982 49	33,225 02	105,207 51	87,051 33	4,748 88	91,800 21	3
-----	37,652 24	18,909 44	56,561 68	47,874 78	2,734 27	50,609 05	4
-----	74,661 76	12,739 67	87,401 43	81,266 02	710 42	81,976 44	5
-----	10,490 01	15,122 46	25,612 47	21,714 21	1,589 21	23,303 42	6
-----	15,020 90	9,584 05	24,555 04	18,757 73	1,854 76	20,612 49	7
-----	464,913 64	221,530 70	686,444 34	512,663 89	29,252 10	571,915 99	
-----	1,508 20	48,106 96	49,615 16	42,985 55	6,626 80	49,612 35	1
16,160 90	59,295 34	197,912 75	257,208 09	136,518 34	120,270 93	256,789 27	1

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
	RHODE ISLAND.		
1	State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	Cranston	Boots and shoes, 93; iron goods, 7
	VERMONT.		
1	State Prison	Windsor	Boots and shoes, 100
2	House of Correction	Rutland	Stone, 100
	VIRGINIA.		
1	State Penitentiary	Richmond	Barrels, etc., 3; boots and shoes, 82; public ways, 8; tobacco, 7.
	WEST VIRGINIA.		
1	Penitentiary	Moundsville	Brooms, brushes, etc., 48; carriages and wagons, 54.
	WISCONSIN.		
1	State Prison	Waupun	Boots and shoes, 100

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

	CONNECTICUT.		
1	State Reform School	Meriden	Clothing, 32; furniture, 68
	INDIANA.		
1	Reformatory Institution	Indianapolis	Clothing, 35; furniture, 33; miscellaneous, 32.
	MAINE.		
1	State Reform School	Cape Elizabeth	Furniture, 100
	MASSACHUSETTS.		
1	State Workhouse	Bridgewater	Furniture, 100
2	Reformatory	Concord	Boots and shoes, 63; clothing, 16; harnesses and saddlery, 21.
3	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Sherborn	Clothing, 100
4	Jail and House of Correction for Franklin Co.	Greenfield	Furniture, 100
5	Jail and House of Correction for Plymouth Co.	Plymouth	Furniture, 100
6	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Fitchburg	Furniture, 100
7	Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co.	Worcester	Furniture, 100
8	House of Correction for Suffolk Co.	South Boston	Clothing, 100
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1	State Industrial School	Manchester	Furniture, 100
	NEW JERSEY.		
1	State Prison	Trenton	Boots and shoes, 31; brooms, brushes, etc., 6; clothing, 63.
2	State Reform School	Jamesburg	Clothing, 100
	NEW YORK.		
1	State Industrial School	Rochester	Boots and shoes, 93; furniture, 7
	OHIO.		
1	Boys' Industrial School	Lancaster	Brooms, brushes, etc., 74; clothing, 26

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

CONTRACT SYSTEM—Concluded.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$14,180 78	\$10,530 77	\$33,711 55	\$33,711 55	.....	\$33,711 55	1
.....	10,050 00	5,780 00	15,830 00	15,510 00	\$320 00	15,830 00	1
.....	6,393 15	3,361 97	9,755 12	9,255 12	500 00	9,755 12	2
.....	16,443 15	9,141 07	25,585 12	24,765 12	820 00	25,585 12	
\$972 00	81,113 57	868 57	81,982 14	48,357 96	24,067 52	72,425 48	1
1,500 00	33,469 70	6,769 62	40,239 32	37,152 29	1,652 76	38,805 05	1
.....	50,421 40	15,479 61	65,901 01	55,738 59	5,025 00	60,763 50	1

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

\$200 00	\$9,357 99	\$62,051 01	\$71,409 00	\$37,175 74	\$14,233 26	\$71,409 00	1
.....	2,808 91	30,036 80	32,845 71	25,184 62	4,641 46	29,826 06	1
200 00	2,500 00	20,642 00	23,142 00	19,942 00	3,200 00	23,142 00	1
.....	1,720 50	46,478 52	48,199 02	42,969 83	2,477 45	45,467 28	1
.....	26,593 57	140,936 10	167,529 67	136,000 00	5,507 05	141,507 05	2
.....	12,133 21	63,584 13	75,717 34	60,647 00	3,500 00	64,147 00	3
60 00	1,230 72	5,616 85	6,847 57	5,186 42	.....	5,186 42	4
.....	399 25	14,678 99	15,078 24	11,337 63	2,000 00	13,337 63	5
.....	2,920 79	15,523 10	18,443 89	12,612 45	674 29	13,286 74	6
.....	3,961 85	21,510 04	25,471 89	20,447 32	358 20	20,805 52	7
.....	44,214 11	96,503 13	140,717 24	90,322 11	3,095 92	93,418 03	8
60 00	93,174 00	404,830 86	498,004 86	379,542 76	17,612 91	397,155 67	
70 00	3,070 00	15,230 00	18,300 00	17,051 22	1,090 00	18,141 22	1
.....	57,541 85	85,084 35	142,626 20	135,960 34	6,665 86	142,626 20	1
.....	5,228 41	48,480 12	53,708 53	48,186 41	5,522 12	53,708 53	2
.....	62,770 26	133,564 47	196,334 73	184,146 75	12,187 98	196,334 73	
.....	14,225 50	95,221 96	109,447 46	78,509 27	30,453 59	108,962 86	1
300 00	5,830 31	57,400 00	63,230 31	55,800 00	4,800 00	60,600 00	1

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each in- stitution.]
PENNSYLVANIA.			
1	Montgomery Co. Prison	Norristown	Clothing, 100
VERMONT.			
1	Reform School	Vergennes	Furniture, 100

LEASE SYSTEM.

ALABAMA.			
1	State Penitentiary	Wetumpka	Farming, gardening, etc., 8; mining, 90; stone, 2.
2	Antauga Co. Jail	Prattville	Lumber, 100
3	Baldwin Co. Jail	Daphne	Lumber, 23; mining, 77
4	Barbour Co. Jail	Clayton	Farming, gardening, etc., 40; mining, 60.
5	Bibb Co. Jail	Centreville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
6	Blount Co. Jail	Blountsville	Mining, 100
7	Bullock Co. Jail	Union Springs	Farming, gardening, etc., 18; mining 82.
8	Butler Co. Jail	Greenville	Lumber, 100
9	Calhoun Co. Jail	Jacksonville	Mining, 100
10	Chambers Co. Jail	La Fayette	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
11	Cherokee Co. Jail	Centre	Mining, 100
12	Chilton Co. Jail	Clanton	Lumber, 100
13	Choctaw Co. Jail	Butler	Farming, gardening, etc., 36; mining, 64.
14	Clarke Co. Jail	Grove Hill	Mining, 100
15	Cleburne Co. Jail	Edwardsville	Farming, gardening, etc., 19; mining, 81.
16	Coffee Co. Jail	Elba	Mining, 100
17	Colbert Co. Jail	Tuscumbia	Mining, 100
18	Conecuh Co. Jail	Evergreen	Lumber, 100
19	Coosa Co. Jail	Rockford	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
20	Crenshaw Co. Jail	Rutledge	Lumber, 100
21	Dale Co. Jail	Ozark	Mining, 100
22	Dallas Co. Jail	Selma	Mining, 100
23	Elmore Co. Jail	Wetumpka	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
24	Escambia Co. Jail	Pollard	Lumber, 100
25	Fayette Co. Jail	Fayette	Mining, 100
26	Geneva Co. Jail	Geneva	Mining, 100
27	Greene Co. Jail	Eutaw	Farming, gardening, etc., 6; mining, 94.
28	Hale Co. Jail	Greensborough	Farming, gardening, etc., 1; mining, 99.
29	Jefferson Co. Jail	Birmingham	Mining, 100
30	Lamar Co. Jail	Vernon	Mining, 100
31	Lauderdale Co. Jail	Florence	Mining, 100
32	Lawrence Co. Jail	Moulton	Mining, 100
33	Lee Co. Jail	Opelika	Farming, gardening, etc., 64; mining, 36.
34	Limestone Co. Jail	Athens	Mining, 100
35	Lowndes Co. Jail	Hayneville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
36	Macon Co. Jail	Tuskegee	Farming, gardening, etc., 53; lumber, 45.
37	Madison Co. Jail	Huntsville	Mining, 100
38	Marengo Co. Jail	Linden	Mining, 100
39	Marshall Co. Jail	Guntersville	Mining, 100
40	Mobile Co. Jail	Mobile	Mining, 100
41	Montgomery Co. Jail	Montgomery	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
42	Morgan Co. Jail	Somerville	Mining, 100
43	Perry Co. Jail	Marion	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
44	Pickens Co. Jail	Carrollton	Farming, gardening, etc., 10; mining, 90.
45	Pike Co. Jail	Troy	Mining, 100
46	Randolph Co. Jail	Wedowee	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
47	Russell Co. Jail	Seale	Farming, gardening, etc., 26; mining, 74.
48	Shelby Co. Jail	Columbiana	Farming, gardening, etc., 16; mining, 84.
49	Sumter Co. Jail	Livingston	Mining, 100
50	Tallapoosa Co. Jail	Dadeville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
51	Tuscaloosa Co. Jail	Tuscaloosa	Farming, gardening, etc., 9; mining, 91.
52	Walker Co. Jail	Jasper	Mining, 100
53	Wilcox Co. Jail	Camden	Farming, gardening, etc., 30; mining, 70.
ARKANSAS.			
1	State Penitentiary	Little Rock	Brick, 11; farming, gardening, etc., 38; mining, 16; tobacco, 22; miscellane- ous, 23.

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TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM—Concluded.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
\$371 84	\$1,083 37	\$8,250 49	\$9,333 86	\$8,299 40	\$855 84	\$9,155 24	1
150 00	2,398 00	13,953 06	16,351 06	14,351 06	2,000 00	16,351 06	1

LEASE SYSTEM.

\$4,500 00	\$42,987 03	.....	\$42,987 03	\$13,917 65	.....	\$13,917 65	1
.....	a 300 00	.....	300 00	.....	(a)	(a)	2
.....	a 250 00	.....	250 00	.....	(a)	(a)	3
.....	a 2,100 00	.....	2,100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	4
.....	a 450 00	.....	450 00	.....	(a)	(a)	5
.....	a 150 00	.....	150 00	.....	(a)	(a)	6
.....	a 2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	7
.....	a 1,150 00	.....	1,150 00	.....	(a)	(a)	8
.....	a 1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	9
.....	a 750 00	.....	750 00	.....	(a)	(a)	10
.....	a 100 00	.....	100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	11
.....	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	12
.....	a 250 00	.....	250 00	.....	(a)	(a)	13
.....	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	14
.....	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	15
.....	a 250 00	.....	250 00	.....	(a)	(a)	16
.....	a 200 00	.....	200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	17
.....	a 400 00	.....	400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	18
.....	a 75 00	.....	75 00	.....	(a)	(a)	19
.....	a 125 00	.....	125 00	.....	(a)	(a)	20
.....	a 300 00	.....	300 00	.....	(a)	(a)	21
.....	a 2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	22
.....	a 125 00	.....	125 00	.....	(a)	(a)	23
.....	a 50 00	.....	50 00	.....	(a)	(a)	24
.....	a 100 00	.....	100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	25
.....	a 35 00	.....	35 00	.....	(a)	(a)	26
.....	a 3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	27
.....	a 2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	28
.....	a 6,500 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	29
.....	a 125 00	.....	125 00	.....	(a)	(a)	30
.....	a 1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	31
.....	a 550 00	.....	550 00	.....	(a)	(a)	32
.....	a 2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	33
.....	a 1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	34
.....	a 2,400 00	.....	2,400 00	.....	(a)	(a)	35
.....	a 700 00	.....	700 00	.....	(a)	(a)	36
.....	a 1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	37
.....	a 1,900 00	.....	1,900 00	.....	(a)	(a)	38
.....	a 150 00	.....	150 00	.....	(a)	(a)	39
.....	a 3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	40
.....	a 3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	41
.....	a 500 00	.....	500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	42
.....	a 575 00	.....	575 00	.....	(a)	(a)	43
.....	a 1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	(a)	(a)	44
.....	a 500 00	.....	500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	45
.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	46
.....	a 800 00	.....	800 00	.....	(a)	(a)	47
.....	a 1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	48
.....	a 2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	.....	(a)	(a)	49
.....	a 600 00	.....	600 00	.....	(a)	(a)	50
.....	a 2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	(a)	(a)	51
.....	a 500 00	.....	500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	52
.....	a 4,500 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	(a)	(a)	53
4,500 00	101,147 03	.....	101,147 03	13,917 65	.....	13,917 65	
(b)	25,399 35	\$13,475 00	38,874 35	.....	.....	.....	1

a The county jails in Alabama incur no expense for the support of convicts engaged in productive labor. The income shown is the amount of fines imposed which are worked out by the convicts.

b No means of determining.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
	FLORIDA.		
1	State Penitentiary	Live Oak	Miscellaneous, 100
	GEORGIA.		
1	State Penitentiary	Atlanta	Brick, 37; farming, gardening, etc., 4; lumber, 8; mining, 36; public ways, 13; miscellaneous, 2.
	LOUISIANA.		
1	State Penitentiary	Baton Rouge	Farm., garden., etc., 16; public ways, 81.
	MISSISSIPPI.		
1	State Penitentiary	Jackson	Carriages and wagons, 21; farming, gardening, etc., 48; lumber, 3; public ways, 25; miscellaneous, 3.
2	Alcorn Co. Jail	Corinth	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
3	Attala Co. Jail	Kosciusko	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
4	Bolivar Co. Jail	Rosedale	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
5	Chickasaw Co. Jail	Houston	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
6	Claiborne Co. Jail	Port Gibson	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
7	Clay Co. Jail	West Point	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
8	Coahoma Co. Jail	Friar's Point	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
9	Copiah Co. Jail	Hazlehurst	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
10	De Soto Co. Jail	Hernando	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
11	Grenada Co. Jail	Grenada	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
12	Hinds Co. Jail	Jackson	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
13	Holmes Co. Jail	Lexington	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
14	Issaquena Co. Jail	Mayersville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
15	La Fayette Co. Jail	Oxford	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
16	Lee Co. Jail	Tupelo	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
17	Leflore Co. Jail	Greenwood	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
18	Lincoln Co. Jail	Brookhaven	Farming, gardening, etc., 25; lumber, 75.
19	Lowndes Co. Jail	Columbus	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
20	Madison Co. Jail	Canton	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
21	Monroe Co. Jail	Aberdeen	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
22	Montgomery Co. Jail	Winona	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
23	Noxubee Co. Jail	Macon	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
24	Oktibbeha Co. Jail	Starkville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
25	Panola Co. Jail	Batesville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
26	do	Sardis	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
27	Pike Co. Jail	Magnolia	Farming, gardening, etc., 30; lumber, 70.
28	Sunflower Co. Jail	Indianola	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
29	Tallahatchee Co. Jail	Charleston	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
30	Tate Co. Jail	Senatobia	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
31	Tunica Co. Jail	Austin	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
32	Washington Co. Jail	Greenville	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
33	Yazoo Co. Jail	Yazoo	Farming, gardening, etc., 100
	NEBRASKA.		
1	State Penitentiary	Nobesville	Agricultural implements, 46; brooms, brushes, etc., 3; clothing, 10; harnesses and saddlery, 18; stone, 19; miscellaneous, 4.
	TENNESSEE.		
1	State Penitentiary	Nashville	Carriages and wagons, 48; farming, gardening, etc., 1; mining, 51.
	WASHINGTON.		
1	Territorial Penitentiary	Seato	Wooden goods, 100

MIXED SYSTEM.

	CALIFORNIA.	
1	State Prison	San Quentin
		Brick, 1; furniture, 11; harness and saddlery, 4; wooden goods, 56; miscellaneous, 28.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

LEASE SYSTEM—Concluded.

Income of convicts from overtime work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....		\$8,500 00	\$8,500 00	.....	\$8,500 00	\$8,500 00	1
(a)	\$25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	14,871 55	14,871 55	1
.....	39,420 00	.....	39,420 00	.....	.....	.....	1
.....			(b)			(b)	2
.....			(b)			(b)	3
.....			(b)			(b)	4
.....			(b)			(b)	5
.....			(b)			(b)	6
.....			(b)			(b)	7
.....			(b)			(b)	8
.....			(b)			(b)	9
.....			(b)			(b)	10
.....			(b)			(b)	11
.....			(b)			(b)	12
.....			(b)			(b)	13
.....			(b)			(b)	14
.....			(b)			(b)	15
.....			(b)			(b)	16
.....			(b)			(b)	17
.....			(b)			(b)	18
.....			(b)			(b)	19
.....			(b)			(b)	20
.....			(b)			(b)	21
.....			(b)			(b)	22
.....			(b)			(b)	23
.....			(b)			(b)	24
.....			(b)			(b)	25
.....			(b)			(b)	26
.....			(b)			(b)	27
.....			(b)			(b)	28
.....			(b)			(b)	29
.....			(b)			(b)	30
.....			(b)			(b)	31
.....			(b)			(b)	32
.....			(b)			(b)	33
.....	39,420 00	.....	39,420 00	.....	.....	.....
.....		50,822 00	50,822 00	\$44,822 00	6,000 00	50,822 00	1
.....	101,000 00	6,400 00	107,400 00	6,400 00	3,500 00	9,900 00	1
.....		18,691 40	18,691 40	18,691 40	18,691 40	1

MIXED SYSTEM.

.....	\$58,374 31	\$270,766 66	\$328,140 97	\$150,009 62	\$171,835 58	\$327,845 20	1
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a No means of determining.

b The county jails in Mississippi derive no income from the labor of convicts, and incur no expense for their support.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

MIXED SYSTEM—Concluded.

	Institution.	Location.	Industries. [The figures show per cent. of value of product of each industry in each institution.]
	ILLINOIS.		
1	House of Correction	Chicago	Brick, 15; clothing, 21; furniture, 64
	KANSAS.		
1	State Penitentiary	Leavenworth	Boots and shoes, 7; carriages and wagons, 68; clothing, 2; mining, 8; public works, 15.
	KENTUCKY.		
1	State Penitentiary	Frankfort	Boots and shoes, 5; brooms, brushes, etc., 7; furniture, 4; mining, 39; public ways, 34; public works, 8; miscellaneous, 3.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		
1	House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Deer Island	Clothing, 56; stone, 44
	MICHIGAN.		
1	State Prison	Jackson	Agricultural implements, 38; brooms, brushes, etc., 5; carriages and wagons, 40; tobacco, 17.
	MISSOURI.		
1	House of Refuge	St. Louis	Boots and shoes, 94; furniture, 6
2	Workhouse	St. Louis	Brooms, brushes, etc., 9; public ways, 49; stone, 42.
	NEW YORK.		
1	Auburn Prison	Auburn	Boots and shoes, 74; harnesses and saddlery, 26.
2	State Reformatory	Elmira	Boots and shoes, 55; brooms, brushes, etc., 16; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 29.
3	New York Catholic Protectory	Westchester	Boots and shoes, 36; clothing, 56; furniture, 8.
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
1	State Penitentiary	Raleigh	Boots and shoes, 2; brick, 5; farming, gardening, etc., 7; public ways, 79; public works, 7.
	OHIO.		
1	Penitentiary	Columbus	Barrels, etc., 4; boots and shoes, 7; brooms, brushes, etc., 2; carriages and wagons, 11; clothing, 3; furniture, 7; harnesses and saddlery, 19; iron goods, 10; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 29; tobacco, 3; miscellaneous, 5.
2	Workhouse	Cincinnati	Iron goods, 65; stone, 14; miscellaneous, 21.
	OREGON.		
1	State Penitentiary	Salem	Brick, 10; stoves, hollow ware, etc., 90 ..
	PENNSYLVANIA.		
1	Eastern Penitentiary	Philadelphia	Boots and shoes, 21; clothing, 66; furniture, 3; tobacco, 7; miscellaneous, 3.
2	House of Refuge	Philadelphia	Boots and shoes, 12; brooms, brushes, etc., 57; clothing, 18; furniture, 13.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1	Penitentiary	Columbia	Boots and shoes, 46; clothing, 17; farming, gardening, etc., 3; mining, 7; public ways, 23; public works, 2.
	TEXAS.		
1	State Penitentiary	Huntsville and Rusk ..	Boots and shoes, 2; carriages and wagons, 7; farming, gardening, etc., 34; furniture, 2; harnesses and saddlery, 5; iron goods, 22; mining, 13; public ways, 7; stone, 6; miscellaneous, 2.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

MIXED SYSTEM—Concluded.

Income of convicts from over-time work.	Institution income.			Institution expenses.			
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	
.....	\$63,753 31	.....	\$63,753 31	\$61,854 20	.....	\$61,854 20	1
.....	58,756 08	\$162,028 99	220,785 07	126,406 61	\$43,173 10	169,579 71	1
.....	8,333 33	80,000 00	88,333 33	10,968 25	26,500 00	37,468 25	1
.....	12,580 48	207,551 15	220,131 63	167,695 20	9,203 33	176,898 53	1
\$8,282 49	74,860 93	26,377 58	101,238 51	93,588 31	1,729 51	95,317 82	1
.....	2,624 56	32,275 44	34,900 00	34,900 00	.....	34,900 00	1
.....	50,809 56	.....	50,809 56	48,794 02	.....	48,794 02	2
.....	53,434 12	32,275 44	85,709 56	83,694 02	.....	83,694 03	
.....	83,001 28	267,085 02	350,086 30	103,296 85	246,789 45	350,086 30	1
.....	74,292 56	58,525 79	132,818 35	91,309 83	81,508 52	122,818 35	2
.....	51,699 86	280,508 68	312,208 54	169,121 53	138,405 98	307,527 51	3
.....	208,993 70	586,119 49	795,113 19	363,728 21	416,703 93	780,432 16	
.....	37,225 00	98,847 13	136,072 13	47,053 62	49,520 89	96,580 51	1
.....	123,638 92	215,582 85	339,221 77	215,657 27	38,458 87	254,116 14	1
.....	13,566 47	52,517 30	66,083 77	63,391 72	2,692 05	66,083 77	2
.....	137,205 39	288,100 15	405,305 54	279,048 90	41,150 92	320,199 01	
.....	14,304 27	62,665 90	76,970 17	29,920 26	47,049 91	76,970 17	1
8,830 36	36,320 21	152,980 48	189,300 69	90,541 08	81,796 77	181,337 85	1
.....	12,392 94	146,666 91	159,059 85	87,441 32	53,952 68	141,394 00	2
8,830 36	48,713 15	299,647 39	348,360 54	186,983 40	135,749 45	322,731 85	
.....	67,998 31	3,451 49	71,449 80	67,631 55	.....	67,631 55	1
2,100 00	3,600 00	501,382 08	504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86	1

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.

SUMMARY.—PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or territory.	Income.			Expenses.		
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.
Arizona.....		\$57,000 00	\$57,000 00	\$57,000 00		\$57,000 00
California.....	\$21,020 00	121,892 75	142,912 75	131,869 55	\$11,543 20	143,412 75
Colorado.....	37,403 21	134,071 83	171,475 04	156,516 73	14,958 31	171,475 04
Connecticut.....	5,971 00	45,690 00	51,661 00	40,646 52	11,014 48	51,661 00
District of Columbia.....		53,120 00	53,120 00	82,860 90	19,837 67	52,696 57
Illinois.....	3,728 66	14,532 21	18,260 87	7,540 35	10,720 52	18,260 87
Indiana.....	2,600 30	9,677 56	12,277 86	7,947 00	1,146 08	9,093 08
Iowa.....	1,440 00	148,255 63	149,765 00	97,600 00	24,005 00	119,605 00
Kentucky.....	8,022 74	21,000 00	29,022 74	18,376 18		18,376 18
Maine.....	12,000 00	69,800 00	81,800 00	15,300 00	60,500 00	81,800 00
Massachusetts.....	33,620 72	144,315 14	177,935 86	70,476 55	61,934 80	132,411 35
Michigan.....	112,467 98	229,358 63	341,816 63	168,786 41	153,243 51	327,029 92
Minnesota.....	8,536 63	68,243 70	76,780 33	53,266 39	21,090 47	74,356 86
Nevada.....	10,527 19	29,721 01	40,248 20	28,878 40	11,369 80	40,248 20
New Jersey.....	6,421 03	81,920 30	88,341 33	81,005 91	2,833 53	83,839 26
New York.....	94,518 59	271,230 63	365,749 22	117,638 40	248,055 82	365,749 22
Ohio.....	25,632 69	104,657 39	130,290 08	40,716 33	73,230 01	119,946 36
Pennsylvania.....	154,817 76	931,536 61	1,086,354 37	481,964 73	524,130 87	1,006,095 60
Wisconsin.....	6,404 26	160,144 48	166,548 74	74,372 15	81,194 48	155,566 63
Total.....	545,152 76	2,695,237 26	3,240,390 02	1,088,317 54	1,342,808 35	3,031,125 89

SUMMARY.—CONTRACT SYSTEM BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Connecticut.....	\$29,122 46	\$7,875 54	\$36,998 00	\$33,306 32	\$3,691 68	\$36,998 00
Dakota.....	2,447 03	35,620 91	38,067 94	22,000 00	5,000 00	27,000 00
District of Columbia.....	3,432 37	33,669 12	39,101 49	39,100 30		39,100 30
Illinois.....	297,780 45	194,802 15	497,582 60	424,769 00	40,206 60	464,975 60
Indiana.....	162,627 45	45,919 32	208,546 77	178,187 52	30,359 25	208,546 77
Iowa.....	43,026 35	36,280 04	79,306 39	67,086 57	4,100 00	71,786 57
Maryland.....	76,789 29	139,174 91	215,964 20	183,009 02	18,668 32	201,677 94
Massachusetts.....	48,280 72	200,530 64	248,811 36	211,500 18	39,072 60	250,632 68
Michigan.....	42,566 86	57,007 60	100,474 46	100,474 40		100,474 46
Minnesota.....	44,234 31	103,238 20	147,472 00	85,135 82	30,000 00	95,135 82
Missouri.....	122,480 82	149,619 30	272,100 21	197,231 03	74,281 43	271,512 46
New Hampshire.....	10,356 75	3,942 83	20,299 68	18,485 46	1,814 22	20,299 68
New York.....	461,913 61	221,530 70	686,444 34	542,663 89	20,252 10	571,915 99
Ohio.....	1,508 20	48,106 96	49,615 16	42,985 55	6,628 80	49,615 16
Pennsylvania.....	50,295 34	107,912 75	257,208 09	136,518 34	120,270 93	256,789 27
Rhode Island.....	14,180 78	19,530 77	33,711 55	33,711 55		33,711 55
Vermont.....	10,443 15	9,141 97	25,585 12	24,765 12	820 00	25,585 12
Virginia.....	81,113 57	868 57	81,982 14	48,357 96	24,067 52	72,425 48
West Virginia.....	33,469 70	6,769 62	40,239 32	37,152 20	1,653 76	38,805 95
Wisconsin.....	50,421 40	15,470 61	65,901 01	53,738 59	5,025 00	60,763 59
Total.....	1,610,499 64	1,574,751 79	3,185,251 43	2,462,929 57	431,849 19	2,897,778 76

SUMMARY.—PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM BY STATES.

Connecticut.....	\$9,357 99	\$62,051 01	\$71,409 00	\$57,175 74	\$14,233 26	\$71,409 00
Indiana.....	2,808 91	30,036 80	32,845 71	25,184 62	4,641 46	29,826 08
Maine.....	2,500 00	20,642 00	23,142 00	19,942 00	3,200 00	23,142 00
Massachusetts.....	93,174 00	404,830 86	498,004 86	379,542 78	17,612 91	397,155 67
New Hampshire.....	3,070 00	15,230 00	18,300 00	17,051 22	1,090 00	18,141 22
New Jersey.....	62,770 26	133,564 47	196,334 73	184,146 75	12,187 98	196,334 73
New York.....	14,225 50	95,221 96	109,447 46	78,509 27	30,453 59	108,962 86
Ohio.....	5,830 81	57,400 00	63,230 81	55,800 00	4,800 00	60,600 00
Pennsylvania.....	1,083 87	8,250 49	9,333 86	8,299 40	855 84	9,155 24
Vermont.....	2,398 00	13,953 06	16,351 06	14,351 06	2,000 00	16,351 06
Total.....	197,218 34	841,180 65	1,038,398 99	840,002 82	91,075 04	931,077 86

TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS OF WORK—Continued.**SUMMARY.—LEASE SYSTEM BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

State or territory.	Income.			Expenses.		
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$101,147 03	.....	\$101,147 03	\$13,917 65	.....	\$13,917 65
Arkansas.....	25,399 35	\$13,475 00	38,874 35	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	8,500 00	8,500 00	.....	\$8,500 00	8,500 00
Georgia.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	14,871 55	14,871 55
Mississippi.....	39,420 00	.....	39,420 00	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	50,822 00	50,822 00	44,822 00	6,000 00	50,822 00
Tennessee.....	101,000 00	6,400 00	107,400 00	6,400 00	3,500 00	9,900 00
Washington.....	.....	18,691 40	18,691 40	18,691 40	.....	18,691 40
Total.....	311,966 38	97,888 40	400,854 78	83,631 05	32,871 55	116,702 60

SUMMARY.—MIXED SYSTEM BY STATES.

California.....	\$58,374 31	\$279,766 66	\$338,140 97	\$158,009 62	\$171,835 58	\$327,845 20
Illinois.....	63,753 31	.....	63,753 31	61,854 20	.....	61,854 20
Kansas.....	56,756 08	162,028 99	220,785 07	126,406 61	43,173 10	169,579 71
Kentucky.....	8,333 83	80,000 00	88,333 83	10,908 25	26,500 00	37,408 25
Massachusetts.....	12,560 48	207,551 15	220,111 63	167,695 20	9,203 33	176,898 53
Michigan.....	74,890 98	26,877 58	101,768 56	93,588 31	1,729 51	95,317 82
Missouri.....	53,434 12	32,275 44	85,709 56	83,694 62	.....	83,694 62
New York.....	206,993 70	586,119 40	793,113 10	367,728 21	416,703 85	783,432 16
North Carolina.....	37,225 00	98,647 13	135,872 13	47,053 62	49,536 89	96,590 51
Ohio.....	137,205 39	268,100 15	405,305 54	270,048 99	41,150 92	320,199 91
Oregon.....	14,304 27	63,665 90	77,970 17	29,320 26	47,049 91	76,370 17
Pennsylvania.....	48,713 15	299,647 39	348,360 54	186,982 40	135,749 45	322,731 85
South Carolina.....	67,998 31	3,451 49	71,449 80	67,611 55	.....	67,611 55
Texas.....	3,600 00	501,382 08	504,982 08	350,442 40	147,208 46	497,650 86
Total.....	848,132 38	2,608,218 45	3,456,345 83	2,025,023 64	1,089,811 10	3,114,834 74

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SYSTEMS.

System of work.	Income.			Expenses.		
	Labor of convicts.	All other sources.	Total.	Running expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.
Public account..	\$545,152 76	\$2,695,237 26	\$3,240,390 02	\$1,688,317 54	\$1,342,808 35	\$3,031,125 89
Contract.....	1,610,499 64	1,574,751 79	3,185,251 43	2,462,929 57	434,849 19	2,897,778 76
Piece-price.....	197,318 84	841,180 63	1,038,398 99	840,002 82	91,075 04	931,077 86
Lease.....	311,966 38	97,888 40	400,854 78	83,831 05	32,871 55	116,702 60
Mixed.....	848,132 38	2,608,218 45	3,456,345 83	2,025,023 64	1,089,831 10	3,114,854 74
Grand total...	3,512,969 50	7,817,271 55	11,330,241 05	7,100,104 62	2,991,435 23	10,091,539 85

Public-account system: Labor is 32 per cent. of running expenses, and 18 per cent. of total expenses.

Contract system: Labor is 65 per cent. of running expenses, and 56 per cent. of total expenses.

Piece-price system: Labor is 23 per cent. of running expenses, and 21 per cent. of total expenses.

Lease system: Labor is 372 per cent. of running expenses, and 297 per cent. of total expenses.

Mixed system: Labor is 42 per cent. of running expenses, and 27 per cent. of total expenses.

Total labor is 49 per cent. of running expenses, and 35 per cent. of total expenses.

Omitting the lease system and considering the public-account, contract, piece-price, and mixed systems together:

Total labor is 45 per cent. of running, and 32 per cent. of total expenses.

**TABLE XIV.—INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SYSTEMS¹ OF
WORK—Concluded.**

**SUMMARY OF INCOME OF CONVICTS FROM OVERTIME WORK BY SYSTEMS
OF WORK.**

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SYSTEMS.

Public-account system	\$3,403 68
Contract system	51,413 43
Piece-price system	1,351 84
Lease system	4,500 00
Mixed system	19,212 85
Total	79,881 80

TABLE XV.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P. Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Offi- cial con- trol.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
ALABAMA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	Yrs. Mos. 26	Yrs. Mos. 24	Yrs. Mos. 27 9.5	Yrs. Mos. 4	Yrs. Mos. 3	Yrs. Mos. 3 11.4
Autauga Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	39	26	35	6.7	6	6.5
Baldwin Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	37	.....	37	6.5	.....	6.5
Barbour Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	21	.....	21	1 2	.....	1 2
Bibb Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	10	.....	10
Blount Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	27	.....	27	6.5	.....	6.5
Bullock Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	30	.....	30	1 4	.....	1 4
Butler Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	30 6	.....	30 6	1 1	.....	1 1
Calhoun Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 3	4	1 1
Chambers Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 7.5	.....	1 7.5
Cherokee Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	.....	6
Chilton Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.5	.....	5.5
Choctaw Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 1	.....	1 1
Clarke Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	17	.....	17	1 9	.....	1 9
Cleburne Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	27	.....	27	8	.....	8
Coffee Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	24	.....	24	2 10	.....	2 10
Colbert Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 5	.....	1 5
Conectuh Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 4	.....	1 4
Coosa Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 8	.....	1 8
Crenshaw Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	25	.....	25	10	.....	10
Dale Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	18	.....	18	1 2	.....	1 2
Dallas Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	.....	1
Elmore Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	26	.....	26	1 2	.....	1 2
Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	.....	4
Fayette Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	11	8	9
Geneva Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	23	.....	23	8.5	.....	8.5
Greene Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	30	(a)	30	1 3	3	1 4
Hale Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 9	.....	1 9
Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	23	22	22 10.6	7.5	6	7.3
Lamar Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	40	.....	40	9	.....	9
Landordale Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	32	.....	32	1	.....	1
Lawrence Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	24 6	.....	24 6	1 4	.....	1 4
Lee Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1 6	1 1
Limestone Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	31	.....	31	1 2	.....	1 2
Lowndes Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	31	36	31 4	1 6	1	1 5.6
Macon Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	11	5	10.5
Madison Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 8	.....	1 8
Marengo Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 6	5.5	1 4.9
Marshall Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	25	.....	25	2 3	.....	2 3
Mobile Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 3	4.5	1 2.1
Montgomery Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 2	5	11.5
Morgan Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	24 6	.....	24 6	9.5	.....	9.5
Perry Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	30	50	31	1	5	11.6
Pickens Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 4	9	1 3.6
Pike Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 11	.....	1 11
Randolph Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	.....	5
Russell Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 4	9	1 3.6
Shelby Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	24	34	24 10.9	1 5.5	5.5	1 4.4
Sumter Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	10	5	9.5
Tallapoosa Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	23 6	.....	23 6	1 1.5	.....	1 1.5
Tuscaloosa Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	29 6	23 6	29	1 3	6	1 2.4
Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 5.5	.....	1 5.5
Wilcox Co. Jail.....	Co.....	L.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	10	11.8
ARIZONA.								
Territorial Prison.....	T.....	P. A.	29	.....	29	4	.....	4
ARKANSAS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L.....	27	28	27 0.2	5 6	3 6	5 5.5
CALIFORNIA.								
State Prison at Folsom....	S.....	P. A.	32 7.2	32 7.2	32 7.2	7 3.1	4	7 2.9
State Prison at San Quentin.	S.....	P. A. & P. P.	24 10	32	24 11.9	7 3.6	5 6	7 3.1

a No record kept.

TABLE XV.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
COLORADO.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5
State Industrial School....	S.....	P. A.	13	.....	13	1 6	.....	2 6
CONNECTICUT.								
State Prison.....	S.....	C't..	32 2	36	32 2.7	4 11	5	4 11
State Reform School.....	S.....	P. P.	13 6	.....	13 6	6 6	.....	6 6
Industrial School for Girls	S.....	P. A.	.....	13 2	13 2	.....	6 10	6 10
DAKOTA.								
Penitentiary.....	T....	C't..	28	33	28	3 6	17	4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
Washington Asylum.....	D....	P. A.	30	35	31 1.4	2	2	2
Reform School.....	D....	C't..	12 6	.....	12 6	1 8.4	.....	1 8.4
FLORIDA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L....	26	20	25 10.5	2	1	1 11.7
GEORGIA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L....	25 10.4	25 10.4	25 10.4	8 10.3	8 10.3	8 10.3
ILLINOIS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S....	C't..	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 3	3 3	3 3
Southern Penitentiary.....	S.....	C't..	34	20	33	7 2	4	7
State Reform School.....	S.....	C't..	16 3	.....	16 3	2 9	.....	2 9
House of Correction at Chicago.	Cl...	P. A., C't., & P. P.	26 6	25	26 3.8	1	1	1
House of Correction at Peoria.	Cl...	P. A.	26 6	25	26 2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
INDIANA.								
State Prison (north).....	S.....	C't..	24 6	.....	24 6	4 6	.....	4 6
State Prison (south).....	S.....	C't..	24 6	.....	24 6	3 4	.....	3 4
Reformatory Institution.....	S.....	P. P.	.....	21 6	21 6	.....	4 3	4 3
Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Co...	P. A.	23	20	21 10.4	1	1	1
IOWA.								
Penitentiary at Fort Madison.	S.....	C't..	27	.....	27	3	.....	3
Penitentiary at Anamosa....	S.....	P. A.	27	30	27 1.4	3	5	3 1
Industrial School (boys' department).	S.....	P. A.	14 2	.....	14 2	3 6	.....	3 6
Industrial School (girls' department).	S.....	P. A.	.....	14	14	.....	2	2
KANSAS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A. & C't.	27 9	30 1	27 8	5 4	2 3	5 3
U. S. Military Prison.....	U. S.	P. A.	25	.....	25	3 1	.....	3 1
KENTUCKY.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	P. A. & L.	26	21	25 6	4 6	2 6	4 5.3
City Workhouse.....	Cl..	P. A.	30	21	27	2	2	2
LOUISIANA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S.....	L....	24	26	24 1.2	4 6	3	4 5

a No record kept.

TABLE XV.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Offi- cial con- trol.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
MAINE.								
State Prison	S.	P. A.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 29 5.2	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 43 4	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 29 2	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 4 1	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 2	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 3 11.9
State Reform School	S.	P. P.	14 6	.....	14 6	3 6	.....	3 6
MARYLAND.								
Penitentiary	S.	C't..	35	35	35	6	3	5 10
House of Refuge	S. & cl.	C't..	14 6	.....	14 6	5 6	.....	5 6
St. Mary's Industrial School	S., cl., & pr.	C't..	15	.....	15	6	.....	6
City Jail	Cl. ..	C't..	35	30	34	3	3	3
MASSACHUSETTS.								
State Prison	S.	C't..	35 3.9	.....	35 3.9	8 8.8	.....	8 8.8
State Workhouse	S.	P. P.	36 2.5	41 4	36 4	8.7	1 9.3	9
Reformatory	S.	P. P.	26 7.3	.....	26 7.3	2 4.2	.....	3 4.2
Reformatory Prison for Women	S.	P. P.	.....	26 1	26 1	.....	1 9.2	1 9.2
Jail and H. of Cor. for Berkshire Co.	Co. ..	C't..	30 4.3	44	31 1.1	1 2.3	8	1 2
Jail and H. of Cor. for Bris- tol Co.	Co. ..	P. A.	32 4.5	36 7.8	32 10	6.9	3.1	6.5
Jail and H. of Cor. for Es- sex Co.	Co. ..	C't..	35 3	33 5	34 10.8	5.5	7.7	5.9
Jail and H. of Cor. for Franklin Co.	Co. ..	P. P.	32 5.4	37	32 10.4	1 2.8	4	1 1.8
Jail and H. of Cor. for Hampden Co.	Co. ..	C't..	23 2.3	41 5	34 2.7	5.5	6	5.6
Jail and H. of Cor. for Hampshire Co.	Co. ..	C't..	35 9	51	37 10.2	6	8	6.3
Jail and H. of Cor. for Mid- dlessex Co.	Co. ..	P. A.	32 9.5	34 6	32 10.9	8.7	7.4	8.6
Jail and H. of Cor. for Nor- folk Co.	Co. ..	C't..	37 1	50 6	37 8	8	5.2	7.9
Jail and H. of Cor. for Plymouth Co.	Co. ..	P. P.	38	.....	38	4.1	.....	4.1
Jail and H. of Cor. for Wor- cester Co. at Fitchburg	Co. ..	P. P.	33 3.3	44	33 5.1	8	4.5	8.1
Jail and H. of Cor. for Wor- cester Co. at Worcester	Co. ..	P. P.	34 8.1	42	35 2.3	5.6	1.6	5.3
House of Industry for Suf- folk Co.	Co. ..	P. A. & P. P.	36 6	35 9	35 11.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
House of Correction for Suffolk Co.	Co. ..	P. P.	32 1.7	30 8	31 10.8	5.6	6.4	5.7
House of Correction at Ipe- wich	Co. ..	C't..	33 10	37 5	34 2.3	9.2	10.4	9.3
Jail and House of Correc- tion at Salem	Co. ..	C't..	33 11	36 9	34 4.5	2.2	3.8	2.5
MICHIGAN.								
State Prison	S.	C't. & P. P.	34 3	58	34 3.3	4 1	Life....	4 1
State House of Correction and Reformatory	S.	C't..	22	.....	22	7.5	.....	7.5
Reform School	S.	P. A.	13 9	.....	13 9	1 10	.....	1 10
State Industrial Home for Girls	S.	P. A.	.....	14	14	.....	2 1	2 1
House of Correction	Cl. ..	P. A.	33	33	33	2.6	2.6	2.6
MINNESOTA.								
State Prison	S.	C't..	31	30	31	3 10	6 10	3 10.9
State Reform School	S.	P. A.	14 6	15	14 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Workhouse	Cl. ..	P. A.	28	33	28 3	1	2	1
Bethany Home	Cl. ..	P. A.	.....	18	18	.....	1	1

TABLE XV.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY STATES, ETC.—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
MISSISSIPPI.								
State Penitentiary	S.	L.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 27	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 23	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 26 10	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 4 10	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 4 10
Alcorn Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)		2	3.5
Attala Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	4	2.3
Bolivar Co. Jail	Co.	L.	24		24	2		2
Chickasaw Co. Jail	Co.	L.		(a)	(a)	3		3
Claiborne Co. Jail	Co.	L.	24	20	23 8	1	1.5	1
Clay Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.7
Coahoma Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25		25	2		2
Copiah Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25	26	25 2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
De Soto Co. Jail	Co.	L.	30	25	29 4.5	2	1	1.9
Grenada Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25	20	23 7.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hinds Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3.5	3	3.4
Holmes Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25	20	24	0.5	0.5	0.5
Issaquena Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25		25	1		1
La Fayette Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	4		4
Lee Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	1	3.6
Leflore Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3		3
Lincoln Co. Jail	Co.	L.	27	25	26 2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lowndes Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.5
Madison Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	2.5	2.9
Monroe Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	2	2.9
Montgomery Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.5
Norubee Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	3	5.8
Oktibbeha Co. Jail	Co.	L.	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.7
Panola Co. Jail at Batesville	Co.	L.	25		25	0.5		0.5
Panola Co. Jail at Sardis	Co.	L.	25	25	25	1.5	1	1.3
Pike Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25	15	20	1.5	2.2	1.8
Sunflower Co. Jail	Co.	L.	27		27	3		3
Tallahatchee Co. Jail	Co.	L.	25		25	2		2
Tate Co. Jail	Co.	L.	24	20	23 2	1	1	1
Tunica Co. Jail	Co.	L.	24		24	3		3
Washington Co. Jail	Co.	L.	22	20	21 8.6	1	1	1
Yazoo Co. Jail	Co.	L.	23	24	23 2.4	1.5	3	1.8
MISSOURI.								
State Penitentiary	S.	C't	27	27	27	6 9	6 9	6 9
House of Refuge	Cl.	C't & P. P.	12	12	12	1 4.9	1 4.9	1 4.9
Workhouse	Cl.	P. A. & P. P.	29 6	29 6	29 6	1.5	1	1.4
NEBRASKA.								
State Penitentiary	S.	L.	29	26	28 11.6	5 10	4 4	5 2.8
NEVADA.								
State Prison	S.	P. A.	30 1.5	31 6	30 2	7 10	21	8 0.3]
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
State Prison	S.	C't	30 4	38 6	30 5.5	5 3	3	5 2.6
State Industrial School	S.	P. P.	14	13	13 10.1	2 6	2 6	2 6
NEW JERSEY.								
State Prison	S.	P. P.	29	29	29	4 6	3 11	4 5.8
State Reform School	S.	P. P.	13		13	2 6		2 6
Essex Co. Penitentiary	Co.	P. A.	33	22	32 5.3	7 6	7 6	7 6
Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Co.	P. A.	28	30	28 3.3	4	3	3.9
Newark City Home	Cl.	P. A.	13	14	13 1.7	2	3 6	2 2.6
NEW MEXICO.								
Territorial Penitentiary	T	L	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

a No record kept.

TABLE XV.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
NEW YORK.								
Auburn Prison	S....	P. A. & C't.	Yrs. Mos. 32	.....	32	Yrs. Mos. 7 2	.....	7 2
Sing Sing State Prison	S....	C't..	27	.....	27	4 11	.....	4 11
Clinton Prison	S....	P. A.	29	.....	29	6	.....	6
State Reformatory	S....	P. A. & C't.	22	.....	22	1 5	.....	1 5
House of Reformation for Juveniles.	S....	C't..	14	14	14	1 1	1 3	1 1.3
State Industrial School....	S....	P. P.	13	13	13	2	2	2
New York Catholic Pro- tector.	Co. cl., & pr.	P. A. & P. P.	12	12	12	2	2	2
Albany Co. Penitentiary....	Co.	C't..	82 2	32 2	32 2	6	7	6.1
Erie Co. Penitentiary	Co.	C't..	27	27	27	4	7	4.4
Kings Co. Penitentiary....	Co.	C't..	27	27	27	5	6	5.1
Monroe Co. Penitentiary....	Co.	C't..	30	33	30 7	3	3	3
Onondaga Co. Penitentiary.	Co.	C't..	26	26	26	6	4	5.8
NORTH CAROLINA.								
State Penitentiary	S....	P. A. & L.	25 5	19	25 0.4	4	5	4 0.7
OHIO.								
Penitentiary	S....	P. A., C't., & P. P.	28 3	32 1	28 3.6	2 9.6	2 4.8	2 9.5
House of Refuge	Cl..	C't..	12 5	12 5	12 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
Workhouse and House of Correction at Cleveland.	Cl..	P. A.	28	28	28	6.2	6.2	6.2
Boys' Industrial School	S....	P. P.	15 6	.....	15 6	2 2	.....	2 2
Workhouse at Cincinnati.	Cl..	P. A. & C't.	37	30	35 6	2	2	2
OREGON.								
State Penitentiary	S....	P. A. & C't.	31	.....	31	5 3	.....	5 3
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Eastern Penitentiary	S....	P. A. & P. P.	24	22	23 11.3	3 6	1 3	3 5.3
Western Penitentiary	S....	C't..	28	28	28	3 2	3 2	3 2
Philadelphia Co. H. of Cor.	S....	P. A.	35	33	34 6.6	5	5	5
Reform School	S....	P. A.	15 6	16 9	15 9.9	2 3	2 1	2 2.5
House of Refuge	S.... cl., & pr.	P. A. & P. P.	13 3	14	13 5	1 11	2 5	2 0.3
Berks Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	27	27	27	9	1	9.1
Chester Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	25	25	25	1	6	11.3
Delaware Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	27	27	27	1 3	9	1 2.3
Lancaster Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	30	30	30	8	5	7.7
Lehigh Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	30	.....	30	1 2	.....	1 2
Montgomery Co. Prison	Co.	P. P.	27	27	27	9	1	8.7
Northampton Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	28	50	28 4.9	9	6	9
Northumberland Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	28	45	29 2.6	2	1	1 11.1
Philadelphia Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	25	26	25 3	9	1	9.2
Schuylkill Co. Prison	Co.	P. A.	27	30	27 8	2	6	1 10.5
Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Co.	P. A.	23	30	24 0.7	3	1.5	2.8
RHODE ISLAND.								
State Prison and Provi- dence Co. Jail.	S. & co.	C't..	36	.....	36	1 11.3	.....	1 11.3
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Penitentiary	S....	P. A., C't., & L.	27	25	26 8.3	2 6	2 6	2 6

TABLE XV.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY STATES, ETC.—Concl'd.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Offi- cial control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
TENNESSEE.								
State Penitentiary.....	S....	L ...	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 26 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 20 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 26 3.6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 7 5	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 3 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 7 3.4
TEXAS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S....	P. A. & C't	27 6	23 6	27 5.3	6 8	4 1	6 7.5
VERMONT.								
State Prison	S....	C't..	31	25 8	30 9.7	9 3.5	9 8	9 3.7
House of Correction	S....	C't..	28 11	33 1	29 2.8	4.3	5.2	4.4
Reform School.....	S....	P. P.	13	12 4	12 10.4	9	6	8 5
VIRGINIA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S....	C't..	26	21 6	35 8.4	5 6	3	5 4
WASHINGTON.								
Territorial Penitentiary...	T ...	L ...	32	-----	32	5 7.5	-----	5 7.5
WEST VIRGINIA.								
Penitentiary.....	S....	C't..	30	25	29 10.6	3 4	1 6	3 3.5
WISCONSIN.								
State Prison	S....	C't..	31	31	31	4 5	4 5	4 5
Industrial School for Boys..	S....	P. A.	13	-----	13	2 3	-----	2 3
Industrial School for Girls..	S....	P. A.	10 6	10 6	10 6	(a)	(a)	(a)
House of Correction	Co ..	P. A.	32	30	31 11	2.2	1.8	2.3

a Children are committed until of age or until a home is found for them.

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
ALABAMA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	Yrs. Mos. 28	Yrs. Mos. 24	Yrs. Mos. 27 9.5	Yrs. Mos. 4	Yrs. Mos. 3	Yrs. Mos. 3 11.4
Antauga Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	39	26	35	6.7	6	6.5
Baldwin Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	37		37	6.5		6.5
Barbour Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	21		21	1 2		1 2
Bibb Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	10		10
Blount Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	27		27	6.5		6.5
Bullock Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	30		30	1 4		1 4
Butler Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	30 6		30 6	1 1		1 1
Calhoun Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 3	4	1
Chambers Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 7.5		1 7.5
Cherokee Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	6		6
Chilton Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	5.5		5.5
Choctaw Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 1		1 1
Clarke Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	17		17	1 9		1 9
Cleburne Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	27		27	8		8
Coffee Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	24		24	2 10		2 10
Colbert Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 5		1 5
Conocho Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 4		1 4
Cosa Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 8		1 8
Crenshaw Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	25		25	10		10
Dale Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	18		18	1 2		1 2
Dallas Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1		1
Elmore Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	26		26	1 2		1 2
Escambia Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	4		4
Fayette Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	11	8	9
Geneva Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	23		23	8.5		8.5
Greene Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	30		30	1 3	3	1 4
Hale Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 9		1 9
Jefferson Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	23	22	22 10.6	7.5	6	7.3
Lamar Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	40		40	9		9
Lauderdale Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	32		32	1		1
Lawrence Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	24 6		24 6	1 4		1 4
Lee Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1 6	1 1
Limestone Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	31		31	1 2		1 2
Lowndes Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	31	36	31 4	1 6	1	1 5.6
Macon Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	11	5	10.5
Madison Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 8		1 8
Marango Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 6	5.5	1 4.9
Marshall Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	25		25	2 3		2 3
Mobile Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 3	4.5	1 2.1
Montgomery Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 2	5	11.5
Morgan Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	24 6		24 6	9.5		9.5
Perry Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	30	50	31	1	5	11.6
Pickens Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 4	9	1 3.6
Pike Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 11		1 11
Randolph Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	5		5
Russell Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 4	9	1 3.6
Shelby Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	34	34	24 10.9	1 5.5	5.5	1 4.4
Sumter Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	10	5	9.5
Tallapoosa Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	23 6		23 6	1 1.5		1 1.5
Tuscaloosa Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	29 6	22 6	29	1 3	6	1 2.4
Walker Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1 5.5		1 5.5
Wilcox Co. Jail.....	Co.	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	10	11.8
ARIZONA.								
Territorial Prison.....	T...	P. A.	29		29	4		4
ARKANSAS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	27	28	27 0.2	5 6	3 6	5 5.5
CALIFORNIA.								
State Prison at Folsom....	S...	P. A.	32 7.2	32 7.2	32 7.2	7 3.1	4	7 2.9
State Prison at San Quentin.	S...	P. A. & P. P.	24 10	32	24 11.9	7 3.6	5 6	7 3.1

a No record kept.

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.

(Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. F., Piece price; L., Lease.)

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
COLORADO.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 5
CONNECTICUT.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't..	32 2	36	32 2.7	4 11	5	4 11
DAKOTA.								
Penitentiary.....	T...	C't..	28	33	28	3 6	17	4
FLORIDA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	26	20	25 10.5	2	1	1 11.7
GEORGIA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	25 10.4	25 10.4	25 10.4	8 10.3	8 10.3	8 10.3
ILLINOIS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	C't..	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 3	3 3	3 3
Southern Penitentiary.....	S...	C't..	34	20	33	7 2	4	7
INDIANA.								
State Prison (north).....	S...	C't..	24 6	.....	24 6	4 6	.....	4 6
State Prison (south).....	S...	C't..	24 6	.....	24 6	3 4	.....	3 4
IOWA.								
Penitentiary at Ft. Madison	S...	C't..	27	.....	27	3	.....	3
Penitentiary at Anamosa...	S...	P. A.	27	30	27 1.4	3	5	3 1
KANSAS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A. & C't.	27 9	30 1	27 8	5 4	2 3	5 3
U. S. Military Prison.....	U. S.	P. A.	25	.....	25	3 1	.....	3 1
KENTUCKY.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A. & L.	26	21	25 6	4 6	2 6	4 5.3
LOUISIANA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	24	26	24 1.2	4 6	3	4 5
MAINE.								
State Prison.....	S...	P. A.	29 5.2	43 4	29 2	4 1	2	3 11.9
MARYLAND.								
Penitentiary.....	S...	C't..	35	35	35	6	3	5 10
City Jail.....	Cl.	C't..	35	30	34	3	3	3
MASSACHUSETTS.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't..	35 3.9	.....	35 3.9	8 8.8	.....	8 8.8
Reformatory.....	S...	P. P.	26 7.3	.....	26 7.3	2 4.2	.....	2 4.2
Reformatory Prison for Women.	S...	P. P.	.....	26 1	26 1	.....	1 9.2	1 9.2
MICHIGAN.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't. & P. P.	34 3	58	34 3.3	4 1	Life	4 1
MINNESOTA.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't..	31	30	31	3 10	6 10	3 10.9

a No record kept.

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Continued.**

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Offi- cial con- trol.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
MISSISSIPPI.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	Yrs. Mos. 27	Yrs. Mos. 23	Yrs. Mos. 26 10	Yrs. Mos. 4 10	Yrs. Mos. 5 6	Yrs. Mos. 4 10
Alcorn Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)		2	3.5
Attala Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	4	3.3
Bolivar Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	24		24	2		2
Chickasaw Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3		3
Claiborne Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	24	20	23 8	1	1.5	1
Clay Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.7
Coahoma Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25		25	2		2
Copiah Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25	26	25 2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
De Soto Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	30	25	29 4.5	2	1	1.9
Grenada Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25	20	23 7.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hinds Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3.5	3	3.4
Holmes Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25	20	24	0.5	0.5	0.5
Iscasawanna Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25		25	1		1
La Fayette Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	4		4
Lee Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	1	3.6
Leflore Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3		3
Lincoln Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	27	25	26 2.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lowndes Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.5
Madison Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	2.5	2.9
Monroe Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	2	2.9
Montgomery Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.5
Noxubee Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	3	5.8
Oktibbeha Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	1	2.7
Panola Co. Jail at Batesville	Co...	L...	25		25	0.5		0.5
Panola Co. Jail at Sardis	Co...	L...	25	25	25	1.5	1	1.3
Pike Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25	15	20	1.5	2.2	1.8
Sunflower Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	27		27	3		3
Tallahatchee Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	25		25	2		2
Tate Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	24	20	23 3	1	1	1
Tunica Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	24		24	3		3
Washington Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	22	20	21 8.6	1	1	1
Yazoo Co. Jail.....	Co...	L...	23	24	23 2.4	1.5	3	1.8
MISSOURI.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	C't..	27	27	27	6 9	6 9	6 9
NEBRASKA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L...	29	26	28 11.6	5 10	4 4	5 9.8
NEVADA.								
State Prison.....	S...	P. A.	30 1.5	31 6	30 2	7 10	21	3 0.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't..	30 4	33 6	30 5.5	5 3	3	5 2.6
NEW JERSEY.								
State Prison.....	S...	P. P.	29	29	29	4 6	3 11	4 5.8
Essex Co. Penitentiary.....	Co...	P. A.	33	22	32 5.3	7 6	7 6	7 6
Jail and Workhouse at county farm.	Co...	P. A.	28	30	28 3.6	4	3	3.9
NEW MEXICO.								
Territorial Penitentiary...	T...	L...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
NEW YORK.								
Auburn Prison.....	S...	P. A. & C't.	32		32	7 2		7 2
Sing Sing State Prison....	S...	C't..	27		27	4 11		4 11
Clinton Prison.....	S...	P. A.	29		29	6		6
Albany Co. Penitentiary....	Co...	C't..	32 2	32 2	32 2	6	7	6.1
Erie Co. Penitentiary.....	Co...	C't..	27	27	27	4	7	4.4
Kings Co. Penitentiary....	Co...	C't..	27	27	27	5	6	5.1
Monroe Co. Penitentiary....	Co...	C't..	30	33	30 7	3	3	3
Onondaga Co. Penitentiary..	Co...	C't..	26	26	26	6	4	5.3

a No record kept.

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS I.—INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U.S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P.A., Public account; C't., Contract; P.P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
NORTH CAROLINA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A. & L.	Yrs. Mos. 25 5	Yrs. Mos. 19	Yrs. Mos. 25 0.4	Yrs. Mos. 4	Yrs. Mos. 5	Yrs. Mos. 4 0.7
OHIO.								
Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A., C't. & P. P.	28 3	32 1	28 3.6	2 9.6	2 4.8	2 3.5
OREGON.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A. & C't.	31	-----	31	5 3	-----	5 3
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Eastern Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A. & P. P.	34	22	28 11.3	3 6	1 3	3 5.3
Western Penitentiary.....	S...	C't.	28	28	28	3 2	3 2	3 2
Berks Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	27	27	27	9	1	9.1
Chester Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	25	25	25	1	6	11.3
Delaware Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	27	27	27	1 3	9	1 2.3
Lancaster Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	30	30	30	8	5	7.7
Lehigh Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	30	-----	30	1 2	-----	1 2
Montgomery Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. P.	27	27	27	9	1	8.7
Northampton Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	28	50	28 4.9	9	6	9
Northumberland Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	28	45	29 2.6	2	1	1 11.1
Philadelphia Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	25	28	25 3	9	1	9.2
Schuylkill Co. Prison.....	Co.	P. A.	27	30	27 3	2	6	1 10.5
RHODE ISLAND.								
State Prison and Providence Co. Jail.	S. & co.	C't.	36	-----	36	1 11.3	-----	1 11.3
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A., C't. & L.	27	25	26 3.3	2 6	2 6	2 6
TENNESSEE.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	L.	26 6	20 6	26 3.6	7 5	3 6	7 3.4
TEXAS.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	P. A. & C't.	27 6	23 6	27 5.3	6 8	4 1	6 7.5
VERMONT.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't.	31	25 8	30 9.7	9 3.5	9 8	9 3.7
VIRGINIA.								
State Penitentiary.....	S...	C't.	26	21 6	25 8.4	5 6	3	5 4
WASHINGTON.								
Territorial Penitentiary.....	T...	L.	32	-----	32	5 7.5	-----	5 7.5
WEST VIRGINIA.								
Penitentiary.....	S...	C't.	30	25	29 10.6	3 4	1 6	3 3.5
WISCONSIN.								
State Prison.....	S...	C't.	31	31	31	4 5	4 5	4 5

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
Washington Asylum.....	D...	P.A.	30	35	31 1.4	3	2	3

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Continued.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Ci., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't, Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
ILLINOIS.								
House of Correction at Chicago.	Cl ..	P.A., C't, & P.P.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 26 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 25	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 26 3.8	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 1	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 1	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 1
House of Cor. at Peoria....	Cl ..	P.A.	26 6	25	26 2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
INDIANA.								
Reformatory Institution...	S ...	P.P.	-----	21 6	21 6	-----	4 3	4 3
Marion Co. Workhouse.....	Co ..	P.A.	22	20	21 10.4	1	1	1
KENTUCKY.								
City Workhouse	Cl ..	P.A.	30	21	27	2	2	2
MASSACHUSETTS.								
State Workhouse	S ...	P.P.	36 2.5	41 4	36 4	8.7	1 9.3	9
Jail and House of Cor. for Berkshire Co.	Co ..	C't..	30 4.3	44	31 1.1	1 2.3	8	1 2
Jail and House of Cor. for Bristol Co.	Co ..	P.A.	32 4.5	36 7.8	32 10	6.9	3.1	6.5
Jail and House of Cor. for Essex Co.	Co ..	C't..	35 3	33 5	34 10.8	5.5	7.7	5.9
Jail and House of Cor. for Franklin Co.	Co ..	P.P.	32 5.4	37	32 10.4	1 2.8	4	1 1.8
Jail and House of Cor. for Hampden Co.	Co ..	C't..	33 2.3	41 5	34 2.7	5.5	6	5.6
Jail and House of Cor. for Hampshire Co.	Co ..	C't..	35 9	51	37 10.2	6	8	6.3
Jail and House of Cor. for Middlesex Co.	Co ..	P.A.	32 9.5	34 6	32 10.9	8.7	7.4	8.6
Jail and House of Cor. for Norfolk Co.	Co ..	C't..	37 1	50 6	37 8	8	5.2	7.9
Jail and House of Cor. for Plymouth Co.	Co ..	P.P.	38	-----	38	4.1	-----	4.1
Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co. at Fitchburg.	Co ..	P.P.	33 3.3	44	33 5.1	8	4.5	8
Jail and House of Correction for Worcester Co. at Worcester.	Co ..	P.P.	34 8.1	42	35 2.3	5.6	1.6	5.3
House of Industry for Suffolk Co.	Co ..	P.A. & P.P.	36 6	35 9	35 11.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
House of Correction for Suffolk Co.	Co ..	P.P.	32 1.7	30 8	31 10.8	5.6	6.4	5.7
House of Cor. at Ipswich..	Co ..	C't..	33 10	37 5	34 2.3	9.2	10.4	9.3
Jail and House of Correction at Salem.	Co ..	C't..	33 11	36 9	34 4.5	2.2	3.8	2.5
MICHIGAN.								
State House of Cor. and Reformatory.	S ...	C't..	22	-----	22	7.5	-----	7.5
House of Correction	Cl ..	P.A.	33	33	33	2.6	2.6	2.6
MINNESOTA.								
Workhouse	Cl ..	P.A.	28	33	28 3	1	2	1
MISSOURI.								
Workhouse	Cl ..	P.A. & P.P.	29 6	29 6	29 6	1.5	1	1.4
NEW YORK.								
State Reformatory	S ...	P.A. & C't.	22	-----	22	1.5	-----	1.5
OHIO.								
Workhouse and House of Correction at Cleveland.	Cl ..	P.A.	28	28	28	6.2	6.2	6.3

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

CLASS II.—INSTITUTIONS OF MODERATE PENALTIES—Concluded.

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Official control.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
OHIO—concluded.								
Workhouse at Cincinnati ..	Cl ..	C't & P.A.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 37	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 30	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 35 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 2	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 2	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 2
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Philadelphia Co. House of Correction.	S ...	P.A.	35	33	34 6 6	5	5	5
Allegheny Co. Workhouse.	Co ..	P.A.	23	30	24 0 7	3	1 5	2 3
VERMONT.								
House of Correction	S ...	C't ..	28 11	33 1	29 2 3	4 3	5 3	4 4
WISCONSIN.								
House of Correction	Co ..	P.A.	32	30	31 11	2 2	1 8	2 2

CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY.

COLORADO.								
State Industrial School	S ...	P. A.	13	.....	13	1 6	.....	1 6
CONNECTICUT.								
State Reform School	S ...	P. P.	13 6	.....	13 6	6 6	.....	6 6
Industrial School for Girls.	S ...	P. A.	.....	13 2	13 2	.....	6 10	6 10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
Reform School	D ...	C't ..	12 6	.....	12 6	1 3 4	.....	1 3 4
ILLINOIS.								
State Reform School	S ...	C't ..	16 3	.....	16 3	2 9	.....	2 9
IOWA.								
Industrial School (boys' department).	S ...	P. A.	14 2	.....	14 2	3 6	.....	3 6
Industrial School (girls' department).	S ...	P. A.	.....	14	14	.....	2	2
MAINE.								
State Reform School	S ...	P. P.	14 6	.....	14 6	3 6	.....	3 6
MARYLAND.								
House of Refuge	S. &	C't ..	14 6	.....	14 6	5 6	.....	5 6
St. Mary's Industrial School.	S., cl., & pr.	C't ..	15	.....	15	6	.....	6
MICHIGAN.								
Reform School	S ...	P. A.	13 9	.....	13 9	1 10	.....	1 10
State Industrial Home for Girls.	S ...	P. A.	.....	14	14	.....	2 1	2 1
MINNESOTA.								
State Reform School	S ...	P. A.	14 6	15	14 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Bethany Home	Cl ..	P. A.	.....	18	18	.....	1	1
MISSOURI.								
House of Refuge	Cl ..	C't & P. P.	12	12	12	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 4 9
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
State Industrial School	S ...	P. P.	14	13	13 10 1	2 6	2 6	2 6

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Continued.**CLASS III.—INSTITUTIONS MAINLY REFORMATORY—Concluded.**

[Abbreviations used in this table: U. S., United States; S., State; T., Territory; D., District; Co., County; Cl., City; Pr., Private; P. A., Public account; C't., Contract; P. P., Piece price; L., Lease.]

Institution.	Offi- cial con- trol.	Syst. of work.	Average age of all convicts.			Average length of sentence of all convicts.		
			Male.	Female.	Together.	Male.	Female.	Together.
NEW JERSEY.								
State Reform School	S ...	P. P.	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 13	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> -----	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 13	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 2 6	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> -----	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i> 2 6
Newark City Home	Cl ..	P. A.	13	14	13 1.7	2	3 6	2 2.6
NEW YORK.								
House of Reformation for Juveniles.	S ...	C't..	14	14	14	1 1	1 3	1 1.3
State Industrial School	S ...	P. P.	13	13	13	2	2	2
New York Catholic Pro- tective.	S ...	P. A. & pr. P. P.	12	12	12	2	2	2
OHIO.								
House of Refuge	Cl ...	C't..	12 5	12 5	12 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
Boys' Industrial School	S ...	P. P.	15 6	-----	15 6	2 2	-----	2 2
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Reform School	S ...	P. A.	15 6	16 9	15 9.9	2 3	2 1	2 2.5
House of Refuge	S ...	P. A. & pr. P. P.	13 3	14	13 5	1 11	2 5	2 0.3
VERMONT.								
Reform School	S ...	P. P.	13	12 4	12 10.4	9	6	8 5
WISCONSIN.								
Industrial School for Boys.	S ...	P. A.	13	-----	13	2 3	-----	2 3
Industrial School for Girls.	S ...	P. A.	10 6	10 6	10 6	(a)	(a)	(a)

a Children are committed until of age or until a home is found for them.

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

SUMMARY.—AVERAGE AGE OF CONVICTS BY CLASSES FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	State or territory.	Average age—Class I.			Average age—Class II.		
		Employed in productive labor.	Engaged in prison duties and idle.	Together.	Employed in productive labor.	Engaged in prison duties and idle.	Together.
		<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>
1	Alabama.....	27 4.2	25 5.1	27 3.6			
2	Arizona.....	29	29	29			
3	Arkansas.....	27	27 2.9	27 0.2			
4	California.....	27 3.8	27 4.7	27 4.2			
5	Colorado.....	30	30	30			
6	Connecticut.....	32 2	32 4.4	32 2.7			
7	Dakota.....	28	28 4.7	28 1.9			
8	District of Columbia.....				30 9.9	33 8.4	31 1.4
9	Florida.....	26	25 5.5	25 10.5			
10	Georgia.....	25 10.4	25 10.4	25 10.4			
11	Illinois.....	30 10.9	31 11.3	31 2.4	26 5.6	25 9.3	26 2.2
12	Indiana.....	24 6	24 6	24 6	21 8	21 2	21 7.3
13	Iowa.....	27	27 2	27 0.6			
14	Kansas.....	26 11.4	26	26 8.1			
15	Kentucky.....	25 10.5	25 10.8	25 10.5	30	21 9.5	27 0.4
16	Louisiana.....	24 0.8	24 10	24 1.2			
17	Maine.....	29 5.2	30 6.3	29 7.2			
18	Maryland.....	35	34 2.3	34 6.6			
19	Massachusetts.....	29 10.2	29 3.6	29 7.4	34 8.4	35 1.6	34 11.1
20	Michigan.....	34 3	33 11.3	34 1.7	28 3.5	25 2.5	27 2.2
21	Minnesota.....	31	30 10.6	30 11.6	28	28 8	28 3
22	Mississippi.....	26 1.9	25 2.5	26 1.6			
23	Missouri.....	27	27	27	29 6	29 6	29 6
24	Nebraska.....	29	28 11	28 8.4			
25	Nevada.....	30 1.5	30 1.7	30 1.5			
26	New Hampshire.....	30 4	31 4.5	30 5.5			
27	New Jersey.....	28 6.6	29 3.5	28 7.9			
28	New York.....	28 4.9	29 7.5	28 9.9	22	22	22
29	North Carolina.....	25 1.9	23 10.1	25 0.4			
30	Ohio.....	28 3	28 4.6	28 3.6	31 11.2	28 2.2	31 2.3
31	Oregon.....	31	31	31			
32	Pennsylvania.....	25 11.8	25 11.2	25 11.1	29 5.9	31 8.9	30 10.7
33	Rhode Island.....	36	36	36			
34	South Carolina.....	26 10.7	26 11.4	26 9.2			
35	Tennessee.....	26 4.7	23 9.5	26 3.6			
36	Texas.....	27 5.2	27 5.4	27 5.3			
37	Vermont.....	31	30 1.3	30 9.7	28 11	31 1.1	29 2.8
38	Virginia.....	25 8.2	25 9.3	25 8.4			
39	Washington.....	32	32	32			
40	West Virginia.....	30	29 5.6	29 10.6			
41	Wisconsin.....	31	31	31	32	31 9.2	31 11
	United States.....	27 8.9	28 8.9	27 11.9	29 11.6	31 3.6	30 6.1

TABLE XVI.—AGES AND SENTENCES BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS—Concluded.

SUMMARY.—AVERAGE AGE OF CONVICTS BY CLASSES FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Average age—Class III.			Average age—All classes.			
Employed in productive labor.	Engaged in prison duties and idle.	Together.	Employed in productive labor.	Engaged in prison duties and idle.	Together.	
<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	
			27 4.2	25 5.1	27 3.6	1
			29	29	29	2
			27	27 2.9	27 0.2	3
			27	27 4.7	27 4.2	4
			26 0.1	26 1.7	26 1	5
13	13 5.6	13 4.7	19 7.8	17 9.6	19 0.3	6
13	13 3.2	13 4.7	18	28 4.7	18 1.9	7
12	12 6	12 6	24 5.2	19 8	23 5.1	8
			25	25 5.5	25 10.5	9
			25 10.4		25 10.4	10
16	16 3	16 3	28 11.9	26 0.7	28 8.2	11
			24 0.2	21 1.7	24 0.4	12
14	14 0.3	14 1.5	24 11.6	19 0.1	22 1.9	13
			26 11.4	26	26 8.1	14
			26 1.3	25 1.7	25 11.6	15
14	14 6	14 6	24 0.8	24 10	25 1.2	16
14	14 10.1	14 9.7	24 6.2	22 0.3	23 9.5	17
			26 4.8	26 6.5	26 5.7	18
			32 10.8	34 4.3	33 2.1	19
13	13 10.1	13 9.8	26 0.8	25 6.5	25 10.9	20
14	14 9.6	14 9.2	27 11	21 6.7	25 5.3	21
			26 1.9	25 2.5	26 1.6	22
12	12	12	26 3.3	25 6.5	25 11.4	23
			29	28 11	28 8.4	24
			30 1.5	30 1.7	30 1.5	25
14	13 4.3	13 10.1	23 4.3	19 10.9	22 8.8	26
13	13 1.9	13 0.6	27 7.4	23 9.1	26 10.5	27
12	12 6	12 7.2	22 10	23 4.1	23 0.1	28
			25 1.9	23 10.1	25 0.4	29
14	14 7.6	14 4.5	27 6.2	23 3.3	26 0.8	30
			31	31	31	31
13	14 9.7	14 2.9	23 10	26 1.2	24 11.4	32
			36	36	36	33
			26 10.7	26 11.4	26 9.2	34
			26 4.7	23 9.5	26 3.6	35
			27 5.2	27 5.4	27 5.3	36
13	12 8.4	12 10.4	25 3.9	20 9.5	24 1.2	37
			25 8.2	25 9.3	25 8.4	38
			32	32	32	39
			30	29 5.6	30 10.6	40
11	11 11.1	12 0.9	22 5.5	26 5.2	23 3.8	41
13	13 8.1	13 5.9	26 2.1	25 11.1	26 1.2	

CHAPTER II.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

CHAPTER II.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

The tables presented in the preceding chapter comprehend nearly all the valuable points of information collected by the Bureau in this investigation. These tables have been made comprehensive in form, giving the various facts in different situations and combinations, sometimes at the expense of repetition, that the student of the subject of convict labor may be able to find readily the various salient points contained in them, and utilize what he finds. Generally speaking, the tables are accurate and full. There are a few inherent weaknesses, which will be pointed out in the proper places, but these weaknesses are not of sufficient magnitude to impair any of the general results, nor are they, in fact, with one or two exceptions, capable of vitiating averages. Every fact stated in these tables is the result of original inquiry.

As stated in the introductory remarks to Chapter I, these tables comprehend the facts for all penal institutions in the United States in which convict labor is economically employed in production, no attempt having been made to comprehend the whole prison population of the United States; in fact, however, the tables do comprehend nearly all such population—certainly within a very few thousands. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the facts relative to those institutions where productive labor is performed.

Table I—Convicts by states and territories (pages 8 to 31)—shows for each state or territory in the Union, and for each penal institution in each state or territory, the control under which such institution is conducted, the location as to city or town, the system or systems of work followed therein, the industry or industries carried on, the number of contractors or lessees in each institution, the number of convicts, by sexes, employed in productive labor, engaged in prison duties, idle or sick, and the total number in each institution.

By referring to the summary which follows Table I, it will be seen that the total number of prisoners of all grades employed in the institutions comprehended in the table is 64,349, the males numbering 58,454 and the females 5,895. Of this total number, 45,277 are engaged in productive labor of some kind, 15,100 are engaged in prison duties, and 3,972 are sick or idle. Of the total number, 14,827 are employed under the public-account system, 15,670 under the contract system, 5,676 under the piece-price system, and 9,104 under the lease system. The state having the largest number of convicts in the institutions consid-

ered is New York, the total being 9,709. Washington territory stands at the foot of the list, the total being but 82 convicts. This summary will not agree with any other of like character before the public, and discrepancies must not be taken in themselves as a sign of inaccuracy in any of them, for the figures for each state or territory, as given in this table, in many cases comprehend prison populations for a different prison year from that given in other reports, and in some instances even for a year different from any covered by the official reports of the institutions themselves.

The prison population of the class of institutions specified, as stated, is 64,349, a proportion of the population of the United States, as at present estimated, of 1 in 930; but the proportion to those engaged in mechanical, agricultural, and mining pursuits in the whole country is about 1 convict to every 300 persons so employed. Included in the number of prisoners in various states or territories are prisoners of the United States sentenced to different penal institutions of the several states or territories. The total number of this class of convicts is 1,240, and they are distributed in the different states and territories as follows:

Arizona	7	Nevada	2
Arkansas	4	New Hampshire	10
California	23	New Jersey	20
Connecticut	7	New York	324
District of Columbia	4	Ohio	34
Idaho	14	Oregon	19
Illinois	135	Pennsylvania	74
Indiana	31	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	11	South Carolina	5
Kansas	7	Utah	63
Maine	4	Vermont	5
Maryland	5	Washington	14
Massachusetts	7	West Virginia	20
Michigan	345	Wisconsin	3
Minnesota	6	Wyoming	12
Missouri	10		
Montana	11	Total	1,240

Table II—Convicts by classes of institutions (pages 32 to 55)—gives the same facts as are given in Table I, but under a new classification, in order to show in what kind of penal institutions, as to severity, convict labor is employed, and how it is distributed. In class one are included all institutions, mainly penitentiaries or prisons, where prisoners are confined under sentence for crimes of the higher grade, or where the penalty is severe. The convicts in this class are mostly long-term prisoners. Class two comprehends houses of correction, workhouses, jails, and institutions of like grade, where labor is performed. Class three includes industrial and reform schools and other institutions in which prisoners while undergoing short sentences are temporarily employed.

The industries also in this table are exhibited by classes instead of in detail as in the preceding table. As this grouping of industries closely allied is followed throughout the tabular presentations, it is thought well to reproduce here the classification in full:

Agricultural implements: Agricultural implements; threshing machines.

Barrels, etc.: Barrels, etc.; barrels and kegs; barrels, pork; tierces, pork and lard

Boots and shoes : Boot and shoe heels ; boots and shoes ; boots and shoes, men's ; boots and shoes, men's and boys' ; boots and shoes, men's and women's ; shoes ; shoes (for convicts) ; shoes, men's ; shoes, men's and boys' ; shoes, men's and women's ; shoes, men's, girls', and children's ; shoes, men's, women's, and girls' ; shoes, women's ; shoes (women's) and boot heels ; shoes, women's and boys' ; shoes, women's and children's ; shoes, women's and girls' ; shoes, women's, girls', boys', and children's.

Brick : Brick.

Brooms, brushes, etc. : Brooms ; brooms and leather whips ; brooms and trunks ; brush-drawing ; brushes ; brushes, scrub and shoe ; brushes, scrub, shoe, etc. ; brushes, scrub, shoe, and clothes ; brushes, scrub, shoe, and stove ; brushes, shoe and horse.

Carpeting : Carpeting ; Napier matting ; rag ; rag and ingrain ; rag and jute.

Carriages and wagons : Carriages and sleighs ; carriage bodies, shafts, etc. ; carriages, children's ; carriage gear ; wagons ; wagons and cotton presses ; wagons, furniture, brick, etc.

Clothing : Clothing ; clothing and fancy articles ; clothing (for convicts) ; clothing (for inmates) ; clothing, girls' ; clothing, knit goods, and laundering ; clothing, men's and boys' ; collars, cuffs, shirts, and laundering ; dresses, millinery goods, etc. ; family sewing ; hosiery ; hosiery, etc. ; hosiery and cloth goods ; hosiery and overalls ; hosiery, cotton ; hosiery, woollen and cotton ; overalls ; overalls and shirts ; pantaloons ; pantaloons (coarse) and working shirts ; pantaloons, shirts, and overalls ; shirts ; toeing stockings ; underclothing (girls') and bedding.

Farming, gardening, etc. : Farming ; farming and clearing land ; greenhouse products.

Furniture : Beds, spring and mantel ; bedsteads ; cane and flag seating chairs ; cane-seating and backing chairs ; cane-seating chairs ; chairs ; chairs and baby cradles ; chairs, tables, etc. ; extension-table slides ; furniture ; furniture and lumber.

Harnesses and saddlery : Hames, wooden ; hardware, saddlery ; harnesses ; harnesses and horse collars ; harnesses and saddlery ; horse collars ; saddle-trees.

Iron goods : Bolts, iron ; bolts, nuts, etc. ; engines, boilers, pumps, etc. ; fence wire, barbed ; hardware, fancy ; iron, architectural ; mouldings, iron ; pig iron and castings ; wire goods and brushes ; wire goods (screens and railings).

Lumber : Lumber.

Mining : Coal ; coal and iron ore (and making pig iron) ; iron ore ; iron ore (and burning charcoal), etc. ; phosphate.

Public ways : Building railroad ; building state canal ; grading and cleaning streets ; grading streets ; repairing levee ; repairing railroad ; repairing roads.

Public works : Building and repairing prison ; building governor's mansion ; building prison ; ditching on state lands ; repairing prison.

Stone : Marble, dressed ; marble (dressed) and monuments ; stone ; stone and marble (dressed) and monuments ; stone, broken ; stone, dressed ; stone, quarried ; stone, quarried and crushed ; stone, quarried and dressed ; stone, quarried (and grading) ; stone, quarried, ditch digging, etc.

Stoves, hollow ware, etc. : Hollow ware ; hollow ware and castings ; stoves ; stoves and hollow ware ; tin and sheet-iron ware ; tinware.

Tobacco : Cigars ; tobacco, plug and twist.

Wooden goods : Baskets ; boxes, benches, crates, etc. ; coffins ; mouldings, wooden ; sashes, doors, and blinds.

Miscellaneous : Bags, jute ; bone ash ; boxes, paper ; bricklaying, carpentering, etc. ; checks, cotton ; cloth (for prison) ; fancy goods ; gravel digging ; laundering ; leather, tanning ; lime ; naval stores ; nets, fishing ; sewing-machines, "Eclipse," tools, carpenters' and joiners' ; toys, children's ; toys, furniture, etc. ; wagon driving ; wood chopping.

The summary for each class shows the facts by states. By the recapitulation for the United States it is seen that in class one there is a total of 44,512 convicts, 33,661 being employed in productive labor,

8,146 in prison duties, 2,705 idle and sick, with 233 contractors or lessees. In the second class there is a total of 9,839 convicts, 5,859 being engaged in productive labor, 3,205 in prison duties, and 775 idle and sick, the number of contractors or lessees being 30. The number of inmates in the third class of institutions is 9,998, of which number 5,757 are engaged in productive labor, 3,749 in prison duties, and 492 idle and sick, while the number of contractors or lessees is 28. The whole number of contractors or lessees for all classes is 291, and the total number of prisoners 64,349, as already shown under Table I.

The recapitulation for the United States is followed by one for states, bringing out the number of institutions of each class in each state, showing for each class and each state the number employed in productive labor, prison duties, and those idle and sick, the aggregates of these points being classified by male and female. The number of contractors is also shown.

The whole number of institutions comprehended in these tables is 214. This number appears very large in comparison with other reports that have been made by different state commissions and bureaus, but it is because in the states of Alabama and Mississippi each county has its own individual lease, which necessitates their consideration with a few quasi penal institutions as separate organizations.

Table III—Convicts by systems of work (pages 56 to 87)—classifies the facts shown in Table I by systems of work. The detailed exhibit of systems concludes with a summary of each system by states, which is followed by a recapitulation for the United States by systems, and one of each state by systems.

Table IV—Convicts by classes of industries (pages 88 to 95)—shows the number of convicts by sexes employed in each industry carried on in the different penal institutions of the country. These facts are shown for each state, the control under which they are carried on, the class of institution engaged in them, and the system under which the industries are prosecuted.

By the summary of Table IV is shown for the whole country the distribution of the whole number of convicts engaged in productive labor. The industry employing the greatest number is that of the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which 7,476 males and 133 females, or a total of 7,609 prisoners, are engaged. The industry coming next to boots and shoes, so far as persons employed are concerned, is clothing, engaging 5,561, while stone employs 4,876; then come farming, gardening, etc., with 3,569, furniture employing 3,446, and mining 3,273. The industry employing the smallest number in the whole country is lumber, in which 228 only are employed, carpeting employing 242.

The next four tables relate to the production of penal institutions.

Table V—Goods made or work done, by states and territories (pages 96 to 123)—presents the following features: The kind of goods made or work done, with grade, quantity, and value, is shown in each institution of each state as well as the controlling power, as state, county, or city,

the system of work, the facts as to who furnishes power, machinery, and tools, the number of convicts employed, and the number of free laborers required to perform the same work.

The general table is followed by summaries as follows: A summary by states and territories, a summary by classes of industries for the United States as a whole, and a summary of each state separately by classes of industries.

The values stated in Table V, and the summaries thereto, are, as a rule, actual values, given by the contractors or lessees themselves, or approximations made by them. In a few instances the facts have been refused, in which cases the agents of the Bureau have secured the very best estimates possible, and so successful have they been in this direction, that, for all practical purposes, the values may be considered as correct.

This is the first instance under any investigation where the facts brought out by this table have been given to the public for any considerable number of institutions. By this summary it is seen that the total value of goods made and work done by productive labor in the penal institutions of the whole country is \$28,753,999.13. It took 45,277 convicts one year to produce this total value. It would have taken 35,534 free laborers to have produced the same quantity of goods in the same time; or, in other words, a free laborer is equal to 1.27 convict, or, to reverse the statement, 1 convict is equal to .78 of a free laborer. The number of free laborers necessary to perform the same labor has been figured from the estimates of prison officials and others familiar with the work. It will be noticed that the proportion varies considerably in different institutions. This is to be expected, as experiences will differ as a result of conditions favorable or unfavorable, and individual judgments will not agree, even where conditions are the same; but it is believed that the results exhibited for the whole country represent the best attainable statement. The results compare favorably with statements secured by other means.

The state producing the largest amount of convict-made goods is New York, the value there being \$6,236,320.98. The next state in rank is Illinois, producing \$3,284,267.50 worth of convict-made goods. Indiana comes next with a product of the value of \$1,570,901.37, while Ohio stands next in line with a product of the value of \$1,368,122.51; then Missouri, \$1,342,020.07; then Pennsylvania, \$1,317,265.85. Kansas ranks next, with a product worth \$1,270,575.77. Tennessee comes after Kansas, with only \$1,142,000; then Michigan, \$1,087,735.62, and, last of the states producing over a million dollars' worth, New Jersey, \$1,019,608.32. Each of the other states and territories drop below the million-dollar point, Dakota coming at the bottom of the list, with a product of \$11,577.36.

It is interesting to examine these values by industries, and in Summary B are found the facts. Boots and shoes lead, the product being \$10,100,279.61, or 35.13 per cent. of the whole product of the

penal institutions of the country, \$23,753,999.13; the next largest item being the manufacture of clothing, which is \$2,199,634.25, while carriages and wagons are manufactured to the value of \$1,989,790. In all other industries the product is less than \$2,000,000, the smallest being lumber to the value of \$63,890. These values, it should be remembered, as already stated, are for the year covered by the investigation.

Table VI—Goods made or work done by classes of institutions (pages 124 to 143)—presents the industries carried on, the grade, quantity, and value of goods manufactured or work performed, the number of convicts employed, and the number of free laborers required for the same work, by states, distributed in the three classes mentioned in the explanation of Table II.

From the details of the table summaries and recapitulations have been made, by which the totals can be easily recognized. It will be seen that the penal institutions of the first class employ 33,661 convicts on productive labor out of the total of 45,277 (or 74.34 per cent.), producing \$24,859,810.31 worth of product (or 86.46 per cent. of the whole product). This product would have required 27,912 free laborers to have produced it, considering 1 free laborer in this class equal to 1.21 convict. The bulk of the goods made, then, in the prisons of the United States is produced by the institutions of class one. The convicts in the institutions of class two produced \$2,150,959.07 worth of product, or 7.48 per cent. of the whole, while they were in number 5,859, or 12.94 per cent. of the whole. These goods might have been produced by 4,139 free laborers; that is, in institutions of this class, 1 free laborer is equal to 1.42 convict. The institutions of class three produced but \$1,743,229.75 worth of goods, being 6.06 per cent. of the total product of all institutions. To produce these goods required 5,757 convicts (or 12.72 per cent. of all), and they might have been produced by 3,483 free laborers; that is, in this class, 1 free laborer is equal to 1.65 convict.

Table VII—Goods made or work done by systems of work (pages 144 to 173)—presents the main facts brought out in Tables V and VI, only distributing them according to the systems under which different industries in the different states are carried on.

The summaries show that under the public-account system the value of goods made is \$4,086,637.87, or 14.21 per cent. of the total product, while under the contract system the value is \$18,096,245.74, or 62.94 per cent. of the total product. Under the piece-price system goods are made to the value of \$2,379,180.52, being 8.27 per cent. of the total product, and under the lease system the value of goods made is \$4,191,935, or 14.58 per cent. of the total product.

By reference to the summary of goods made under the contract system it will be seen that those industries producing the greatest total value are carried on under this system, as, for instance, the total product of boots and shoes in all the prisons of the country is \$10,100,279.61.

Of this total, boots and shoes to the value of \$8,861,771.91 are produced under the contract system.

The recapitulations to this table show the industries separately for each kind of system of work.

Table VIII—Goods made or work done by classes of industries (pages 174 to 191)—shows for each industry class by states the facts as to who furnishes power, machinery, and tools; the grade, quantity, and value of goods made or work done, with the system of work; the number of convicts employed, and the free laborers necessary to perform the same work.

Under Tables I, II, III, and IV, relating to prison population, it was seen that such population constitutes 1 in 930 of the total population of the country, and 1 in 300 of those engaged in mechanical, agricultural, and mining pursuits.

From Tables V, VI, VII, and VIII, which relate to the industries carried on in the penal institutions and the value of goods made therein, can be drawn some further comparisons relative to whatever competition arises from the employment of convicts in productive labor; but this can only be done by the use of the manufacturing statistics gathered at the federal census of 1880, and while such statistics do not offer an accurate or a true comparison for the present day, they offer the best elements of comparison available. Whatever competition arises from the employment of convicts should be considered from three points of view: First, the competition with all the industries of the country; second, the competition with special industries; and, third, the competition in states or special localities. In regard to the competition with the industries of the whole country, a few figures will suffice: The total manufactured products of the United States, according to the tenth census, amounted to \$5,369,579,191. The total product of all the penal institutions for the year covered by this investigation amounted to \$28,753,999, which is $\frac{54}{100}$ of 1 per cent. of the value of the total products of the industries of the country. To produce the products of the industries of the whole country in 1880 there were paid in wages \$947,953,795, or \$1 in wages to \$5.66 in product. The wages paid by contractors and lessees to states and counties for the labor of convicts, from which resulted a product of the value of \$28,753,999, was \$3,512,970, or \$1 in convict labor wages to \$8.19 of product of convict labor.

Table IX—Selected prison industries, 1886, and free industries, 1880 (Tenth U. S. Census), compared (pages 192 to 199).—To show the amount of competition in each of the leading industries carried on in the prisons of the country, and the competition in each state, Table IX has been prepared, in which the results of convict labor, as brought out in the preceding tables, are compared with free labor as exhibited in the tables of the census of 1880. This table shows the number of employes in each classified industry, both convict and free, the ratio of convicts to free laborers, the per cent. of convicts of free laborers, the total

free laborers in all industries in the state named, and the per cent. of free laborers in the specified industry of the free laborers in all industries in the state named; as regards product, it shows the value of the convict product in each of the classified industries, by states, and the per capita product of convicts; also the value of the products of free labor in 1880 in the industry named, for each state, the per capita product for each free laborer, together with the ratio of convict product to free product, the per cent. of convict product of free product, the total free product in all industries in the state named, and the per cent. of product in the particular industry named of free product in all industries. This table comprehends agricultural implements, barrels, boots and shoes, brick, brooms and brushes, carriages and wagons, cigars, clothing, furniture, and harnesses and saddlery. The table could not be extended to all industries carried on in the penal institutions in the country, because of mixed products and lack of specification in the census reports. There are a few weak points in this table, which may be the result of errors, typographical or otherwise, in the census reports. For instance, in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Nevada the total value of the product of free labor is \$61,677, or a per capita product in that state for the number of free laborers employed in that industry of \$2,682, the convict product per capita being only \$213. This is, apparently, an error, when the figures are examined with reference to the product in all other states, to be attributed to the imperfection in the census report, but it is not of sufficient importance to influence the results shown by the table. In Massachusetts, also, while the per capita product of free labor engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes is \$1,602 per year, the per capita product of the convicts employed in the same industry is but \$719. In this case the bulk of the prison product is produced by the labor of convicts in a reformatory, the average sentences being but two and one-third years. Apparent incongruities in other states are accounted for from the fact that goods are made by short-term convicts or by hand, or under some condition which prevents a normal product. In the manufacture of brooms and brushes Colorado is given in the census as producing goods to the value of \$30,000 for the census year 1880, or a per capita of free labor in that state of \$7,500 in this industry. This cannot be correct. In two or three instances it has been difficult to decide whether the product of the prisons should be claimed as such, but in such cases the Office has been guided by all the elements involved, pains being taken not to vitiate results.

The statistics of this table are exceedingly instructive. Take those on boots and shoes for instance: The per capita product of free labor for the year is \$1,492 in all the states in which boots and shoes are manufactured in prisons, while the per capita for convict labor is \$1,327 per annum. The product for all states, whether employing convicts on boots or shoes or not, is \$1,496. These values show that, so far as boots and shoes are concerned, the convict produces as much per an

num as the free laborer, lacking \$169 per capita. In boots and shoes alone, in all the states wherein they are made in prison, \$1 of prison product is represented by \$18.23 of free labor product. Of the persons employed in their manufacture there is 1 convict employed to 16.2 free laborers. In New York, the heaviest boot and shoe state, so far as prisons are concerned, there is 1 convict employed in this industry to 8 free laborers, while in Massachusetts, the largest producing state in boots and shoes, there is 1 convict employed to 111.7 free laborers. A detailed examination of this table will show to any one the amount of competition in each state in the industries considered.

The total product of all industries of the United States for 1880, as already stated, was \$5,369,579,191, and was produced by 2,732,595 employes, a per capita production of \$1,965. The total product of convict labor for the year considered in this investigation was \$28,753,999, by 45,277 convicts, being a per capita prison production of \$635. In some instances, as shown by the tables, it will be found that convicts are counted equal to free labor. This is generally where they do farm work, and under the circumstances of their labor they are driven to a greater extent than free labor in the same line.

Table X—Average daily price for convict and free labor by states and territories (pages 200 to 209)—shows the price for convict labor and wage for free labor in the different industries for each state, and also the daily hours of convict labor and the systems under which the convicts work. The low daily price for convict labor is a sufficient explanation of the large product for each dollar expended for convict labor.

Table XI—Average daily price for convict and free labor by classes of industries (pages 210 to 215). This table reproduces by classes of industries the facts set forth in the preceding one by states.

Table XII—Income and expenses by states and territories (pages 216 to 231)—presents the income and expenses of each penal institution in the various states and shows the class of institution, the industry carried on, the income of convicts from overtime work, the income from the labor of convicts, from all other sources, and the total income; the running expenses of each institution, expenses other than the running expenses, and the total expenses.

In the contract, piece-price, and lease systems the amounts shown as derived from the labor of convicts are the sums paid by the contractors or lessees. In the public-account system the amounts paid for raw materials are deducted from the amounts received from sales, and the remainders considered as representing the income from labor of convicts. This process will not, of course, in all cases give proper results, since goods might be kept in stock beyond the close of a year awaiting a better market, or advantage might be taken of low rates for raw material to lay in more than a year's supply, but it was the only process available, and it is believed that even if it fails to express the exact

truth for some individual institutions, the general results for all working under the public-account system are correct.

The summary consolidates the facts by states.

Table XIII (pages 232 to 251) shows income and expenses by classes of institutions, and is followed by summaries of classes of institutions and a recapitulation for the United States.

Table XIV (pages 252 to 268) shows income and expenses by systems of work, and is followed by summaries of systems and a recapitulation.

These tables are followed by a recapitulation of the income and expenses by the various systems for the states, and by a recapitulation of Tables XII, XIII, and XIV. This latter recapitulation table is exceedingly suggestive in regard to the value of the different systems, so far as paying expenses is concerned. All institutions running under each of the systems purely have been summarized separately, then a line given to all institutions where various systems exist, as "mixed system," and by this division it is found that under the contract system, involving all penal institutions in the United States carrying on its industries under that system, the income from labor constitutes 65 per cent. of the running expenses and 56 per cent. of the total expenses of the same institutions. Under the public-account system, the income from labor constitutes 32 per cent. of the running expenses and 18 per cent. of the total expenses of the institutions conducted under that system. Under the piece-price system, labor pays 23 per cent. of the running expenses and 21 per cent. of the total expenses. Under the lease system, labor constitutes 372 per cent. of the running expenses and 267 per cent. of the total expenses; while in those institutions in which two or more systems prevail, labor comprehends 42 per cent. of the running expenses and 27 per cent. of the total expenses. In this calculation the term "total expenses" means all expenses for repairs, construction, etc., beyond purely current running expenses. Under the lease system, the total receipts of the state leasing its prisoners are profits, there being no running expenses beyond the payment of a few salaries. In all the institutions of the country the total labor income is 49 per cent. of the running expenses and 35 per cent. of the total expenses of all the institutions. Eliminating the facts relating to the lease system, the income from labor is 46 per cent. of the running expenses and 32 per cent. of the total expenses.

The total running expenses of the different institutions, as shown by the table, for the year, are \$7,100,104.62. The total running expenses of the lease system are shown to be but \$83,831. It should be remembered that this latter sum represents the expense to the states in which the lease system is carried on. It does not, of course, include the expense of maintaining the prisoners themselves, since they are maintained by the lessee. The sum of the total running expenses of all prisons, then, should be increased, in order to get at the total expense of maintaining

the prisoners of the country in those institutions where convict labor is utilized. It was impossible, however, to obtain from lessees the expense of maintaining the prisoners leased to them; but from the best possible estimates, based upon positive facts and upon averages relating to the maintenance of prisons under other systems, it is concluded that the total expenses of maintaining the 9,104 leased convicts are about \$1,345,000. The aggregate running expenses of all prisons in all systems should be increased by this sum, giving a total of \$8,445,104.62, or, in round numbers, \$8,500,000. The total institution expenses, as shown by the table, \$10,091,539.85, should be increased to the same extent; so that the total of all expenses of the prisons would be \$11,436,539.85.

To ascertain the per capita cost per annum and per diem of maintaining convicts, under systems other than the lease system of convict labor, the following comparative statement has been drawn from the table of expenses, by which it is seen that in institutions of severe penalties the average yearly cost under the public-account system is \$232.45, and the per diem cost 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, under the piece-price system \$180.18, and the per diem cost 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and under the contract system \$126.47, and the per diem cost 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Prisons not clearly within one or the other systems are not included in the following table:

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS FOR ONE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES (CLASS ONE).

PUBLIC-ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

State or territory.	Name of institution.	Convicts.	Running expenses.	Per capita.
Arizona	Territorial Prison	157	\$57,000 00	\$363 06
California	State Prison at Folsom	561	131,369 65	234 17
Colorado	State Penitentiary	300	130,000 00	433 33
Iowa	Penitentiary at Anamosa	286	55,000 00	192 31
Maine	State Prison	171	15,300 00	89 47
Nevada	State Prison	130	28,878 40	222 14
New Jersey	Essex County Penitentiary	177	23,636 13	133 54
New York	Clinton Prison	562	117,693 40	209 42
Pennsylvania	Berks County Prison	31	7,082 25	228 46
Pennsylvania	Chester County Prison	35	7,003 04	200 09
Pennsylvania	Delaware County Prison	35	8,933 61	255 25
Pennsylvania	Lancaster County Prison	98	19,010 69	196 99
Pennsylvania	Lehigh County Prison	82	6,576 97	205 53
Pennsylvania	Northampton County Prison	54	6,819 00	126 28
Pennsylvania	Northumberland County Prison	56	6,455 67	114 92
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia County Prison	342	81,760 61	239 07
Pennsylvania	Schuylkill County Prison	48	12,291 61	256 06
Total and average		3,075	714,790 93	232 45

PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

Massachusetts	Reformatory	660	\$136,000 00	\$206 06
Massachusetts	Reformatory Prison for Women	311	60,647 00	195 01
New Jersey	State Prison	873	135,960 34	155 74
Pennsylvania	Montgomery County Prison	48	8,299 40	172 90
Total and average		1,892	340,906 74	180 18

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS FOR ONE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS OF SEVERE PENALTIES (CLASS ONE)—Concluded.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

State or territory.	Name of institution.	Convicts.	Running expenses.	Per capita.
Connecticut	State Prison	281	\$33,396 32	\$118 85
Dakota	Penitentiary	93	22,000 00	236 56
Illinois	State Penitentiary	1,548	225,599 36	145 74
Illinois	Southern Penitentiary	789	141,185 94	191 05
Indiana	State Prison (north)	702	99,662 52	141 97
Indiana	State Prison (south)	596	78,525 00	131 75
Iowa	Penitentiary at Fort Madison	404	67,686 57	167 54
Maryland	Penitentiary	539	60,814 32	112 83
Maryland	City Jail at Baltimore	470	59,252 16	126 07
Massachusetts	State Prison	541	116,435 92	215 22
Minnesota	State Prison	411	65,135 82	158 48
Missouri	State Penitentiary	1,655	197,231 03	119 17
New Hampshire	State Prison	130	18,485 46	142 29
New York	Sing Sing State Prison	1,597	171,790 34	107 57
New York	Albany County Penitentiary	906	87,051 33	96 08
New York	Erie County Penitentiary	501	47,874 78	95 56
New York	Kings County Penitentiary	941	81,286 02	86 38
New York	Monroe County Penitentiary	260	21,714 21	83 52
New York	Onondaga County Penitentiary	252	18,757 73	74 44
Pennsylvania	Western Penitentiary	717	136,518 84	190 40
Rhode Island	State Prison and Providence County Jail	238	33,711 55	141 65
Vermont	State Prison	85	15,510 00	182 47
Virginia	State Penitentiary	1,024	48,857 96	47 22
West Virginia	Penitentiary	261	37,152 29	142 35
Wisconsin	State Prison	456	55,738 59	122 28
Total and average		15,347	1,940,873 56	126 47

RECAPITULATION.

System.	Number of convicts.	Running expenses.	Per capita.	
			Yearly.	Daily.
Public account	3,075	\$714,790 93	\$232 45	\$0 63.7
Piece price	1,892	340,906 74	180 18	49.4
Contract	15,347	1,940,873 56	126 47	34.6
Total and average	20,314	2,996,571 23	147 51	40.4

Table XV—Ages and sentences by states and territories (pages 269 to 274)—and Table XVI—Ages and sentences by classes of institutions (pages 275 to 283)—may well be considered together. By the first, average ages and average sentences are given for each penal institution by states. The second shows the same facts distributed among the three classes of institutions indicating comparative severity. By these tables one can ascertain the average age of the convicts in any particular institution in the country in which productive labor is performed, and also the average sentence in the same institution. It will be interesting to note the difference in the average ages of convicts in these institutions, as, for instance, glancing at New York, it is seen that the average age of convicts in the Auburn prison is 32 years for males, while in the state reformatory, at Elmira, the average age is 22. In Sing Sing the average age is 27 years.

A summary to these two tables brings out the salient features of

both, for each state and for each class of institutions, and for all classes taken as a whole. By it, it is seen that for all institutions in the country the average age of convicts engaged in productive labor in class one is 27 years and 8.9 months; for those engaged in prison duties and idle, it is 28 years and 8.9 months, while the aggregate average age in class one, for the entire country, is 27 years and 11.9 months. In class two the average age of those engaged in productive labor is 29 years and 11.6 months; of those engaged in prison duties and idle, 31 years and 3.6 months, or an aggregate average in class two of 30 years and 6.1 months. The average age in institutions of class three, of those engaged in productive labor, is 13 years and 4.2 months; of those engaged in prison duties and idle, it is 13 years and 8.1 months, while the aggregate average in class three is 13 years and 5.9 months. It will be seen that in each of these classes the average age of those engaged in prison duties and idle is higher than that of those engaged in productive labor. The average age of all classes for those engaged in productive labor is 26 years and 2.1 months; for those engaged in prison duties, 25 years and 11.1 months, and an aggregate average age of all convicts in the United States, of whatever class, of 26 years and 1.2 month.

In addition to the tables specifically presented, as analyzed, an analytical table has been prepared, which shows the effects of the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor, and its sociological aspect to a certain extent. This table, which follows, is the condensed results of the testimony gathered by the special agents of the Bureau, under the specific interrogatories in the schedules committed to their charge, relative to the influence of convict labor in reducing wages of free labor, the sales of goods produced by free labor, and in the reduction of products or work done by free labor, and also as to the influence, morally and physically, upon the convicts themselves of free labor under the different systems. This testimony, or evidence, was gleaned from a great variety of sources, outside of the prisons as well as inside, and independent of the statements of contractors or lessees. It is not, however, conclusive evidence in any direction indicated by the tabulated analysis; but the weight of evidence is represented in it. Another agent, or another body of agents, covering the same field and making the inquiries of different people, might reach opposite results; but as the agents sought representative men in various walks of life, in position to be able to give an intelligent opinion, based on their experience and observation, the analytical table may well be taken as representing the general drift or weight of testimony which would be secured by any body of intelligent agents. It possesses, therefore, the character more of *prima facie* than of conclusive evidence, and must be regarded in such a light. This evidence is summed up as follows:

EFFECT OF CONVICT LABOR IN COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR.

State or territory.	System of work.	Does it cause reduction—		
		In wages of free labor?	In sales of goods?	In products or work done?
Alabama (state)	Lease	a Yes		b No
Alabama (counties)	Lease	a Yes		No
Arizona	Public account			
Arkansas	Lease			b No
California	{Public account.....} {Piece price.....}	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Public account			
Connecticut	{Contract	c Yes	No	No
	{Piece price.....}			
	{Public account.....}			
Dakota	Contract	Yes	No	No
Florida	Lease	No		No
Georgia	Lease	d Yes	d Yes	d Yes
Illinois	{Contract			
	{Public account.....}			
	{Piece price.....}			
Indiana	{Contract			
	{Piece price.....}			
	{Public account.....}			
Iowa	{Contract	e Yes		
	{Public account.....}			
Kansas	{Contract	No	No	No
	{Public account.....}			
Kansas (U. S. Military Prison)	Public account			
Kentucky	{Lease	Yes		
	{Public account.....}			
Louisiana	Lease			
Maine	{Public account.....}			
	{Piece price.....}			
Maryland	Contract			
Massachusetts	{Contract	Yes		
	{Piece price.....}			
	{Public account.....}			
Michigan	{Contract	Yes		Yes
	{Piece price.....}			
	{Public account.....}			
Minnesota	{Contract	g Yes	g Yes	g Yes
	{Public account.....}			

a In mining, a considerable industry, 10 to 20 per cent.; in farming and lumber, not so much.

b Demand for labor exceeds local supply.

c Apparently, as to manufacture of shoes and paper boxes.

d The brick-making industry around Atlanta, formerly employing about 600 hands, has been broken up almost entirely by convict-labor competition.

e Fifty per cent. in some instances.

EFFECT OF CONVICT LABOR IN COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR.

Influence upon convicts—		Remarks.
Morally.	Physically.	
Generally good.	Generally good.	{ Much improvement in management and condition of convicts of late, under efficient state supervision. Convict labor more reliable and productive than free labor. Ninety per cent. of them negroes of low class, who are benefited by regular work. Mine owners say they could not work at a profit without the lowering effect in wages of convict-labor competition. The convict accomplishes more work than the free laborer.
Not good.....	Not good.....	
Good.....	Good.....	{ A ten-years' lease began May, 1884. Under it the convicts appear to be well treated. No proper basis of comparison in regard to wages.
Bad.....	Bad.....	{ Prison management bad and involved in politics heretofore. No separate reform schools, and commingling of all classes and ages in prison, including Chinese, breeds vice. Trades unions violently oppose convict employment in competitive industries, and cheap Chinese labor drives young Americans into idleness.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Manufacture of shoes at state prison is but one per cent. of all business done in state. Convicts are very kindly treated.
Good.....	Good.....	
Not good.....	Good.....	{ Good results with convicts, largely owing to personal character of warden. No hard labor in prison until summer of 1885. Contractors say the work (stone-cutting) could not be done at all at the ordinary rates of pay to free labor.
Very bad.....	Very bad.....	{ Convicts of all ages, etc., herded together in temporary camps. The convicts are all leased out to three "penitentiary companies," at whose hands they are worked to the utmost and barbarously treated, from every point of view, moral, physical, and sanitary. The death rate is very high.
		{ Strong popular feeling against employment of convicts in competition with free labor.
		Strong feeling against convict labor.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Personal influence of managers, contractors, etc., which is excellent, accounts for much of the beneficial effects upon convicts. Bitter feeling against convict labor in competition with free labor.
Good.....	Good.....	
		{ Prison in healthy location; excellent management, instruction, etc.; large library.
		{ Supported by government of United States, but its products are all for use of the army (boots, clothing, etc.).
		{ Bitter feeling and great resulting trouble on part of free miners against convict labor at coal mines. Numbers of free laborers thus thrown out of work, and beggary and suffering ensued.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Strong popular feeling against competitive employment of convict labor. Anti-Convict-Labor Association formed to combat. The public-account system is advocated. Prisons apparently well managed.
Good.....	Good.....	
f Generally very good.	f Generally very good.	{ Great irritation caused by presence of convict labor directly in the midst of centers of free labor, most of the institutions of this state being situated in large towns. General good management, and reform is sought before profit in most cases.
Good.....	Good.....	{ General good management, buildings, etc. Public-account system works injurious competition, particularly.
g Not good.....	g Not good.....	{ In state prison no reformatory influences exerted. Convicts and free laborers work side by side under contractor, with injury to both. Contractor heavily underbids all other dealers. A political issue therefrom.

f Twenty institutions are reported; of but 2 or 3 is there unfavorable report in this respect.

g Particularly as to the state prison. Not applicable to Reform School and Bethany Home, of which the contrary may be said.

EFFECT OF CONVICT LABOR IN COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR—
Concluded.

State or territory.	System of work.	Does it cause reduction—		
		In wages of free labor?	In sales of goods?	In products or work done?
Mississippi (state).....	Lease.....	a Yes.....		a Yes.....
Mississippi (counties).....	Lease.....	b No.....		b No.....
Missouri.....	{ Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Nebraska.....	{ Lease..... Public account..... }			
Nevada.....	{ Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }			
New Hampshire.....	{ Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }	Slightly..	Slightly..	Slightly..
New Jersey.....	{ Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }			
New Mexico.....	{ Lease..... Contract..... Public account..... }			
New York.....	{ Contract..... Public account..... Piece price..... Public account..... }			
North Carolina.....	{ Lease..... Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }	d Yes.....	d Yes.....	d Yes.....
Ohio.....	{ Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }			
Oregon.....	{ Contract..... Public account..... Contract..... Public account..... }	f Yes.....	f Yes.....	f Yes.....
Pennsylvania.....	{ Contract..... Piece price..... Public account..... }			
Rhode Island.....	{ Contract..... Contract..... Public account..... Lease..... }	Probably..		
South Carolina.....				
Tennessee.....	Lease.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Texas.....	{ Contract..... Public account..... }			
Vermont.....	{ Contract..... Contract..... Piece price..... Contract..... }	No.....	No.....	No.....
Virginia.....		Yes.....		
Washington.....	Lease.....	Yes.....		
West Virginia.....	Contract.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Wisconsin.....	{ Contract..... Public account..... }			

a Not greatly in farming (in which majority of convicts is employed), but considerably in some mechanical pursuits.

b Almost entirely employed in farming, and often in unhealthy places. The local supply of labor is not equal to the demand.

EFFECT OF CONVICT LABOR IN COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR—
Concluded.

Influence upon convicts—		Remarks.
Morally.	Physically.	
	Bad.....	{ Most of the convicts (92 per cent.) are negroes of the lowest class. They are generally overworked, and the death rate is high. There has been a reduction in number of state convicts in six years, from 1,000 to 800. Convicts do 80 per cent. more work than free laborers, being worked long, hard, and steadily. General poor management, disregarding sanitary and moral conditions.
Not good.....	Not good.....	
		{ 90 per cent. negroes; worked hard and steadily. Convict labor more reliable.
		{ No definite conclusions to be drawn from reports, particularly as to state penitentiary.
Not very good..	Not very good..	{ Discipline harsh and apparently operating to produce mental depression.
e Good.....	e Good.....	{ In state prison great improvement in <i>morals</i> of prisoners since change from contract to piece-price system.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Public sentiment has effected a gradual return to the public-account system in state institutions.
		{ Penitentiary has been forced to give up shoemaking, as laboring people refuse to buy convict-made shoes.
e Good.....	e Good.....	{ Contract system being gradually abolished. Good prison management, and strong reformatory efforts made.
Very good.....	Very good.....	{ Excellent management, good buildings, etc.
		{ Public objection recently led to abolition of contract system, and the moral effect of the public-account system seems to be good. The prisoners in state institutions generally work alone in their cells.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Excellent surroundings and good management.
		{ Wretched surroundings, bad management, appalling death rate. The prison system in all ways atrocious. At the main prison the building is very old, and has accommodations for but half the number crowded into it. But the state makes a large profit from its convict labor.
Very bad.....	Very bad.....	{ Excellent management.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Apparently good management.
Good.....	Good.....	{ Prison crowded. Public sentiment is tending towards prevention of competitive convict labor.
"Demoralising"	Bad.....	{ Bad management, buildings unsuitable, etc. No reformatory measures taken.
		{ Popular agitation against the system.

e Except as to Hudson County Penitentiary.

d Brickmaking broken up in vicinity of Raleigh, through convict-labor competition.

e Under public-account and piece-price systems in state prison.

f Has entirely broken up business of the stove factories of Oregon.

This presentation closes the tabulated information gathered by the Bureau. These results are supplemented by the conclusions of the various bureaus, boards, and commissions of different states which have examined, under legislative authority, the subject of the employment of convict labor. These conclusions are stated in full, as given by the various officers conducting the several state investigations, and are the summarized results of a vast amount of testimony taken by such officers. Following these are the official utterances of different bodies of citizens as expressed through their associations.

CHAPTER III.

STATE INVESTIGATIONS.

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STATE INVESTIGATIONS

Are the wages of free workmen affected by the prices paid for convict labor? Are free industries seriously affected by prison industries? are questions which have been asked for many years in various localities, both in this country and in Europe, and many commissions have been appointed to consider them, both here and there, the inquiries extending over a period of at least fifty years. It is well, therefore, to recapitulate the conclusions arrived at by the boards, commissions, bureaus, and associations which have considered the subject, so far as different states in this country are concerned. These American investigations have all been made since 1867, although in 1835 a petition was presented to the legislature of New York asking for an investigation, and in 1840 another petition to the same legislature prayed that all labor in prisons be abolished, while in 1841 a petition was sent to the same legislature asking that schools of law, medicine, and theology be established at Sing Sing for the benefit of the convicts, and that the professions as well as the trades take their share of convict recruits, and in the same year a committee of the New York legislature made a very exhaustive examination of the subject. In its report it says: "We do not doubt that the mechanic interest of the state is to some extent injuriously affected by the system now established in our prison, but we entirely dissent from the doctrine that the system is so extensive, oppressive, and ruinous, as has been urged and insisted." Other reports were made in New York in 1867, 1871, 1876, and 1879.

The conclusions of the principal reports in this country are given under the headings of the states.

NEW YORK.

In January, 1867, E. C. Wines, D.D., LL.D., and Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., commissioners of the Prison Association of New York, made a report to the legislature of New York on prisons and reformatories of the United States and Canada. The distinguished commissioners discussed all features of prison administration, reform, etc., and treated quite fully the matter of prison industries, concluding the latter topic as follows:

Upon the whole it is our settled conviction that the contract system of convict labor, added to the system of political appointments, which necessarily involves a low grade of official qualification and con-

stant changes in the prison staff, renders nugatory, to a great extent, the whole theory of our penitentiary system. Inspection may correct isolated abuses; philanthropy may relieve isolated cases of distress; and religion may effect isolated moral cures; but genuine, radical, comprehensive, systematic improvement is impossible.

In January, 1871, the state commissioners on prison labor, M. S. Myers, E. C. Wines, and Thomas Fencer, submitted a report to the legislature in accordance with the following resolution:

Resolved, That a commission, to consist of three citizens, be appointed by the governor (with power to visit the state prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of the state, and send for persons and papers), whose duty it shall be to examine and consider the whole question of prison labor in its relation to free labor, and report to the legislature, within ten days from the beginning of its next session, what legislation, if any, relating thereto, is, in their judgment, necessary and expedient; *Provided*, That no compensation shall be made to the members of this commission other than reasonable expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of the duty hereby laid upon them.

After hearing a great deal of testimony, the commissioners say:

The following propositions are believed to be fairly deducible from, and fully sustained by, the evidence, as taken at the mouth of the witnesses or furnished in writing.

These propositions were as follows:

I. The contract system of prison labor is bad and should be abolished.

II. The industries of a prison, as well as its discipline, ought, ordinarily, to be managed by its head.

III. The successful management of the industries of a prison requires experience and business tact; qualities that can be acquired only by long practical familiarity with such management.

IV. It would not be wise to commit the industries of a prison to the management of its head so long as he is not only liable, but sure to be displaced on every transfer of power from one political party to another.

V. Considering the extent of the industries carried on in our state prisons, and the frequent changes of officers therein, the result of which is that inexperienced persons are for the most part at their head, it would be unwise and unsafe to change the system of labor while the system of government remains what it is at present.

VI. In order to a safe and successful change of the labor system from contracts to state management, it will be an essential condition precedent that political control be eliminated from the government of our state prisons, and that their administration be placed and kept in the hands of honest and capable men.

VII. The only process by which our state prisons can be removed from the arena of politics—whereby alone a safe basis can be secured for a change in the labor system—is an amendment of the constitution; and to the attainment of that end the strenuous efforts of all good citizens should be directed.

VIII. While the products of prison labor are not sufficient to sensibly affect the general markets of the country, there is no doubt that in particular localities these products do come into injurious competition with those of outside labor; and whenever such competition occurs it is the

result of the undue pursuit of one or but a few branches of labor in prisons to the exclusion of all others, a result which points to the multiplication and equalization of trades in institutions of this class.

IX. The opposition of the workingmen of the state is to the contract system alone and not at all to industrial labor in prisons; and not only do they not oppose such labor, but they desire that criminals should be reformed as the result of their imprisonment; and they believe that this can be effected only through industrial labor in combination with other suitable agencies and as the result of the acquisition, as far as that may be possible, of trades during their incarceration.

X. As regards the penitentiaries and reformatories not under state control, the commissioners recommend that no legislation be had for the present; and they base this recommendation on the two following considerations, viz: First, that being local institutions created by and conducted under special acts, any legislation in reference to them which will at all meet the views of those who desire it must necessarily be of a radical character, completely changing their relations; and the commissioners think that such legislation had better be postponed, to await the result of the movement now in progress to secure the reform of the whole penal system of the state. Second, that such a change of relation in these establishments as would make of them state, in the place of being, as now, local institutions, would involve large outlays of money by the state, running up into the millions: (1) In the purchase of the property, real and personal, belonging to them. (2) In capital, partly to be invested in machinery for manufacturing purposes, and partly to be employed in carrying on their manufacturing and business operations. (3) In salaries and other expenses connected with the creation and maintenance of a new body of state officials as a necessary part of the machinery for their management, to which the commissioners would add that political control in the administration of such institutions has not in the past been so reassuring as to invite its extension.

In April, 1879, Louis D. Pillsbury, superintendent of state prisons, in response to a resolution of the senate, made a report relative to convict labor, with the following results:

The only practicable way I know of preventing the so-called "encroachments of convict labor" is to prohibit its employment. This would accomplish the desired result, but in my opinion would furnish little relief to "honest labor" in the absence of concurrent legislation of like character by other states. Prohibitory legislation by New York alone would result in driving contractors to other states, whence the product of their convict labor could be brought as directly into competition with the labor of this state as if manufactured within our own boundaries. But I do not think that any class of our citizens desire that convicts should be maintained in idleness at the public expense.

Propositions other than the abolition of contract labor have been made: Such as providing that the price of such labor shall not be lower than the average paid for honest labor similarly employed; a considerable reduction of the hours of labor; the public-account system; and a limitation of the number employed in any mechanical industry to a certain percentage of the whole number.

The first two propositions are equivalent to the abolition of the system. No contractor would pay as much for convict labor, because it is not worth as much. It is open for competition at all times to the highest bidder, and yet there is a considerable proportion of convict labor un-

employed at this moment, because there are no takers, even at the present rates. Contractors do not have the selection of their men, but are obliged to take them as they come, nearly all of them without a knowledge of the trade, and some of them nearly worthless. Compulsory penal labor, without hope of reward or ambition which prompts other labor to the acquisition of knowledge and skill, possesses but little comparative value, and if the price of skilled outside labor were asked for it, it would remain forever unemployed. Besides, the contractor cannot shut his prison shop and discharge his men when there is no demand for his goods, as other employers do, but is required to employ his men the year round, or, as sometimes happens, pay their wages when unemployed rather than accumulate stock when there is no demand.

Under the public-account system the business is managed the same as a private manufacturing establishment, the raw material purchased by the officers, manufactured by the prisoners, and sold whenever there is a market. They have no rent or taxes to pay, and, unlike private companies, are not even obliged to sell at a profit. The experiment is now being tried at the Elmira reformatory, and if it should be adopted in the state prisons would, in my opinion, result in a more injurious competition than has ever been alleged against the contract system.

While it is true that the remaining proposition would, if practicable, introduce a diversity of employment, tending to lessen whatever competition may result from the present system of penal labor, the only result would be to exterminate the larger industries without finding any others to take their place. No new industries are offering, and a very large proportion of the prisoners would be once more remanded to a condition of idleness, injurious to the maintenance of discipline and the welfare of the prisoners themselves, and again requiring a heavy annual tax upon the people for their support, as well as increased cost for detection and conviction, as undoubtedly the hardened and desperate professional criminals whose number has greatly decreased since the enforcement of discipline and labor in the prisons, having either left the state or ceased their depredations from fear of detection and consequent imprisonment, would again return to their former haunts and habits.

The subject is surrounded with difficulties. While it is manifestly unfair that the state should enter upon injurious competition with its citizens, no practicable method has yet been suggested for the employment of prisoners at any labor that will not interfere with one or more of its industrial interests. It is the conclusion of the best authorities, after the most careful investigation of all the facts, that "the experience of civilized states relative to productive labor in the penal institutions is too brief to indicate clearly what is the very best method to be adopted."

In March, 1880, the same gentleman, in obedience to a resolution of the assembly, made another report relative to the contract convict-labor system. The resolution called upon him to report all available practical information in his possession, or that "may be collected from home or abroad, bearing upon the subject of prison labor, with the purpose of securing a greater variety and diffusion of employment in the prisons and penitentiaries of the state, and with the intent, without wrong to any branch of mechanical industry, without injury to those in prison, and without harm to the state, of substituting, in part or whole, for the

contract system some other good form or kind of labor, whereby the public interests may be secured and maintained without detriment to any one kind of labor or class of people," and Mr. Pillsbury, in summing up his work, says

From my own observations, and from all the information I have been enabled to obtain at home or abroad on this important question, I have come to the following conclusions:

That every prisoner who is able to do so should be required to labor.

That this labor, for moral as well as for economic reasons, should be productive; all systems of non-productive labor, merely for punishment, having been abandoned by civilized governments because it is degrading and mischievous in its effects upon prisoners and unjust to the state. Such labor lies at the foundation of every successful system of reformation. Society has a right to demand it as a partial restitution for the depredations of criminals, and for the cost of their arrest, trial, and maintenance in prison.

That no system of prison labor which human ingenuity has yet been able to devise is free from objections; but that, so long as the people of this state demand that the prisons shall be self-sustaining, the present contract system is to be preferred, because—

1. It produces the best financial results.
2. It does not interfere with outside mechanical industries any more than any other system of productive labor that has yet been devised.
3. It gives to the prisoners some knowledge of a handicraft and enforces habits of industry, without which they are almost sure to return to a criminal career, and with which they are enabled to, and in many instances do, lead honest and useful lives upon their discharge.
4. It is not injurious to health, as is shown by the small number of hospital patients in our state prisons and by mortality lists that compare favorably with those of communities in general outside of the prisons. Our convicts generally leave prison in better mental and physical health than when received.

The cost of maintaining the prisons of this state for the last fiscal year was \$20,374.18; in 1876 the cost was \$605,040.53.

* * * * *

An erroneous impression prevails that the contract system interferes with the discipline of the prisons, at least so far as this state is concerned. In every contract there is a clause providing that the contractor shall have no control over, and shall in no manner interfere with the prison discipline. The state retains absolute control, and the employés of the contractors are required to observe the rules as strictly as the prison officers themselves. No favoritism or rewards for extra work are permitted, nor are prisoners allowed to be overworked, nor are punishments inflicted upon complaints of instructors unless upon proper investigation by the warden or deputy such complaints are ascertained to be well founded. Any serious infraction of the rules by an instructor results in his instant dismissal. There is no more liability to interfere with discipline under this system than there would be under any other requiring an equal number of men in charge of the workshops. The officers and representatives of the contractors alike understand that their tenures of office depend upon a strict observance of prison rules.

My conclusion is that in eras of prosperity the competition of prison labor is not felt; that during periods of depression it is felt, not because the contractor has an unfair advantage, but simply for the reason that its products add to markets then usually overstocked; and that this

would also be the result of any system of productive labor that has yet been, or ever can be, devised. It certainly is the result of the only other practicable system having any reference to profit now in operation in the northern states with which I am familiar, namely, the public-account system. That is now an experiment at the Elmira reformatory, which, under its present management, undoubtedly produces as much on state account as could be done under contracts to individuals. The only difference is that the state realizes the profit or is subjected to the loss on its products instead of the contractor. But that is a consideration of no real concern, either to the prisoner or to the free laborer, the vital question being how far the market is affected by the products of their labor. But that system applied to our state prisons would be certain to end in loss to the state. It would be next to impossible to find men to take charge of them combining the qualities of a successful prison manager and the business capacity necessary to manage successfully, not merely a single great industry, but a variety of smaller ones; and if such men could be found, private enterprise would offer them far greater inducements than could be offered to a prison warden. The state of New York had sufficient experience of the system in the losses resulting from its manufacture of iron at Clinton and lime at Sing Sing on state account to warn it against repeating the costly experiment in the future.

In January, 1884, the bureau of labor statistics made its first annual report to the legislature of New York. This report, written by Charles F. Peck, commissioner of labor, dealt entirely with the convict-labor question, and, after a quite exhaustive treatment of the subject, he reached the following conclusions:

A statesmanlike solution of the problem, it seems to me, involves a system whose tendency would do no violence to the principles of true prison discipline which look toward the reformation of the criminal, nor to the firm decree of justice that he who has to be restrained by force from transgressing the laws of society must support himself by his own toil.

First. Such a system must be permanent and non-partisan in its administration.

The science of reforming criminals is one of tremendous responsibility, and of vast importance to the state, and calls for the service of those who expect to devote their lives to its study and application. No system can possibly prove successful with frequent changes of administration, or where the tenure by which the officers hold their positions is dependent upon influences other than faithfulness, efficiency, and good results.

Second. The management and discipline of each state prison should be under the entire control of the warden, subject to the superintendent of the state prisons, and no intercourse permitted between the convicts employed and any outside parties interested in their labor.

The interference of the contract system with the discipline of prisons, wherever that system prevails, is well established.

The demoralizing influence of association of outside employes of contractors with convicts are matter of notoriety.

The reporting of convicts for punishment by contractors' agents, who have no interest in the reformation of the convict, has been attended with widespread and shocking abuses and cruelties.

Third. The industries at which convicts are kept employed should be

distributed as widely as practicable, so as to be adapted to the various capacities and temperaments of the convicts, and to lessen, as far as consistent with the reformation of the criminal, the burden of competition with any department of free industry.

This feature of prison management is commended by all authorities on this subject.

As to the industries at which convicts may be most profitably employed, I am convinced that outdoor labor, such as agriculture, mining, and public works, are not best adapted to the requirements of proper discipline, except as the last progressive step in training, testing, and preparing those convicts who have manifested a disposition to reform before permitting them to return to society. Were this form of labor to be so instituted as part of a well-organized, graded system of classification and rewards, it would doubtless be found to possess many and most important advantages as a reformatory agency, as well as a useful and remunerative form of employment; but the employing of the convicts as a body upon public or outdoor work would be necessarily attended with many of the evils now charged against the contract system, together with increased cost of secure custody, and its tendency to train the convicts in the study of the opportunities for escape rather than the wisdom of reform.

Attached to the plan of employing convicts at public works is, also, not only the competition with unskilled labor exclusively, but the manifest evils of familiarizing the eyes of susceptible youth with the representatives of crime.

It seems a necessary conclusion, therefore, that the convicts should be employed at various industries conducted within the prison walls, until at least they had merited a large share of freedom at outdoor labor by continued good behavior.

To the objection that skilled labor should not bear the competition exclusively, it must be considered that unskilled labor has to bear a large proportion in any event, as prison duties and such outdoor labor as may be found part of the system would come under that department.

In distributing the labor of the convicts amongst the various industries there is ample room for selection in the forms of labor at present carried on in the prisons of the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In submitting to your honorable body the recommendations as to the future policy of prison management which seem best adapted to the moral training of the convicts and attended with least injury to existing interests, it is proper that the evils to be avoided and which attach to existing systems should be briefly stated.

The contract system as at present administered has been found imperfect for the following reasons:

First. The object of the law is reform for the convicts. The object of the contractor is to make money from his labor without regard to his reform.

Second. It is destructive of prison discipline necessarily, from the fact that the prisoners are for ten hours a day under the control of the contractor and his agents, who are in no wise responsible for their reformation.

Third. It renders impossible a diversity of employment suited to the different capacities of the prisoners and the conditions necessary to their moral training.

Fourth. It is the intention of the law and to the best interests of society that the terms of the best conducted prisoners be shortened. It is to the interest of the contractor to keep them longer in prison.

Fifth. It makes impossible any proper classification and separation of the prisoners, but places in daily contact the comparatively innocent with the most hardened and depraved.

Sixth. The profits of the labor of the convict belong to the state, the laws of which he has transgressed. The contract system gives those profits to parties not representing the state or interested or responsible, except for monetary considerations, which are a constant menace to the discipline of the prison and the reformation of the convict.

Seventh. Manufacturers engaged in similar industries and employing free labor claim to be injuriously affected in their business by the operations of the contract system.

Eighth. The mechanical and laboring interests are opposed to the contract system on the ground that it tends to loss of employment and reduction of wages.

The public-account system as it has been administered in this state has been found imperfect in the following particulars:

First. It was extremely costly.

Second. It was made a political machine to furnish places for small politicians rather than an institution to reform the criminals.

Third. The convicts were employed at labor not adapted to remunerative results or to any possibility of discipline.

Fourth. The officers did not attend to their duties.

Fifth. The large outlay of the funds of the state gave opportunity, in the general disorder and mismanagement, for wholesale extravagance and peculation.

Sixth. The councils of the administration were divided, and consequently there was no unity of purpose or well-defined responsibility.

Seventh. The administration was altered periodically and the officers held position on account of their skill in politics, not prison management.

Eighth. The control of the prisoners was put in the hands of jealous and scheming incompetents.

It seems to me not impossible to outline such a plan of general prison discipline and management as will, if embodied in the law, enable the superintendent of state prisons to so administer the affairs of that department that the grievances now existing and complained of may be removed and a system established which will make the prisons reformatory and self-sustaining without infringing upon the rights of free labor or of invested capital.

In this connection, and to this end, I have the honor to submit to your honorable body the following recommendations, to wit:

That the contracts now in operation between the state and the following firms employing convict labor be annulled:

In Sing Sing prison, the contract with Perry & Co., in manufacture of stoves; the contract with the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, in the manufacture of boots and shoes; the contract with Mahaney & Stern, in laundry work.

In Auburn prison the following contracts:

Sheldon & Co., axles; Auburn Collar Company, horse-collars; Dunn, Barber & Co., boots and shoes; Hayden & Boyd, hames; Jones & Merritt, hollow ware.

At Clinton prison, the contract with the New York Clothing Company, in manufacture of clothing.

All of said contracts having been found illegal and void.

Second. That the superintendent of state prisons be prohibited by law to make or permit any contract with any party or corporation for the labor of convicts in any of the prisons of the state.

Third. That the superintendent of state prisons shall immediately cause to be published, in the manner now provided by law for contracts for the labor of convicts, notices of proposals for manufacturing to be carried on in the said prisons in such branches of industry as to him seem best adapted to the discipline of the prisons and the remunerative employment of the convicts.

Fourth. That such notice of proposals, and all contracts made in pursuance thereof, shall contain the following conditions:

(a) The party or corporation entering into such contract with the state shall agree to put in such prison, at their own expense, all machinery and appliances necessary for the carrying on of such industry, and to furnish the raw material used in connection therewith.

(b) Such party or corporation shall also pay such reasonable rent for the use of shops, storeroom, and prison machinery required to carry on such industry as the warden of the prison may consider just and proper.

(c) Such party or corporation shall pay to the warden of the prison the price agreed upon for the goods manufactured under such contract, said price to be estimated by the piece in the same manner as in similar industries outside the prisons.

(d) Such firm or corporation shall also agree to pay for, at the stipulated price, all goods manufactured under the terms of the contract, which are made to the standard of perfection agreed upon between the warden and such contracting parties, said contract to specify the maximum number of convicts to be employed thereunder.

(e) The warden shall agree to conduct the industry specified in such contract with due care and economy; to keep the machinery in proper repair, and return the same to the contracting parties at the expiration of the contract in as good condition as when received, natural wear and unavoidable accidents excepted; to employ necessary instructors and foremen; and to furnish to the contractors, according to the terms of the agreement, the manufactured goods of the grade and standard of workmanship specified.

(f) That the employment of the convicts shall be under the exclusive control of the proper officers of the prisons.

(g) No agent or employé of the contracting parties shall be allowed intercourse with the prisoners, or to interfere in any way with their management, except such skilled instructors as may, by permission of the warden, be allowed to assist the foremen and instructors in improving or perfecting the quality of the manufactured goods.

(h) The contracting parties shall, on or before the 10th day of each month, pay to the warden such sum of money as shall have become due for goods manufactured under the contract during the preceding month.

Fifth. The maximum number of convicts to be employed in all the state prisons in any industry shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of free mechanics employed in that identical industry in the state, and in no case shall more than three hundred convicts be employed in any one industry or separate branches thereof.

Sixth. Finally, I recommend that the appointment of all officers under the superintendent of state prisons be non-partisan, and their term of office be made permanent, dependent only upon good conduct and efficiency.

In May, 1886, an act was passed creating "a prison labor reform commission for the purpose of investigating how best to employ the convicts

confined in the several prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of this state other than by the contract system, and what improvements in the commitment, custody, and employment, management, and discipline of convicts should be adopted, and to regulate the employment of convict labor in the said prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories pending such investigation."

This act provided that the commission be authorized and directed to report to the next legislature, either by bill or otherwise, upon each of the following subjects:

First. The various systems of employing convicts, and especially the reformatory feature, which involves the convicts' best interest, and the self-sustaining principle of maintaining convicts without cost to the state.

Second. The introduction of a system of employing convicts in the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories other than the contract system, as it has heretofore obtained in this state, and upon what articles of manufacture prison labor can best be employed with a view of diminishing to the minimum the competition which now exists between prison labor and free labor.

Third. What experiments should be made in the employment of convicts upon any new industry, and in which of the prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories the same should be tested and under whose direction.

Fourth. The best method by which can be established a graded system in the commitment, custody, and employment of all convicts in this state, with a view of classifying and separating the depraved and vicious from those possessing a type of character susceptible of higher moral improvement.

Fifth. What abuses, if any, obtain in the management and discipline of the convicts in the several prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of this state, and what new method, change, modification, or improvement should be adopted in this behalf.

This commission consisted of William Bookstaver, George Blair, and Enos W. Barnes, and it submitted its report to the legislature February 8, 1887. The commission took up the five propositions contained in the bill creating it seriatim. Of the first it says:

In the consideration of the first proposition involved, the commission desires to state at the outset its deliberate judgment that all prison convicts should be employed. Not only employed, but kept busy for a reasonable number of hours on six days of the week. They should be employed upon productive labor, earning as nearly as possible the cost of their maintenance. There is no reason why this should not be required of convicts, when a similar requirement is made of citizens who are not enemies of law. Without productive labor there can be no health of discipline and no progress toward reformation in any prison. It is simply brutal to suffer convicts to remain in idleness. In many if not a majority of instances to do so is to violate the terms of a sentence which usually imposes "hard labor." Idleness in prisons is subversive not only of discipline and dangerous as rousing the passions thus given free rein, but is destructive of all moral influences of health, mentally and physically, as well as of every impulse of reformation or improvement. The experiences at Auburn prison, where for more than a year and a half several hundred convicts have remained in en-

forced idleness, due in part to the expiration of contracts and in part to a failure of the legislature to make sufficient appropriation for their employment, furnishes all that is necessary in proof of the disaster flowing from idleness in prisons. Added to a material increase in disease and hospital representation, and a baneful decline of discipline, there were transferred from that prison during the year ending September 30, 1886, to the asylum for the insane, twenty-six prisoners as against six similar transfers during the preceding year. In the face of the facts as they exist, no argument is necessary to intelligent or reasoning men in behalf of the principle or the practice of giving to convicts their share, and a generous share, of labor upon productive industries during the entire term of their imprisonment. Your commission therefore urges upon the attention of the legislature the great necessity of providing employment at once for such convicts as are not now employed, as well as to forestall and prevent similar and more serious disaster which must come to the state prison at Sing Sing, where, on February 28th instant, no less than 760 convicts will be left in idleness by expiration of a contract, unless the necessary legislative means shall be employed to prevent it.

In regard to the second, the commission discards the piece-price plan in the following conclusion:

Only a few years since there arose in this state a cry from the ranks of the laborer against the contract system. The result was the abolition of that system three years ago. Those who declared against the contract system not only did not object to the piece-price plan, but in some instances commended it. But a careful and painstaking examination of the piece-price plan in practical operation, and where the comparative tests have been fairly applied, shows it to be clearly more oppressive and therefore more offensive to competitive free labor in certain respects than even the contract system. The system of labor known as the piece-price plan has been tested in several prisons, notably in New Jersey. The result shows that, so far from meeting the objections of prison labor competition, which had been the cause of the change there from the contract to the piece-price plan, the latter was found to be a more serious competitor with free labor than the contract system. It was clearly demonstrated that more goods were manufactured and turned loose upon the market *per capita* than under the contract system, and that the state received less pay for it. Less hours of daylight in winter and the botchwork of beginners or of inferior workmen militated against the state, it is true, but in order to meet the agreement with the employing agent or contractor, a greater amount of work and greater ratio of production was required. The state, becoming the manufacturer by this system, agrees to furnish a given quantity of manufactured goods within a specified time, as well as at a given price, and of necessity such goods must come up to the standard fixed by the party who takes the product. If from any cause—unskilfulness or viciousness entering conspicuously into this estimate—these goods are damaged, or fail to reach the high standard of excellence fixed and passed upon by the contracting agent, they are of course rejected, and the state is the loser. By this system also citizen "instructors" employed by the contracting agent may be placed in charge of the work of convicts. This was one of the objections urged against the contract system proper, as often, if not always and of necessity, interfering with prison discipline. If profit and product were the end and aim chiefly to be desired, there would be no material objection to urge against the piece-price plan as the next

best thing to the old contract system, or as the contract system by another name, with certain modifications unfavorable to state profit and the interests of free labor. If, on the other hand, the reformation of convicts is to be fostered and encouraged, the question of profit from convict labor must be sunk out of sight, and the state and its chosen officials must have full control of the task, the hours of labor and the discipline of the convicts, as well as the fixing of a standard of excellence in the manufactured product, regulated by such rules, rewards, or punishments as shall be deemed just and necessary to a proper performance of the tasks assigned.

Discarding the piece-price plan left the commission to discuss the public-account system, and this system was recommended for the state of New York in the following language:

The system of prison labor known as the public-account system has objections which have, through wide discussion and dissemination, prevented it in some instances from becoming popular, and in many instances denied it trial even as an experiment. But if the principle to be recognized in the employment of convict labor shall be that such a system be chosen as shall first tend to promote in greatest measure the discipline, punishment, and reformation of the convict, that shall best fit him to re-enter society, then a system other than the piece-price plan must be sought. The proportion which should be earned toward defraying the cost of maintenance should be of secondary importance and regulated according to the circumstances surrounding the various prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories. Under which system can these results be best attained? Is it the public-account system? This is a question of vast moment, and one which has awakened wide and earnest discussion. It has its objections, as it has its advantages. Under such a system the state becomes a manufacturer and a seller of goods upon the open market, while on the other hand it can regulate the amount manufactured of any given product, however diversified. There is, too, the danger of desire or effort on the part of wardens or superintendents to make better and better financial showing each year, as well as in comparison with other systems. Unless this point is guarded with great care some of the severest abuses complained of under the contract system are liable to gain entrance and receive encouragement under the public-account system. But no system, however wise in conception and however carefully guarded, can be entirely free from the danger of abuses in management. The public-account system is understood to contemplate the employment at productive labor of convicts by the warden or superintendent for and under direction of the state, without the interference and wholly free from the intervention of outside individuals or interests. The state provides the plant, as it also must provide the raw material to be used in the manufacture of goods, but it also and absolutely controls the volume of product in any given industry. If diversity of occupation be a guiding or controlling impulse, the opportunity is afforded for such experiment or trial. If to discard the machinery necessary to vast industries and train convicts to the acquirement of a trade, rather than to work them as part and parcel of the machinery employed, and thus the better fit them for self-support at discharge, the public-account system offers the privilege of a trial.

Under no other system can this be accomplished. It is the only system under which the state has complete control of the convict, unawed

by obligations or demands of contractor, agent, or "instructor." There are many thousands of individuals in this state sustained by public charity. Every one of such, including the soldiers' and sailors' home at Bath, should be clothed by the product of prison labor, and by so much reduce the complaints of competitive free labor. Many of these supplies are now purchased of second and third parties in trade at a considerable increase of necessary cost. The entire abolition of machinery in the manufacture of prison-made goods might not be advisable to urge, though the discontinuance of steam power might be. To reduce to the minimum the cause for just or reasonable complaints of free labor is worthy of the attention of the legislature and of the public. + It was the growing inroads of the contract system upon the rights and opportunities of worthy free laborers which created the sentiment which swept the contract system from the statute-books of the state. If now a pronounced duty confronts those upon whom devolves the responsibility of determining what system shall be adopted for the employment of convicts in this state, that duty is not less sacred as involving the rights of the laboring man than of the care, discipline, and reformation of the convict. And if there be a system under which both these interests may be conserved, and only one under which it may be accomplished, no plainer logic can be evolved from reason than that it is the plain, practical, imperative duty of the legislature promptly to adopt it, and as promptly to put to rest the unfortunate and unprofitable conflicts which have long vexed the land, and which still menace its peace and prosperity.

For the reasons urged, your commission, after a careful consideration of all the interests and responsibilities involved, recommend the adoption of the public-account system for the employment of convict labor. † The choice is made in the discharge of a conscientious duty and after a careful weighing of the subject in detail. This duty was not sought, but rather imposed. It was not accepted without a fair conception of the delicacies and difficulties surrounding it, and its discharge has been in the desire fairly to subserve the highest interests involved. There were, as stated at the outset, but two systems left from which, of necessity, choice must be made for the employment of convict labor in this state. The commission believes that the correct tendency and logic of the times trend in the direction of "prison labor reform," and so believing, it had but one intelligent duty to perform, and that duty was to adopt the only system which opened the way to reforms both needed and demanded.

Relative to the third proposition, the commission says:

Answering the inquiry as to "What experiments should be made in the employment of convicts upon any new industry?" the commission is not prepared to answer as it would like to. The limited time allotted us has been consumed in the investigation of systems of prison management as reflected in results, to alleged or existing abuses, and to a practical solution of the one paramount demand, to wit: The employment of the large number of convicts now and soon to become idle by expiration of contracts. But from limited research the commission is of the opinion that experiments may profitably be made in the near future upon certain or several new industries. Experiments, however, ought not to be ventured upon without first carefully estimating their cost.

Relative to the fourth proposition, as to the best method by which

can be established a graded system in the commitment, custody, and employment of all convicts, the commission makes six recommendations, as follows:

First. The adoption of a rule or law requiring all prisoners sentenced to whatever penal institution to be sent after by an officer from the prison, penitentiary, or reformatory to which they shall be sentenced. The object and advantages of this are obvious. It would be a saving of a large sum of money to taxpayers. It would stop the unwholesome pressure of influence upon courts to send convicted persons to distant prisons or penitentiaries, from which excessive and unnecessary fees are realized. It would end a traffic as disgraceful as it is humiliating and would be hailed with satisfaction by every good citizen, as it has been and still continues to be done in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Second. The commitment of all persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment for one year or more to the state prisons, instead of the penitentiaries, except those properly to be sentenced to reformatories or houses of correction. It may well be asked by what rule of just reasoning can state convicts be sent to county penitentiaries, paying such county authorities for their maintenance, while the county receives the benefit of and profit upon their labor? For just such a luxury as this the state annually pays out of its treasury from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

Third. A suitable prison should be provided for the detention of all female prisoners sentenced for felonies, and such prison be so constructed that the inmates may be properly classified.

Fourth. Compulsory education or attendance upon class exercises should be required of every inmate of a prison—old or young, first offender or incorrigible. Ignorant persons of advanced years may not learn easily, or perhaps not at all. But even for them to listen to profitable readings or lectures upon religious, moral, or economic topics, or to give attention to progressive educational exercises can do no harm and may awaken new impulses. Education is essential to reformation. Eight hours each working day are enough for convict labor, and two hours may profitably be spent in study or class exercises.

Fifth. Incorrigibles should be sentenced to the state prison for life. Community has no use for such. The chronic burglar, thief, embezzler, robber, or murderer should be given to understand that a limit has been set upon the privilege of pursuing his occupation. What is an incorrigible? The commission favors drawing the line at third conviction for felony. Less than that might possibly be unjust. More than that positively is not required to demonstrate a desperate and dangerous character. No more efficacious restraint could by any possibility be put upon the pursuit of grave crimes. Upon this point the commission has spent earnest and exhaustive inquiry to ascertain the judgment of experienced prison managers, and with not one single exception have we found the man of experience to doubt the justness or desirableness of giving to incorrigibles a life sentence. Fortunately for all interested in this most important feature of prison reform, not only is precedent found, but the judgment of able writers is at hand in testimony of the propriety and benefits to be derived from such a law and practice.

Sixth. The argument is advanced and has been favorably impressed upon the public mind that the reformatory idea of parolling prisoners presumed to be first offenders is wholesome and to be commended. It is claimed to offer encouragement to reformation and to produce satisfactory results. In view of the fact that the Elmira reformatory is

now filled to its utmost reasonable capacity, and that a steady and increasing growth of that prison family is not only apparent but likely to continue, and that the suggestion has been made that another similar institution might profitably be established, this commission is of the opinion that an experiment might be tried, which, if found to work advantageously, would obviate both the necessity and the expense of creating another reformatory. A law or section of a law empowering committing magistrates or judges to suspend sentence in cases of unquestioned first offences and granting the offender a parol upon the application and bond of parent, guardian, or employer, and conditioned upon the good behavior of the person so convicted, might not unreasonably be found to work beneficent and satisfactory results. Who, than the court before whom the offender is tried, could better know the facts entering into the case, or better or more wisely exercise this discrimination? And if encouragement to reformation be a guiding impulse in cases of this character, how could the inducement to reform be better founded than by mercifully sparing the offender, his family, and friends the deep humiliation and disgrace of incarceration within prison walls. If contrition and reformation be available its fountain head must be discerned in the merciful and generous disposition indicated. But if the offender be discovered to possess the elements of incorrigibility in such degree as to prevent the reformation sought he may readily be brought before the court, sentenced, and punished. The liability of misjudgment of character and of being deceived in the plan suggested is surely no greater than if the convicted one be parolled and sent out from a reformatory after a period of humiliation and discipline more or less severe. A monthly report to the court from the person parolled or from his bondsman could quite as safely be depended upon as the methods employed at existing reformatories. The commission respectfully recommends the favorable consideration of this plan by the legislature.

Responding to the fifth request of the act the commission reviews the general abuses which it noted as occurring in the penal institutions of the state:

First. United States prisoners ought not to be received into the prisons or penitentiaries of this state. Of these at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there were 324, for whose maintenance nothing is paid by the general government, but whose labor has been sought in furtherance of the contract system. As the contract system is dead the United States prisoners should go. Our state prisons and other penal institutions are sufficiently peopled, and in many instances overcrowded.

Second. The practice of sentencing well-known offenders, convicted of grave offenses, for short terms should be discontinued. The cost of continued pursuit and trial of such criminals is a burden upon taxation and a mockery of justice. The firm application of the maximum sentence in such cases, it is believed, would produce safer and better results.

Third. The employment or retention in prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories of officers addicted to gross exhibitions of ill-temper or passion, to the use of ardent spirits while on duty, or to profanity ought not to be permitted. Such instances are found to exist. The influence is pernicious. Efforts to reform come with ill-grace, and with poor effect, from officers whose practices or habits need reforming as much as those of the law-breaker.

Fourth. The old statute regulating transfers from one prison to another should be re-enacted. That statute provided that the list of convicts for transfer should be selected from the last fifty admitted to the prison. The practice of discrimination in such selection, by which one prison is relieved of and another prison burdened by the most repulsive or undesirable convicts, is neither fair nor just.

Fifth. The use of wooden slop buckets should be superseded by those made of metal and lined with porcelain. This is a sanitary measure of importance, and the cost attending such a change would not be considerable.

Sixth. Better hospital provision should be made in all prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories to the end that bad cases may be kept separate. To compel a convalescing patient to endure the presence of loathsome disease or acute suffering in others is not just.

Seventh. Provision should be made for the employment only of physicians of the highest skill, and requirement should be made that all such reside, and remain permanently, in the prison, penitentiary, or reformatory.

Eighth. Provision should also be made so that women who are found to be pregnant may be temporarily removed to a hospital, to the end that innocent offspring may not be born in prison.

Ninth. All felons committed should be photographed at least three times during incarceration—at the beginning in citizens' clothes, and before hair or whiskers are removed; in convict dress; and again after being dressed for departure. And the system of body measurements, similar to those employed in France, should also be required, so that complete identity of such convicts may be secured.

Tenth. A uniform system of prison records and bookkeeping throughout the state is recommended.

Eleventh. The office of state agent should be abolished and the fund now disbursed by him, or so much thereof as is necessary, should be similarly used by prison wardens. This would result in a large saving of the fund now annually appropriated for this purpose.

Twelfth. All the clothes of prisoners at admission should be burned, to avoid possibility of conveying infectious diseases.

Thirteenth. The underclothing of all inmates should be marked, to the end that one convict may not be compelled to wear the underclothing of another.

Fourteenth. Children of tender age ought not to be sent to institutions where older criminals are detained. Such contact and association is dangerous and ought to be remedied.

Fifteenth. No person interested in the manufacture or sale of a given product should be selected or suffered to act as a salesman of the same or a similar product of any state prison, penitentiary or reformatory.

The commission sums up its whole work by recommending the following act:

AN ACT to regulate the employment of prisoners in the penal institutions in this state, and for other purposes.

The people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The system of labor in the state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries in this state under state control, shall hereafter be that known as the "state" or "public-account" system; and the system of labor in the various county penitentiaries of the state under county control shall be that of the "county-account system."

SEC. 2. The superintendent of state prisons, together with the comptroller, the president of the state board of charities, the secretary of the state board of health and the commissioner of statistics of labor, shall constitute a board which shall fix and determine from time to time the number of convicts which may be employed in the aforesaid penal institutions in any one industry, and to designate the industries or kinds of labor which may hereafter be carried on in said institutions, having reference to the health and welfare of said convicts, the good order and discipline of such institutions, the financial interests of the state, and particularly the interests and welfare of outside labor: *Provided, however,* That such board shall not authorize the employment of over two hundred convicts in any one industry, except in the manufacture of clothing at Clinton prison, wherein the number shall not exceed eight hundred, and the manufacture of saddlery hardware, wherein the number shall not exceed five hundred, and the manufacture of boots and shoes, wherein the number of convicts authorized to be employed shall not exceed one thousand, and no greater number of convicts shall be employed or other industries carried on than shall be determined by said board within the limitations herein prescribed; and in determining the various trades or branches of industry to be carried on in said institutions, the said board shall, so far as practicable, select such trades or industries as will least affect or injure outside industries in this state.

SEC. 3. The superintendent of state prisons, and the managers or other authorities, by whatever name they may be called, having charge of the other penal institutions in this state, are authorized, within the appropriations which may be placed at their disposal by the state or the counties supporting such institutions, to procure and maintain, or cause to be procured and maintained, all necessary materials, machinery, tools, apparatus, or accommodations needful for the purpose of carrying on and conducting such trades and industries as may be authorized under the provisions of this act. They may employ all necessary agents and dispose of the products of such labor, which products shall not be sold for a price less than the open market value of such products.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the managers or other officials in charge of the penal institutions of the state, as well as those in charge of all the charitable institutions in the state, supported in whole or in part by the state, to purchase from the proper official of such penal institutions supported by the state, whatever clothing, boots and shoes, or other articles suitable for the use of the inmates of their respective institutions, provided the same are manufactured by and can be had from such institutions; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of state prisons or the managers of such penal institutions, to supply such articles upon demand at the reasonable cost of their production.

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for the superintendent of state prisons or the wardens or managers of any of the penal institutions mentioned in this act, to hereafter receive or permit to be received therein any prisoner convicted in any United States court or the court of any other state other than the state of New York.

SEC. 6. The wilful violation of any of the provisions of this act on the part of the superintendent of state prisons, or the managers or other officers in charge of any of the penal institutions mentioned in this act, or the wilful neglect or failure to carry out the provisions on the part of said officials, shall be a sufficient cause for their removal by the governor, but no such removal shall be made until said officials shall be notified of the acts charged against them, and they have an opportunity to be heard; and such wilful neglect or refusal aforesaid shall

be deemed a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of \$250, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to affect or repeal chapter 83 of the laws of 1883, or to affect contracts for prison labor made prior to the passage of chapter 21 of the laws of 1884; nor shall any of the provisions of this bill affect the penitentiaries or workhouses on Blackwell's island so long as the products of such institutions are used or absorbed in supplying the charitable or penal institutions under the charge of the department of charities and corrections of the city and county of New York.

SEC. 8. All persons hereafter convicted of felonies, where the punishment proposed to be inflicted is imprisonment for a term of one year or longer, such persons shall be committed to the state prisons, and not to any penitentiary; but this section shall not affect commitments to reformatories, houses of correction or houses of refuge, protectories, or industrial schools. This section shall not affect sentences of females convicted of felonies until a separate state prison shall be provided for their imprisonment.

SEC. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

In closing its most valuable report, the commission uses the following language:

The honor of the state, the interests of the great army of free laborers, the best good to be attained to the convict in the work of reformation; humanity and charity join to urge the adoption of a system designed to meet the requirements of the hour, and which has been adopted and herewith commended by the commission in a spirit of earnest endeavor to gather from out the conflict of interests and opinions practical suggestions and attainable ends.

OHIO.

In 1877, in accordance with a house resolution, a special committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the following topics:

1. The effect of contract convict labor upon the manufacturing interest of the state.
2. The effect of contract convict labor upon the interest of free labor.
3. The effect of contract convict labor upon the reformation of the convicts.
4. The profits of prison contractors, and their advantages over other manufacturers.
5. The feasibility of abolishing the contract system, and the adoption of a system whereby the profits of convict labor shall accrue to the state, county, or city having control of any penal institution.

This committee consisted of John Fehrenbach, William Johnson, D. J. Edwards, Peter S. Stryker, and J. G. Meuser.

After taking the testimony of many witnesses, and duly considering the questions submitted to it, the committee arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The contract system interferes in an undue manner with the honest industry of the state. It has been the cause of crippling the business of many of our manufacturers; it has been the cause of driving many of them

out of business; it has been the cause of a large percentage of the reductions which have taken place in the wages of our mechanics; it has been the cause of pauperizing a large portion of our laborers and increasing crime in a corresponding degree; it has been no benefit to the state; as a reformatory agency it has been a complete, total, and miserable failure; it has hardened more criminals than any other cause; it has made total wrecks, morally, of thousands and thousands who would have been reclaimed from the paths of vice and crime under a proper system of prison management, but who now have resigned their fate to a life of hopeless degradation; it has not a single commendable feature; its tendency is pernicious in the extreme. In short, it is an insurmountable barrier in the way of the reformation of the unfortunates who are compelled to live and labor under its evil influences; it enables a class of men to get rich out of the crimes committed by others; it leaves upon the fair escutcheon of the state a relic of the very worst form of human slavery; it is a bone of ceaseless contention between the state and its mechanical and industrial interests; it is abhorred by all and respected by none except those, perhaps, who make profit and gain out of it. It should be tolerated no longer, but abolished at once.

2. The penal institutions throughout the state should be placed in charge of men who, after a thorough and rigid examination, have proven themselves thoroughly competent and efficient. Place these institutions now and for all time beyond all partisan, sectarian, and political control whatsoever. Let the industries of the prisons be managed by the heads of those institutions, and let whatever profit, if any accrue from convict labor, be placed in the treasury of the state, city, or county having control of such institutions. Many of our eminent prison managers are decidedly of the opinion that to allow prisoners to participate in the profits of their labor as a reward for good behavior would not only be an incentive to reform but would enable them, when discharged, to seek honorable employment and thus place themselves beyond temptation to relapse into crime. This plan, wherever it has been put in practice, has been productive of much good. Take, for example, the large industrial prison of Count Sollohub, at Moscow, Russia. In this prison each convict is permitted to choose the trade he wishes to learn, and as soon as he masters it he is permitted to share in his earnings. In many cases he is allowed two-thirds. This system furnishes such a great stimulus to industry that many prisoners often become good workmen in a very few months. In a reformatory point of view it has been a decided success. Out of 2,100 prisoners discharged in six years only nine were returned. No penal institution in the world can show a better record. Whether or not the same results would follow in this country by the adoption of this system we are unable to say. We are quite certain, however, that if the profits of convict labor were shared by the state and the prisoners, that it would be much better for the prisoners and for society than it can be under a system which gives the entire earnings of prisoners to contractors.

Your committee has weighed well the objections raised against the adoption of a system which places the management of the industries of a prison in the hands of the officer at the head of the institution, but fail to find any reason why sufficient integrity cannot be found among our people to supply honest and competent officers to control our penal institutions as well as other departments of state. There is no evidence to show that these institutions will be made any worse than they are under the contract system, but the evidence that they will be made better is overwhelming and irrefragable.

3. A classification of prisoners, according to the degree of their crime, we deem indispensable to their reformation and general moral improvement. Separate the vicious and depraved from those less hardened to crime, and teach them a full trade as far as it is possible to do so.

4. In order to avoid any undue interference with the interest of free labor, a multiplication of the various trades, as much as possible, would seem to us as furnishing a remedy for the evil complained of. Then let the state put the products of convict labor upon the market as other manufacturers do, and sell them at their market value. Furthermore, let such branches of industry be selected as will least interfere with the industries of the state.

The adoption of a system such as your committee recommends we feel confident would obviate all the evils connected with the contract system. Our manufacturers would then have no cause for complaint, and the contention which has, for the past thirty-five years, existed between the state and its mechanical interests would forever cease. The unfortunate convict would have a door thrown open to him which would lead to a higher plane and a higher order. There would then be opportunity for his reformation and to reclaim him from the paths of vice and crime and send him out into society with his reformation complete. To the accomplishment of this end the state is in duty bound to exert every effort, no matter at what cost. Reformation should be the paramount aim, and all financial, as well as other, aims should be merely secondary considerations. The state has no right to make money out of the prisoner at the expense of his reformation, much less delegate that power to other parties.

We therefore trust that immediate steps will be taken looking to a change in the management of our penal institutions. In doing this we are put to no risk, for the reason that it would be hardly possible to adopt a system more injurious than the contract system. It is a duty we owe to society and the unfortunate human beings behind our prison walls, that measures be adopted which will give them opportunity to reform and re-enter society, morally and intellectually better men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In April, 1877, the legislature of Pennsylvania appointed a joint special committee, consisting of Hugh Young, William B. Roberts, George W. Hall, William P. Schell, and Charles R. Gentner, on the part of the house, and A. J. Herr, Horatio G. Fisher, and James O. Clark, on the part of the senate, to investigate the contract convict-labor system, as carried on in the penal institutions of that commonwealth, upon the following subjects:

First. The effect of contract convict labor upon the manufacturing interests of the commonwealth.

Second. The effect of contract convict labor upon the interests of free labor.

Third. The effect of contract convict labor upon the reformation of the convict.

Fourth. What advantage, if any, prison contracts have over other manufactures in the matter of profits and cheapness of labor.

Fifth. The feasibility of abolishing the contract system, and the substitution of a system whereby the profits of convict labor shall go into the treasury of the state, county, or city having control of any penal

institutions, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers and to examine persons under oath.

The committee, after full discussion of all the evidence and its bearing on the five questions which were embraced in the joint resolution creating it, in January, 1878, made a voluminous report, reaching the following conclusions as to the five points submitted:

As to the first, it says it is "satisfied that contract convict labor has little or no effect, as carried on in this state, on the manufacturing interests of this commonwealth."

Regarding the second question, the committee found, "on a full examination, a very large field for careful investigation, taking the principle involved in the first and second questions, which raises the inquiry as to the influence exerted or the effects produced by the labor of convicts in prisons, contracted for or sold to the best bidder, and the product of such labor brought into competition in the market with the product of industries of individual voluntary labor, 'or the interests of free labor,' and 'the manufacturing interests of the commonwealth.' Your committee is of opinion that the principle is injurious to the 'interests of free labor.'"

As to the third question, the committee concluded that "contract convict labor is not promotive of the reformation of the convict."

In answer to the fourth question, the committee concluded that—

The contractor of prison labor has many advantages which it is not always easy to estimate in money when the matter of profits is considered. Among them are to be estimated, no rent for buildings, no insurance, no cost for storage, and the want of all competition in the price paid for convict labor, either by the day or other fixed period, and the compulsion under which the convict toils, the time saved by his location near his work, and the supervision of the convict in performing his task-work. It is true much depends on the trade carried on and the agreement made between the institution and the contractor. There is no doubt that very large profits are made by contractors, or some of them, and it is equally true that very large losses are made by the state in many cases.

Relative to the fifth and last question submitted to it, the committee arrived at the following conclusion :

To avoid the profit made by contractors to the injury of free labor, it is not only necessary to abolish the contract system but also to modify the convicts' labor, so that it will not injuriously affect the private enterprise of any class of outside manufacturers.

Your committee believes that this can best be done, with a due regard to the burden of taxation, state, county, or city, and the proper support of prison inmates, by teaching each prisoner a full trade, avoiding the use of machinery, and disposing of the product of the convict labor in the open market, where the best article commands the highest price, confining, as far as possible, the industries taught to those articles that are used in public and penal and charitable institutions, supported by taxation. This may not be practicable, to a great extent, but if it is left to the management of each penal institution of the state to direct its labor, on these great principles, the profit, if any,

will directly result to the benefit of the taxpayer. Diversifying the trades taught, seeking for those that are least injurious on free labor, trying to dispose of the products of these industries where the competition is hardly ascertainable, and placing on the management of these institutions the duty of careful supervision of the trades taught, and the disposition of their productive labor, so that the closest economy will be the positive effect of their administration, and the necessary reduction to the smallest amount of taxation, are the remedies to be sought, and are both feasible and practicable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The legislature of 1878 passed the following resolve :

Resolved, That the bureau of statistics of labor is hereby authorized to make a full investigation as to the kind and amount of work performed at the penal institutions of this state, and as to all the facts pertaining to the same; and to recommend such legislation, if any, as is advisable to prevent competition between said labor and the other industries of this state; and to report the same to the next general court.

Approved, April 6, 1878.

Under this resolve the bureau submitted a report in January, 1879, and a supplemental report in January, 1880. In the report for 1879 the chief of the bureau states that in his investigations and researches seven propositions relative to convict labor have been submitted to the bureau, as follows :

- I. The abolition of all labor in penal institutions.
- II. The prohibition by law of any contract for convict labor at lower rates, per day than the average paid for outside labor of the same kind.
- III. The reduction of hours of labor in penal institutions to six per day.
- IV. The general introduction of the "public-account" system.
- V. Greatly increased diversity of employments under either system.
- VI. The employment of convicts upon public works by the Government.
- VII. The employment of convicts on work requiring the greatest expenditure of muscle, and the least outlay of capital either in raw material or in machinery, work on stone, &c.

These propositions were, in the opinion of the bureau, worthy of the most careful consideration, but should be discussed from the industrial side, because the question of prison reform and its relation to the propositions stated was not committed to the bureau. The officers of the bureau then say that "if it were, we should unhesitatingly say that the idea of profit, or even of paying expenses from prison labor, should occupy only an incidental and auxiliary position in the state's system of prison administration, the whole attention belonging to the reformation of prisoners."

The seven propositions stated, were discussed as follows :

- I. The abolition of all labor in penal institutions.

This proposition presents a complete remedy; but it is as insane as the convicts would become if it should be carried into effect. Every

man is the competitor of another; and the only way to avoid competition resulting from convict labor is to hang the convict or keep him in idleness. While the state's policy is, as it always should be, to send a man out of prison better than he came in, this proposition cannot be adopted; nor would it be wise industrially, for crime begets crime, and the chief source of trouble to the workingman from prisons is the expense of crime now. The abolition of labor would increase the expense in every direction, not only in the punishment, but in the care, of criminals. The labor of convicts does not so much harm the interests of the workingman as does the amount of petty crime which is committed, simply for the support a sentence to some short-term prison secures. The interest of the workingmen would be much better subserved by the doubling of terms of sentences. We have been constantly reducing the length of sentence for many crimes; but this has not as constantly reduced the amount of crime. The expense of prosecuting and supporting a class of criminals who are not really criminal-minded men, but indolent, and seek support more than the gratification of vicious tendencies, is a serious question of our present civilization; and it strikes the writer that, instead of returning to the barbarism of no labor in penal institutions, the workingmen had better insist upon longer sentences for certain classes of crime, and maybe the establishment of a lesser barbarism—the whipping-post or the chain-gang. If we must return to one or the other, we should take that which affects the pocket the least. It may be that public morals would be benefited by the whipping-post and the chain-gang, as well as the pockets of the tax-payers. It is not the business of the writer to recommend them; but he feels strongly tempted in that direction.

II. The prohibition by law of any contract for convict labor at lower rates per day than the average paid for outside labor of the same kind.

To secure legislation to this end petitions have been extensively circulated and signed. The petitioners might save ambiguity of meaning by asking for the abolition of all labor in penal institutions at once;¹ for while it is in the province of the legislature to fix the price at which convict labor shall be contracted for, if at all, it cannot compel contractors to take it at the price fixed. Such legislation would defeat the purpose for which it is asked, unless the law suggested should also provide that the convicts contracted for should be employed at such times as the contractor might elect. With this provision convict labor might be thus contracted for; but it is hardly possible. The socialist would hail such legislation with delight; for it would be in the direction of his demands that the state shall establish prices of labor and goods. Any legislation to establish prison labor at outside prices would react upon the state. A law of this kind exists in France; but a remission of 20 per cent. is made to the contractor. Ohio has fixed the contract price by law, but sees as a result one-third of her state convicts in idleness.

III. The reduction of hours of labor in prison to six per day.

This proposition comes from some of the most intelligent and even philanthropic manufacturers in the state. It is suggested with the thought that the present contract price per day for prison labor would obtain, and the producing capacity of the convicts be reduced four-tenths. This is well enough in theory, and would remove the objections of manufacturers, in a large degree, to convict labor; but the obstacle in the way of reducing it to practice is that referred to under the preceding proposition. The legislature can easily enough say that convict labor shall be employed for six hours per day only, and at 40 cents; but the legislature cannot compel a contractor to take the labor upon such

terms. This proposition is the same thing in results as the first and second.

IV. The general introduction of the public-account system.

This proposition we have considered under the demand for a change; and we need not repeat here our remarks upon the subject, or the reasons usually given for or against the system. It is the pet theory of nearly all prison reformers; and, on a small scale in reformatory institutions, and under exceptional conditions, it is undoubtedly the best system; but so long as "the successful management of the industries of a prison requires experience and business tact—qualities that can be acquired only by long practical familiarity with such management" (a conclusion reached by the New York commission referred to)—it is not reasonable to expect to find a man also equally versed in all the details of the manufacture of goods, especially when a diversity of industries is also advocated as essential to the prevention of competition.

Ninety-five per cent. of business men fail during their business career. Can better qualified men be found for state work than make up the majority of our business men? And these failures are largely in chosen branches of trade, where the laws of choice are regulated by a more logical process than that of official appointment. No financial failure, so far as bankruptcy is concerned, could occur under the system of state management, because profit is not an essential, and because the people would be taxed to make up any deficit, as they usually have been when this system has been adopted. But the worst feature of it is that competition is made ruinous by it, when under the contract system, so far as this state is concerned, it is chiefly annoying.

If Massachusetts needed for the supply of troops, or for any other purpose of public service, a large quantity of clothing, boots and shoes, or other supplies, it would be well to manufacture all such goods on the state account, because, while it would compete in consumption and cause some of her own industries to lose the opportunity of furnishing such supplies, it would not cause any competition in prices of goods sold in the market. If the United States sustained a large standing army, navy, and police, all under national control, the government could, with prisons under national control, manufacture the supplies needed without causing the least competition in prices, and yet make the prisons self-supporting.

The English prison commissioners, in their first report, state that steps are in contemplation for the classification of prisoners with the view to producing supplies for government use in prisons; and that "articles might be supplied, not solely for prison use, but also for other branches of the public service. The local prisons might thus supply, at prices considerably below ordinary contract rates, such articles as clothing and necessaries for soldiers, sailors, and police, furniture and fittings for offices and barracks, and other articles. The British commissioners of prisons are of opinion that this system, already adopted to some extent in the convict prisons, may now very well be extended, with great pecuniary advantage, to the public departments in whose service prisoners' labor may be employed."

V. Greatly increased diversity of employment under either system.

The New York state commission, before referred to, as one of the conclusions resulting from their extended investigation of the questions involved in convict labor, submitted the following: "While the products of prison labor are not sufficient to sensibly affect the general markets of the country, there is no doubt that in particular localities these products do come into injurious competition with those of outside labor; and,

whenever such competition occurs, it is the result of the undue pursuit of one or but a few branches of labor in prisons to the exclusion of all others, a result which points to the multiplication and equalization of trades in institutions of this class."

These conclusions are exceedingly sound, and are thoroughly verified by the investigations of this bureau. Eminent foreign authorities could be quoted to considerable extent upon this very point of the necessity of diversity of labor in penal institutions. In this proposition, more than in any other, lies the solution of the problem indicated by the resolve under which this investigation has been made, although it meets with opposition. The manufacturers and operatives engaged in a weak industry—one not thoroughly established, or turning out but a small annual product—insist that the industries of the prisons should be those of the greatest magnitude in the state; the shoe business for instance, because, to carry on an industry insignificant in itself, like the gilt-moulding business, in the prisons, is to crush the industry outside, while the great industry would feel prison competition the least. On the other hand, the men engaged in the great and leading industries claim that only the weak ones should be carried on by prison labor, because the injury arising from such labor, if any, strikes but few people; if the great industries are carried on, a greater number of people are injured. The well understood principle of insurance, which demands the diffusion of losses, does not enter into this process of reasoning. The ethics of this age demand that evils, if they must be borne, shall be borne as lightly as possible by their diffusion. It prefers their absolute removal, however. This cannot in all cases—in fact, only in few—be accomplished. The amelioration of bad conditions is usually the most that can be secured. So, in this prison question, the diversity of labor or of pursuits in prisons seems to be the very best suggestion yet made. The shoe trade of this state has some cause for complaint, not against the prison labor of Massachusetts to any great extent, but that, in nearly all states where productive labor is carried on in prisons, the first resort is to the manufacture of boots and shoes. Our manufacturers, who have a large western trade, are especial sufferers from this concentration upon one industry; and, although there are not over 2,500 convicts employed in the state prisons of the United States upon boots and shoes, they are, with but few exceptions, engaged upon that class of work for the consumption of the working people, which competes directly with the business of Massachusetts; and it is susceptible of positive proof that, from the effects of the manufacture of boots and shoes in western prisons, the wages of some operatives in Massachusetts have been reduced certainly 10 per cent. No specific legislation by this state can cure, or change even, this condition of things. The question has too many ramifications to be handled by state legislation. These and kindred questions in the body politic demand national investigation; and this country suffers in this as in other matters from its attempts to harmonize the many conflicting elements resulting from our separate state sovereignties.

We are satisfied that in the greatest practicable diversity of employment under well-defined contracts, properly and publicly secured, lies the best remedial proposition relative to competition in trade, and the essential reformatory methods the policy of the state demands.

VI. The employment of convicts by government upon public works only.

If this system should be adopted, it would not, as we have stated under proposition 6, avoid competition in labor, but it would com-

pletely remove any supposed or real competition in prices; that is, it would not affect the products of manufacturers.

This proposition is warmly advocated by both manufacturers and by workingmen. It is plausible, and somewhat seductive. It removes the actual competition from one realm to another. By industrial labor in the prisons the contractor competes with products of industries in price and sale. The manufacturer has his goods to sell, and his operatives their labor; and both desire to keep prices up. In transferring prison labor to public works, the state would not compete with the price of artisans' or of laborers' work, but with the work itself. The brick and stone masons, the carpenters and painters, the hod-carriers and tenders, would not find the price of their labor affected to any material extent, but would find the market for that labor occupied to the extent of the works in process of construction.

It has been suggested that the state might engage in some work that would not be performed unless by convicts, such as macadamizing the roads of the whole state. This would necessitate one of two things either the preparation of stone at the prisons, involving the transportation to the prison from the source of supply, and from the prison to the place for use; or the mobilization of the convicts to the points not only of supply but of consumption, involving a heavy expense for guard duty and temporary confinement.

This proposition is made upon the ground that the government should not make the question of expense or profit one of any importance, but should seek only to keep convicts at work as the best policy and yet itself receive some lasting benefit from the necessity it is under of feeding and clothing them. The chances of escape under this system, of course, multiply greatly; and the consequent demoralizing effects upon communities from witnessing large bodies of criminals at work openly are objections clearly shown to be well grounded by the experience of southern states where the lessee system has been adopted. Curiously enough, the labor reformer of the south causes annual agitation in the legislatures for the adoption of the Massachusetts warden and contract system.

The advocates of proposition 6 do not, of course, recognize the reformation of the convicts as a matter of any importance, but see that the physical, mental, and even moral welfare of prisoners demands labor of some kind other than the penal labor of the crank, the treadmill, or shot-drill. As to the expense account, they say, with reason, the cost of our Massachusetts prisons is nearly \$800,000 per annum, and all their earnings do not amount to \$200,000. They insist upon some system that shall pay this deficit without taxation and without undue competition, and, if this cannot be accomplished, tax the balance but stop the competition.

In some southern states convicts are kept at work upon farms, railroads, in mines, and quarries by the lessees; but none, or few, of the prison officials are in favor of this. It does, however, pay the state; for all the state has to do with the matter is to sentence the criminals and receipt for the price of the lease.

In the present condition of things, there seems to be no great obstacle in the way of utilizing prison labor upon goods required for state use, tents for militia, uniforms, prison wants, etc.

By this means, if practicable, all market competition is removed to the extent of the utilization of convicts upon public works.

VII. The employment of convicts on work requiring the greatest expenditure of muscle, and the least outlay of capital either in raw material or in machinery.

The advocates of this proposition do not recognize the necessity of reformatory measures to be derived from productive labor, but yet acknowledge the necessity of useful labor, instead of penal labor (tread-mill, crank, etc.), in the care and well-being of convicts. They would have the prisoners employed in breaking and dressing stone, or upon kindred work, within prison walls, but would not allow the employment of machinery. They claim that, when a convict is allowed to work in anything but the lowest forms of employment, outside labor is, to some extent and in some way, degraded. They use, in this connection, the provision of the Massachusetts statutes (chap. 179, sec. 40), that "no convict shall be employed in engraving or printing of any kind," and deduce from this that as the state did not wish to degrade so honorable an occupation as the printer's, it should not allow the degradation of any trade wherein skill is required.

The common laborer has a greater fight with life than the skilled mechanic, and he would have under the system proposed as much right to complain as the mechanic now fancies he has. The same kind of competition would exist. It would, however, be shifted upon other shoulders.

It should be remembered that nearly 50 per cent. of all prisoners sentenced to the state prisons of the United States are under twenty-six years of age, and that many of them have been taught nothing but crime and to abhor work. Shall they be sent out with the opportunity of remarking "We always thought working for one's living was by no means pleasant; and after the dose we have had we are convinced of it"?

We believe the worst competition workingmen would have to contend with on account of prison labor would result from the adoption of a system in accordance with the last proposition. If the state cannot afford to expend \$800,000 per annum on the industrial education of our youth, it must continue to tax the labor of the state to teach them when they become the inmates of our penal institutions. In proposition 7 there is temporary relief or palliation of alleged evils; there is also permanent injury to the best interests of the state, not only industrially but morally. The state of New York tried the plan involved in this proposition at Clinton and Sing Sing prisons; but both attempts were utter failures. It is undoubtedly true, however, that for a considerable proportion of the convicts, the lowest kind of manual labor would have all the reformatory influence that could be expected from any employment.

The seven propositions have been considered as the advocates and opposers present them, with some of the prominent arguments for or against. The conclusions which to our mind seem logical as the result of the evidence, are:

1st. That convict labor should not be abolished.

2d. That legislation to restrain officials in penal institutions from contracting out the labor of convicts at lower rates than the average of outside labor, without allowing contractors to employ or not the men contracted for, simply abolishes labor in such institutions.

3d. The reduction of the hours of labor in prison to six per day, simply abolishes labor in penal institutions.

4th. The general introduction of the public-account system, as a rule, simply aggravates the grievances arising from whatever competition may result from the contract system.

5th. The increased diversity of employment in penal institutions tends not only to lessen whatever competition now exists, but has an excellent reformatory effect upon the prisoners.

6th. The employment of convicts upon public works, when it can be done, is a feature of prison labor commendable, not only from the standpoint of the labor and prison reformers, but from that also of the manufacturers and workingmen.

7th. The employment of convicts in breaking and dressing stone, and kindred work, while it palliates the evils of competition, induces to a large degree other conditions far more injurious to the body politic; and that work which requires the most expenditure of muscle and the least expenditure of capital is, if it can be had, the best for a large class of convicts, all things considered.

In addition to these conclusions, from the seven propositions suggested, it seems to the writer:

That with the present policy of prison administration in Massachusetts, the contract system of labor, either by the day or by the piece, is the wisest as a rule, but that the administration should have power to adopt the public-account system if for the interest of the state.

That Massachusetts has no right to expect to make profit, or permit others to do so, out of the labor of convicts at the expense of their reformation.

That, whatever evils may result from convict labor, they cannot be remedied by state legislation, but should receive the attention of the national legislature. There can be no systematic regulation by states alone.

That there is a certain amount of competition arising from prison manufactures that works injuriously at times and in localities, but no general or alarming injury affecting the industrial interests of the state.

That the principle involved is not changed by the degree of injury worked by prison labor.

That a desirable result to be reached is, that a prisoner ought, if possible, to earn enough to support himself, and those dependent upon him before his incarceration, as they often suffer the most severely for the crime committed by the convict.

That state prisons should be self-supporting if possible, provided the industrial interests of the state, and the reformatory measures of the administration, are not prejudiced to an unreasonable extent.

The candid consideration of all the premises leads us to make the following recommendations:

I. That the legislature memorialize Congress to take action looking to the thorough classification of all facts for the whole country relative to industrial labor in penal institutions, with a view to placing before the country full and reliable data on a subject whose ramifications preclude full and satisfactory state investigation and action.

II. That legislation be instituted looking to the production in the prisons of the state of all goods required by them or by any other department of the state.

III. That the greatest diversity of employments consistent with the capacity of the prisons be insisted upon; this diversity of employment to be secured by limiting the number of convicts to be contracted for, or the amount of products, in any one industry, such limitation to be under the direction of the governor and council.

IV. That, whenever possible, farms shall be carried on by the prison administration for the supply of the institutions.

V. In order that the best possible pecuniary results may be obtained for prison labor, and at the same time the advantages secured in making contracts which accrue from free and open competition in bidding for the labor of convicts, we recommend a law providing that no contract shall be entered into for the use of such labor, by the day or by the piece, except after thorough advertisement in different parts of the state for proposals, publication of notice for proposals to be for at least two months; and, further, that no contract shall be executed, except upon the approval of the governor and council; and that the governor and council shall decide upon the expediency of instituting the public-account system when the same may be proposed by any prison administration, or may be deemed to work less injury to the industrial interests of the state.

These recommendations are made with the sincere desire that their consideration may lead to legislation which shall be of practical benefit to the industrial interests of our state. We are strong in the belief that the very best reformatory results are to be reached through that system or that administration of prison affairs which makes our penal institutions self-supporting; and that, after a state has been compelled by the criminal conduct of an individual to put him under public guardianship, it has the indisputable right to say that he shall at least pay for the guardianship; and if, in doing so, the state encroaches in some slight degree upon the fullest privileges of competition demanded by producers, it has as much right to a chance to make its institutions self-supporting as a manufacturer has to claim any particular trade or custom as his inalienable right. The loss of custom by a manufacturer or dealer, if complained of, signifies that there had been some special right to that custom. The exigencies of state allow the closing up of business. It certainly has the right to a part of that business if public exigency really demands it; and the return made is found in the increased security and value of that which remains. A state governed by wise and discreet men should watch, however, with most scrupulous care, all demands which require for their conformity the least infringement of private rights or of private privileges.

The suggestions made are the result of the best light we could obtain. If some other more practical than any or all those we have made should be determined on, no one will rejoice more sincerely than the writer; for the subject is loaded down with difficulties, and, as once remarked, the experience of civilized states relative to productive labor in penal institutions is too brief to indicate clearly what is the very best method to be adopted.

In the supplemental report of 1880 the bureau reports three other suggestions which were made to it, or which were brought out by reflection.

The conclusions arrived at last year, as well as the recommendations made, have not suffered by another year's study and research; on the contrary, they have been emphasized. Three other suggestions have, however, either been made or brought out by reflection, and are well worth consideration. They are:

(1) That the legislature should limit by law the number of convicts to be employed in any one branch to 10 per cent. of the number employed in the same branch outside.

(2) That the use of all power machinery be prohibited in prison shops, and the convicts be employed upon hand work, as upon hand-made

boots and shoes, hand-woven goods for prison wear and other state purposes, etc.

(3) That all idea of making prisons self-supporting be abandoned, and the convicts be taught, under the Russian or some other system, to turn their hands to any trade requiring skill and training.

* * * * *

If such limitation should be by law at any per cent., prison authorities would at times be compelled to establish in the prisons an industry unknown in the state. When the convicts at work in such industry should be discharged, and should perchance engage in the work outside they had learned to do inside the prison, the authorities would be obliged to abandon such industry in the institution, because the percentage would be exceeded. There would be a constant shifting of industries, and always at a loss to the state. Again, if one state should prohibit the prosecution of an industry on account of the percentage established by law being exceeded, the probability is it would be established or carried on in the penal institutions of a neighboring state. The result to our own mechanics would be the same as if the industry should be continued within our own state. This only brings back the reflection that it is utterly impossible for states to regulate this question. If there are between 5,000 and 6,000 men engaged in making wool hats in the United States outside of penal institutions, and there are 593 convicts employed on the same kind of work, which is the case, it matters little in an economic point of view where the 493 convicts are, whether in New York or Massachusetts; and no legislative enactments can remedy the matter, unless by all the states joining in passing laws to exclude hat-making from or to limit it in the prisons. Of course those states that have no wool hat-makers, or but few, would not indulge in any such legislation.

The second proposition at once presents the means of reducing the competition arising from convict labor to the minimum, while it does not imply the non-employment of the convicts. It is very evident that the bugbear of those who demand the abolition or regulation of convict labor is the use of power machinery. All well equipped prison shops are provided with the machinery used in well equipped private factories.

The eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania employs its convicts upon hand work, and finds a ready market for its products. This removes the contractors as well as the machinery, and no objections can be made then by any party to convict labor.

This proposition really involves the substance of the third proposition, that is, the abandonment of the idea of making prisons pay, and the introduction of technical education by the Russian system, or some other equally good.

It is gradually being conceded by many who thought they saw in convict labor a serious evil, and a matter of alarm for the welfare of workmen, that the question under consideration is one more thoroughly of prison reform and prison administration, and of the methods of treating actual crime, than belonging exclusively or largely even to economics. When this idea has obtained sufficient strength, the proposition to educate technically our accidental convicts, without special regard to products, will find hearty response; and then, with efficient prison administration, the state will find its reward in a treasury unaffected by prison deficiencies. The public will demand, probably, that convicts shall, if possible, always support themselves, and yet it will insist upon reformatory effort on the part of the government. This will lead to graded prisons and indeterminate sentences, on the plan of the Elmira reformatory prison. At the present time it is to be hoped our legisla-

ture will consider the propriety, and necessity even, of turning the Concord prison into an institution based on the Elmira plan, and using the old building at Charlestown for the incarceration of incorrigibles.^(a) One thing is evident, we have not yet reached the right methods for treating crime. It is not our province here to discuss the matter in this light, and yet we feel that the workingmen are more affected directly and indirectly by the presence of crime itself than by all the labor performed by convicts. The reduction of the number of criminals is of vastly more importance than the regulation of their work.

In March, 1879, the legislature of Massachusetts adopted the following order :

Ordered, That there be appointed a joint special committee, to consist of five members upon the part of the house of representatives, with such as the senate may join, to sit during the recess, without pay, except for their actual expenses, and provided that the whole expense of said committee, including the expense of sending for and examining persons and papers, shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000, to investigate the system of letting out to private contractors the labor of convicts in the penal and reformatory institutions of this commonwealth, and report in print to the legislature at its next annual session upon the following subjects :

First. The effect of said system upon the general industries of the state.

Second. The effect of said system upon the interests of free labor.

Third. The effect of this system upon the reformation of the convict.

Fourth. What advantage, if any, the products of prison labor have over other manufactures in the matter of profits and cheapness of labor.

Fifth. The effect of any prison contract upon the particular kind or kinds of goods mentioned in said contract.

Sixth. The feasibility of abolishing the contract system, and substituting therefor some other, whereby the profit shall not go to private contractors, but to the state.

Seventh. Such other points not here enumerated as will give said committee full statistics and information upon the subject mentioned.

And in order that the full spirit and intent hereof shall be attained, said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers within the commonwealth, and to examine persons under oath.

This committee consisted of Charles H. Litchman, Hamilton A. Hill, James H. Mellen, William Reed, jr., and Edward W. Marsh of the house, and Asa P. Morse and William Taylor of the senate. This committee gave very extended hearings, and also met in consultation with a commission from the state of New York, one from New Jersey, and one from Connecticut. At a joint conference of these different commissions, excepting that from New York, held at New Haven, in October, 1879, the subject of contract convict labor was discussed in all its phases, and the following propositions were unanimously adopted :

1. The general purpose of incarceration is the protection of society by the punishment of crime ; and, in carrying out this purpose, the reformation of the prisoner should be constantly kept in view.

^a This was done practically in 1884, under provisions of chapter 255, acts of 1884.

2. Partisan politics should be absolutely excluded from the management of penal and reformatory institutions.

3. The welfare of the state and the prisoner both demand that the latter should be employed in productive labor.

4. The right of the state to make its prisons self-supporting should be conceded; but it should not expect to make a profit out of the labor of its criminals at the expense of their reformation, or to the injury of the industrial classes.

5. The product of convict labor, when compared with that of the entire mechanical industry of the nation, is insignificant; but its concentration upon a very few branches of industry may be seriously injurious to the citizens engaged in those branches.

6. The burden of the competition of convict labor should be distributed as widely and equally as possible.

7. The injury to any branch of industry from prison labor may be reduced to very small proportions by the greatest practicable diversity of employments in the prisons.

8. Where the contract system prevails, contracts for convict labor should be so drawn as to give the state absolute control of the discipline of the prisoners, and the state should prescribe all rules governing contractors and their employes.

9. The proper diversity of employment in the prisons should be secured by limiting the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry; such limitation should be adequate to secure the industrial interests of the country from serious injury, and to afford the convict a reasonable certainty of employment upon his release.

After much debate and many hearings this committee suggested that a "broader view be taken of the relation between the future welfare of the convict and his labor while in prison in order that prison discipline shall come nearer to the solution of the problem, 'How to prevent crime, how to cure it, and how to hinder its reappearance.' The first step would seem to be a classification of convicts, so that the influence of incorrigibles may not so powerfully militate against efforts to reform accidental criminals; the second step, the introduction of a greater number of industries into the prison, and the abolition of the system of the subdivision of labor, so that each discharged man shall be fortified by the knowledge of a trade. In no other way can the convict be made more easily interested in his own improvement and helped to become a better citizen."

The committee believed that legislation could devise a new system whereby incorrigibles would be separated from first-offence men, or those in the opinion of the court sentencing them worthy of special effort for their reformation, and in conclusion the committee submitted "that, under the present system the prisons of the commonwealth appear in the main well managed by those who try to do the best they can with the limited opportunities at their disposal; but, as a question of ultimate economy, they are impressed with the belief that the more complete and effective the reformatory process the less likelihood there is of the return of a prisoner to his former habits; the broader and better the industrial system the more hope there is of changing bad men into good

men, and protecting society by the moral regeneration of those not positively vicious, but prone to become offensive by the lack of wholesome preventive agencies."

NEW JERSEY.

The legislature of New Jersey, in 1878, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas it is asserted and believed by large numbers of citizens of this state that prison labor as at present managed in the state prisons and penitentiaries of this and other states affects injuriously the welfare and means of living of masses of our mechanics and workingmen by maintaining an unjust competition with their labor: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the senate and general assembly of the state of New Jersey, That the governor be, and is hereby, requested to appoint a commission, to consist of five persons, who shall make a careful inquiry into the subject of prison labor, and whether it comes into competition with free labor, and, if so, in what manner, to what extent, and what in their opinion, is the best means of preventing such competition and at the same time providing proper maintenance for the prisoners; that said commission shall receive for their services and necessary expenses such compensation as may be approved by the governor, and that they shall report to the governor on or before the meeting of the next session of the legislature.

Governor McClellan, under this, appointed Edward Bettle, W. R. Murphy, A. S. Meyrick, Samuel Allenson, and Sanford B. Hunt. The report submitted in 1879 discussed carefully the propositions adopted in the joint conference with the Connecticut and Massachusetts commissions, but paid particular attention to the following questions:

I. What is the character and what are the objects of prison labor?

II. Does the labor of convicts employed in productive industry compete with free labor?

III. If so, what is the extent and character of competition?

IV. What are the best means of preventing such competition from becoming injurious to free labor, and at the same time providing proper maintenance for the prisoners?

After considering these questions the report concludes as follows:

The commission have thus, in the best manner permitted by the time and means at their disposal, examined the difficult and important questions submitted to them. It is a source of great regret to them that the members of the only trade at present directly affected by the competition of New Jersey convicts have failed so generally to respond to their invitations for information and suggestions. Having pressed upon the legislature the necessity of examining the relations between the convict and free shoe-manufacture; having demanded and insisted upon measures being taken for their protection, they have not found time, in the pressure of business created by the return of prosperity to most of our industries, to lay their complaints of the injury they conceive themselves to have suffered before the commission specially appointed to hear them, and to give it the valuable assistance of their knowledge and experience in devising a remedy. Perhaps the true remedy has, in fact, come to them in the increased demand for goods of every description which bids fair soon to outstrip the supply. When-

ever that point is reached, competition will have ceased to injure. When more goods are wanted than all our available labor can produce, the more men we have at work in manufacturing them, convict or free, the better.

The conclusions the commission have reached have been fully stated in the course of this report, and may be briefly resumed as follows :

1. The character of convict labor is necessarily penal. Prisoners are consigned to it as a punishment for crime ; and the security of society—its very preservation—demands that crime should be punished so severely that the idle and vicious may be, in so far as is possible, deterred from committing it. This one hard fact meets the investigator at the beginning, and can never, for a moment, be lost sight of. The law must not be broken with impunity. Therefore prison labor must be hard. The convict should do all the work he is capable of performing—as much at least as a free man of equal capacity could do, under the same restrictions.

It must be safe. There is no use of condemning the culprit to hard labor unless he can be held securely to its performance. He must not escape from the penalty of his crime until he has finished it, and the nature of his work must have this always in view.

It must be healthy. We have a right to punish by exacting work, and hard work, but we have no right to destroy the capacity for working. The convict should leave the prison in as good or better mental and physical health as when he entered it.

It should be reformatory. The convict in most cases returns to the society he has injured at the close of his imprisonment. If he has merely been prevented from committing crime during his term by taking away his opportunity, without removing his inclination for it, one of the most important and essential of the objects of imprisonment will have been neglected. If his treatment has hardened, degraded, or embittered him, the wholesome fear of punishment will have been counterbalanced by the desire for revenge. A hardened, brutalized convict is a constant menace to society. Life and property are unsafe the moment he is at large. If the first object of prison labor is the prevention—by means of punishment—of crime, the next is the reform of the criminal. His labor should tend to elevate rather than to degrade him.

He should therefore be employed in the higher grades of work so far as is possible. The man who has learned a useful trade is far on the way toward becoming a good citizen. The better the trade, the greater his proficiency in it, the easier it will be for him to find employment—and employment to the discharged convict is the great instrument of his restoration. The man who has broken stones for years in prison has in those years learned little which will be useful to him when he becomes free. But the first-rate workman in any good trade need very seldom be idle. Prison labor should therefore be mechanical.

Finally. Prison labor must be productive. To employ a prisoner in unproductive labor is barbarism in itself; a waste of strength and of money, unworthy of civilization. The able-bodied prisoner should earn his own support. He has no right to be kept in idleness, a burden upon honest labor. The commission of crime imposes upon society the obligation to punish the criminal—not to tax itself for the support he could earn. The idea of making a profit out of a convict's labor may be rejected, but the expenses of his trial, guarding, and maintenance should be met by his labor as far as possible. The surplus proceeds of it may safely be given him, or applied to his improvement.

If he supports himself, it must be by working at something which can profitably be used or sold in productive labor.

2. Prison labor, if productive, competes with free labor, in the same branches, as all production is necessarily competitive. Every convict who makes any salable article does work that a free laborer might do, and therefore competes with the latter. The duties of the prison, the most menial offices, cooking, washing, making and mending prisoners' clothing, the very sweeping of the floors, might be done by free men and women, and no doubt would be done very gladly by some of them. Convict labor does, then, compete with free labor, and that competition will be injurious whenever the supply of the kind of labor carried on in the prisons exceeds the demand.

3. The extent of the competition of the convicts in the New Jersey prison with the free labor of the state is at present that of one shop of three hundred and sixty-eight hands, working at one trade, the manufacture of shoes, which employs in the state over six thousand free workmen.

The limit of that competition is the employment in any one trade of not to exceed six hundred men, the whole available force of the prison, after taking out the sick and disabled, and those employed in the work of the prison.

The goods made in the prison are not sold in the state directly.

The amount of the goods produced in the prison by convict labor is too small, at present, to exert any serious injury upon the trade outside.

The danger of convict competition is in the concentration of convict labor in the prisons of the whole, or a greater part, of the country, upon a very few trades, which would be unwise, and should be carefully avoided.

4. The best means of preventing convict labor from becoming injurious to free labor are, first, to employ prisoners in the greatest number of trades that can be carried on advantageously in the prisons, and provide a proper maintenance for them; and, second, to reduce the number of convicts by providing an intermediary prison or reformatory, where young prisoners and those convicted of minor offenses could be taught trades, trained to habits of obedience, regularity and sobriety, separated from bad influences, and reformed if possible.

No state, by itself, can protect its industries against convict or other competition. Trade, commerce, and manufactures ignore state lines entirely, and if convicts were employed in manufacturing an article of general use in one state only, the goods thus produced, if better or cheaper than those made by free labor, would very soon find their way to all the other states, and compete with their labor in that branch of industry.

Any distribution of prison labor among the various industries of the country, to be equal, just, and efficient, must be made by the joint action of all the states.

The system of contracting the labor of convicts, though liable to abuse, has been so limited and guarded in New Jersey as to prevent most of the evils complained of with regard to it in other states. The prison, the shops, the prisoners, and the contractor and his agents are subject to the rules and discipline of the prison, no infringement of which is tolerated.

Though open to objection, the commission agrees with the most intelligent and enlightened critics of the system, with Dr. Wines and Dr. Harris and Professor Wayland, that so long as prisons are managed

and controlled in the interest of partisan politics, its abolition would increase the prison expenses, demoralize and corrupt the prison officers, and bring no substantial benefit to the free workmen.

The complaint that under prison contracts the convict learns no trade, or only a part of a trade, is not true in fact. The prisoners learn exactly the same parts of trades which are learned and practiced outside, and the subdivision and confinement to single branches of any trade are carried out quite as thoroughly in the great factories as in the prisons.

Such are the conclusions of the commission. It is not pleasant for its members in closing their labors to be obliged to state that in all the researches they have been able to make for themselves, or which have been made by others and laid before them; with all the aid they have received from manufacturers and employers of labor, from workingmen and trades unions, represented by their ablest and most intelligent leaders; with all the light the most earnest and faithful of prison reformers and managers could give, they are now, as at first, confronted with the fact that the one remedy which might remove the ugly element of convict competition entirely, if it could once be fairly and equitably put in operation, is beyond the power of the state of New Jersey. What the federal government could do perfectly by a single enactment, had the states thought proper to relegate to it the necessary powers, is an impossibility for the strongest of them all, standing alone.

New Jersey can provide for the division of her prison labor among several industries, thus preventing, so far as in her lies, the extension of the evil; she can provide a reformatory for those of her convicts who are not hopelessly wedded to evil; she can put a stop to much of the terrible instruction and training to crime which goes on in her jails, the hotbeds of vice and immorality and debauchery; she can extend the powers and the sphere of her noble reform school; but she cannot protect her free industries from the competition of the convicts of New York and Massachusetts and Maryland and other states.

The evils for the redress of which the commission was created, are at this time, in its opinion, more imaginary than real. They have grown out of a financial and industrial depression almost without a parallel, and which is now happily passing away, and taking with it the injurious effects of overproduction and overtrading, which, rather than the labor of convicts, or the selection or manner of their employment, have distressed and burdened our laboring and manufacturing classes. Business is now reviving. The leading shoe manufacturers in New Jersey are extending their business, and advertising for hands to carry it on. And much of the agitation of the question in the past has sprung from the ignorant and interested efforts of demagogues who have taken advantage of the general distress and depression to exalt their own importance and further their own selfish ends.

Such being the facts, the commission believe that to prevent possible interference in the future between free and convict labor, and to reduce to a minimum every just cause of complaint from honest industry, it is only necessary for them to recommend the following, rather as preventives of future evil than as remedies for the present:

First. That the supervisor and inspectors be instructed to employ the convicts in the state prison in as many different industries as the facilities at their disposal and a due regard for the proper maintenance and support of the prison and prisoners will admit.

Second. To enable this to be done, and for the urgent needs of the state prison in other respects hereinbefore mentioned, that the present

state arsenal, and the grounds pertaining to it, be added to the prison and fitted for its uses.

Third. That in order to prevent the labor of the convicts in our state prison from becoming injurious to free labor in future periods of depression—for it is only in periods of financial and industrial depression that the competitive labor of convicts can be injurious, or sensibly felt—the legislature should empower the governor to confer with the executives of the other states, proposing the appointment of a commission, to consist of two or more members from each state, to devise a plan by which the convict labor of all the states may be so distributed and employed among the various productive industries as to be just and fair to each one; and that the governor be also empowered to appoint commissioners to represent the state in such commissions whenever the proposal shall have been accepted by a majority of the states in which convict labor is an important competing element.

Fourth. That the legislature provide for the establishment of an intermediary prison, where convicts between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, sentenced to imprisonment for the first time, may be kept separate from old and hardened offenders, trained to useful occupations and regular habits, and, so far as possible, reformed.

CONNECTICUT.

The legislature of 1879 passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a commission consisting of not more than five persons shall be appointed by the governor, whose duty shall be to inquire into the feasibility of abolishing the system of contract labor at present carried on in the Connecticut state prison, and to devise, if possible, a plan by which the prisoners can be kept at regular and fairly remunerative employment in some other way than by contract; to inquire further as to what kinds of employment, that can be successfully carried on in the prison, will least conflict with the established manufacturing interests of the state. Said commissioners shall report to the next session of the general assembly, and, if they shall find a plan which they deem practicable, shall present a proper bill to carry such plan into execution.

Under this resolution a commission was appointed, consisting of Lucius P. Deming, Washington F. Willcox, Edmund Tweedy, Jeremiah Tierney, and Merrick A. Marcy. This commission reported in January, 1880. The report was very exhaustive, and very carefully drawn. In the outset the commission remarks:

The serious character of the charges made against the popular system of employing convicts could not but impress the commissioners with the importance of the subject submitted for our investigation.

This was the first commission for the investigation of convict labor in Connecticut. The subject, however, was by no means a new one, and those petitioners who asked for legislation in regard to it, were asking for no new thing. Complaints have been made against convict labor since convicts were first employed in productive industries.

There appears to be both a general and special complaint. The general complaint being against the employment of convicts in any productive industry, and the special complaints may be stated as follows:

First. The product of convict labor comes into direct competition with the product of free labor, thereby disgracing free workmen by making them competitors of criminals.

Second. By reason of the low wage cost of convict labor the product of that labor can be, and is, sold at a price so low as to drive the product of free labor from the market.

Third. That in order to meet this competition with convict labor, the regular manufacturer has been forced to reduce the wages of his workmen from 10 to 50 per cent. to reduce his profit to the lowest possible limit, and, in many instances, to dispose of his goods at a loss.

Fourth. That by reason of this unfair and odious competition of free labor with compulsory labor, the wages of the free laborer are minimized and free laborers reduced to want.

Fifth. That these evils are aggravated by the use of machinery while the convicts are in the prison, and by the labor of convicts who have been taught skilled labor after they are released from prison.

Sixth. That these evils are, in a large degree, the result of the contract system.

Seventh. That the contract system is the outgrowth and result of the demand that prisons must pay. That it is a kind of legal slavery by which the state realizes a profit from crime, at a cost of possible reform of the convict, and at the risk of making bankrupts of free manufacturers and paupers and criminals of honest artisans.

Eighth. That while it is claimed that the state is receiving more money for the labor of its convicts under this system than under any other, the converse is true, and the contractor is growing rapidly rich on the profits which under another system would accrue to the state.

On this point the petitioners say, "That the hiring out of convict labor to outside contractors in this and neighboring states works grievous evil to us and our business," and they ask that the contract system may be abolished, and that the state employ convict labor on its own account, thereby avoiding competition and saving the profit. These assertions naturally suggested the following questions, and all must be examined before any can be satisfactorily answered:

First. Are the manufacturers of the state affected by the product of convict labor, and to what degree?

Second. Have the wages of artisans or laborers in this state been reduced, or affected, by wages paid for convict labor, or in consequence of competition with convict labor?

Third. Are the manufacturers and artisans of this state affected by convict labor of other states?

Fourth. Is the sum paid by contractors for convict labor less than the real value of such labor, and does the state suffer a loss in consequence of the system?

Fifth. If the contract system of prison labor is to be abolished, what system can be adopted which will be reasonably remunerative to the state, reformatory to the prisoner, and which will avoid the complaints of the petitioners?

After discussing all the different systems in vogue, and studying the matter from a broad collection of facts, the commission states, as the result of its labors:

In conclusion, your commission have, to the best of their ability, endeavored to discover in what way—

1. The hiring out of convict labor to outside contractors in this and neighboring states works grievous evil to the citizens of this state and their business;

2. In what way speculative and sometimes corrupt competition between contractors is destructive of long established industries; and

3. Whether or not there is an unfair and odious competition of free labor with compulsory labor, in which the wages of free labor are minimized and reduced to the lowest point by the combined power and capital of the state.

Every avenue of information at home and abroad has been carefully searched; months have been devoted to the inquiry; reports of similar investigations in the United States, Canada, and Europe have been read and considered; the written opinions of men who have made the science of penology a careful study have been obtained; all who have had complaints to make have been heard, and, as a result, the commission have failed to discover any ground for the complaints made against the Connecticut state prison or the contract system. They are satisfied—

That there are no favored contractors in this state. The complaint of wardens and directors all over the country is: We have great difficulty in finding responsible parties to take our prison labor. Prison contracts can be had at almost any time by responsible parties. Three hundred convicts are now idle, waiting to be contracted for in New Jersey.

That the price paid for convict labor is not greatly below its value. For while convicts can, and in some cases do, do as much work as a free man, yet as a rule they do not accomplish more than half, while they may, after sufficient practice, do as good work as is done by free labor, yet almost without exception they are entirely ignorant of the work, unskilled in any work, and have no interest in working fast.

That the profit of contractors as a rule is not larger than the profit of the ordinary manufacturers is proven by figures of actual profit, both with free and convict labor, and by the further fact that as many prison contractors fail as free manufacturers. This is proved by the records of the Connecticut state prison. The claim that, except in the hat trade, one man who desired to work has been deprived of employment, or that workmen, except hatters, have had their wages reduced, or that any have been reduced to want or crime, has not been sustained by one item of proof, and it is not believed that any proof exists.

That, with the exception of the hatting trade, the commission have had nothing to satisfy them that the industries of this state are affected by competition with prison industries or by speculation or corrupt competition between prison contractors of this or any other state.

That although manufacturers and artisans have had every opportunity to be heard, both before this commission and the joint commission of three states, they have failed to show a single instance where the "wages of free labor have been minimized or even reduced, except as above, in Connecticut, by the combined power and capital of the state," or "by unfair and odious competition with compulsory labor." That prison-made goods do not as a rule undersell free manufactures. On the contrary, the evidence before the commission is that prison manufactures bring a higher price. This is true of the boots and shoes of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and probably other states. John S. Perry, of New Jersey, says he has not in a single instance undersold free manufacture, and the manufacturers of stoves, who at first feared his convict labor, are now satisfied that they can compete with him. This is also the statement of Mr. Bigelow, of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.

That there is justice in the demand for a greater diversity of industries in prison, and that effort should be made by legislators to secure such a result. That it would not be just to the state or the prisoner to abolish machinery from the prisons, or to prohibit convicts from be-

ing employed at skilled industry. That the public-account system is not practical under ordinary circumstances, because (a) wardens are very seldom good managers of convicts and also good managers of manufacturing industries. The wages of the ordinary prison warden are but small temptation to a successful business man; because (b) with the state for a master business would be neglected, officers would become careless of those details which insure success; because (c) the state cannot, as a rule, either buy or sell as well as an individual. If the state pays cash it cannot buy any less than an individual, and if it buys on credit it must pay more on account of the uncertainty as to when appropriations will be made, and because (d) of the great temptation to fraud, especially if the tenure of office depends upon the success of political parties. That the contract system, while not so strictly reformatory as is desirable, yet inasmuch as it teaches habits of industry, a love of work, and so much of a trade as will enable a released convict to earn an honest livelihood, and also as it insures the state constant employment for its convicts, and fair financial returns, is the best system to follow until a time shall arrive when the present prison buildings can be abandoned for reformatories, and labor shall only be used as an aid to reformation. And in reformatories this system will be decidedly the best until men are found of the dual ability required to be a successful warden and manufacturer. For, while men may be found who will succeed admirably in one position, few men will succeed in both.

While the commission have set forth their reasons for believing that it is not expedient to abolish the contract system, they are not insensible to the fact that the system has many defects. The remedy for one class of these defects has been shown to be the appointment, by the states, of competent, judicious and honest officers, who shall be, as they are in this state, free from partisan influence, and secured in the tenure of their offices during good behavior. There is also great need of some safeguard restricting the, at present, unlimited power which permits contracts to be made for convict labor without consulting any of the industrial interests of the states.

MICHIGAN.

The commissioner of labor, John W. McGrath, in February, 1884, made a report upon penal institutions, in which he called attention to a provision of the constitution of that state, which reads as follows:

•No mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught to convicts in the state prison of this state, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other states and countries.

After discussing the question, the commissioner gives the following summary:

The contract system should be abolished, because—

First. The contractor has no interest in the prisoner, except in his ability to produce. The prisoner is the ward of the state. His employment is a means, not an end, and no contractor with arbitrary rules as to time, etc., should come between the prisoner and the state. The incentive to labor should be shortened terms, care for dependents, and payment of a stipend when discharged.

These men are required to work an average of ten hours per day for the year, eight and one-half hours in midwinter, and eleven and one-

half hours in midsummer, and they work diligently. They have not the relief incident to outdoor labor—no rainy days—all their time is employed, except nights and Sundays. Is it not idle to expect reformatory or educational influences to be exerted, except those incident to industry, or to operate upon men who work ten hours per day? The inmates are tired, the keepers have been with the men all day, and the warden or superintendent has been engrossed with the management of the financial and commercial transactions of the prison.

Second. The sale of the product should be regulated by the state.

Third. If there is any profit in his employment it should not go to the contractor. If the contract system is retained the state should own the plant and machinery as well as the shops, and thus open a wider field for competition.

In January, 1887, the commissioner of labor for Michigan, C. V. R. Pond, submitted a very exhaustive report on convict labor, concluding his elaborate discussion with the following recommendations:

As affecting the question of convict labor: We recommend the abolition of the present contract system of employing convicts in our state penal institutions.

We recommend as a substitute for the contract system, the employing of convicts upon the state-account plan, without the use of motive-power machinery, and the granting of a sufficient appropriation by the legislature to give the substituted system effective operation.

CALIFORNIA.

In the first biennial report of the bureau of lab or statistics of this state, submitted in September, 1884, the commissioner, John S. Enos, in treating the subject of convict labor, made the following recommendations:

Having presented as clear and impartial a statement of the case, *in statu quo*, as possible, I beg now to offer to your honorable body the following recommendations as to the future policy of utilizing convict labor:

First. That the contracts known as "propositions," now in force, shall be annulled.

Second. That if it be decided to give the present system a further trial, that the wardens of the state prisons shall immediately cause to be published in two San Francisco daily newspapers, of the largest general circulation, notices of proposals for manufacturing to be carried on in the said prisons, in such branches of industry as to the wardens and board of prison directors seem best adapted to the discipline of the prisons, and the remunerative employment of the convicts.

Third. That no proposal, so advertised for, shall be accepted unless under the following conditions:

(a) The party, or corporation, or firm, making such proposal to the state, shall pay such reasonable rent for the use of shops, store-room, steam-power, and machinery (where the machinery is owned by the state) as are required to carry on such industry as the wardens and directors may consider just and proper.

(b) That when any machinery not now owned by the state is needed, the party, corporation, or firm making such proposals shall agree to put such machinery in place at their own expense, and to remove it without expense to the state when the time-limit of the proposal has expired.

(c) That the said party, corporation, or firm shall also agree to furnish all other appliances necessary to the industry, and all the raw material used in connection therewith.

(d) That on their part, the wardens and directors shall agree to keep all the machinery, whether owned by the state or not, in proper repair, and to return to said party, corporation, or firm whatever machinery may belong to them in as good condition as when received, natural wear and tear and unavoidable accidents excepted.

(e) That the party, corporation, or firm shall furnish and pay the necessary skilled instructors and foremen, but that these, while so employed, shall be under the control of proper officers of the prisons, and that they shall in no way interfere with the discipline of the convicts.

(f) That monthly settlements shall be made between the wardens and such party, corporation, or firm whose proposal has been accepted.

Fourth. That it shall be the fundamental provision in the transactions between the state and party, or firm, or corporation, that these transactions shall be based upon the market price of such articles as form the subject of the proposals, and that in no case shall a price be agreed upon that is not a fair market rate, that is not a commensurate return for the state's outlay, or that would allow such party, corporation, or firm to enter into an unjust competition with the free labor of the state.

Fifth. That rather than such unjust competition should be practised, or that the state should be made the instrument of an injurious opposition to manufacturers and free men engaged in similar businesses on the outside, or that a system should be carried on under state control tending to loss of employment or reduction of wages, the convicts of our state prisons should serve their terms in idleness.

Sixth. That the maximum number of convicts to be employed in the state prisons in any industry, shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the number of free mechanics employed in that identical industry in the state, and that in no case shall the product of the convicts working under these proposals exceed 5 per cent. of the product of the free manufactories engaged in similar industries except in the case of jute.

Seventh. That the attempt should be made to establish and carry on in the state prisons such industries as are not already conducted in California; a plan by which all competition with free labor would be at once avoided.

Eighth. That the labor of the convicts be utilized in the manufacture of such goods and articles as the state requires for its different offices, establishments, and institutions, and that the state be a direct and first-hand customer of the state prisons' industries, instead of buying second hand those goods and articles that are made within its own prison walls.

Ninth. That wherever practicable, convict labor should be employed in the erection, maintenance, pursuit, and repair of state and county institutions and works.

IOWA.

E. R. Hutchins, commissioner of labor, in submitting his first biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of Iowa, in August, 1885, in his intelligent treatment of the subject of convict labor, remarks:

Unquestionably employment should be given the inmates of our prisons. This is necessary upon sanitary as well as humanitarian

grounds, but it will be seen by reference to views of individual workmen later in this report that very strong objections are raised against this system. It is claimed, and with great justice, that this kind of labor operates very harmfully upon skilled mechanics outside the prison walls. Manufacturers also complain that they are unable to compete with this cheap labor enjoyed by prison contractors. The chief argument in its favor—that it renders the institution nearly self-supporting—is not a logical nor a liberal one. The welfare of the honest citizen who has never been within the prison gate for crime, the industrious hard-working man, or the persevering employer, ought not, in this enlightened age, to be placed in the balance to be weighed by the economy of a state in supporting a penitentiary. I spent a day in examining this phase of prison life at Fort Madison, and the men thus employed seemed as contented, indeed more so, than any in the prison. Their work, too, was most excellent, and seemingly the very best of materials were used in the manufactured articles. Especially was this noticeable in the boot and shoe department. In conversation with the various foremen it was learned that a large number of the men became proficient in workmanship, and that all do as well as the same number of men elsewhere unaccustomed to such work.

It has been urged as an objection to this system that the men only get an opportunity to learn certain parts of each trade. This is not valid, however, or, if so, it is no more true in the penitentiary than in any large factory. These men (or at least many of them) are frequently changed from one department of work to another, oftener, indeed, than at free establishments of a like nature, and yet through this entire investigation, and in the reflection upon its results, this query thrusts itself forward and justly demands an answer.

These contractors (the state too) are receiving the fruits of the labor of these criminals, but what are their families receiving? Who is giving bread and meat and fuel and clothes to the innocent wives and children of these criminals, many of whom are hungry and illy clad and cold, while the contractors are accumulating wealth at the hands of their husbands and fathers? The one (the families) needy and suffering; the other (the contractors) growing rich, and the state indorsing the condition of the one equally with the other. Is this right? Does it comport with the fair record Iowa has written in the past? Is it keeping step with the march of progress toward something higher and better and nobler for her citizenship? These appeals, which have come to this office from the workingmen for the abolishment of this system, mean something. They are not mere sentiments. They do not come from a morbid and grumbling class of men, but, on the contrary, they are the promptings of strong hearts in the breasts of men who have largely made Iowa what she is. And yet in these reflections we are stopped by the practical question: What is the remedy? If the system is abolished what is to be done with the criminals? Fortunately at the penitentiary at Anamosa the state finds work for its inmates in the great quarries connected therewith, but what of those at Fort Madison? Perhaps the most feasible remedy lies in the employment of convicts under the prison management, the goods manufactured to be sold at market rates, and the profits to accrue partly to the prisoners upon their discharge, partly to their families during incarceration, and partly to the state. Some plan by which convicts should be employed in the manufacture of all the goods which a state might use for its own purposes, thereby throwing the results of convict labor out of the market and the state have the benefit of the immediate results from such manufacture—

some such plan as this is feasible. The necessity of reforming the criminal should not be lost sight of. It ought to be the chief aim in prison life. To a certain extent under the system of convict contract labor, crime is placed at a premium. The question is by no means easily answered, the problem not of ready solution. But it is certainly not the policy of the state to hesitate or falter at difficulties in the way if the system is an unjust one. Relief is being afforded in this direction in other states. The statesmanship of Iowa should not be behind that of these states in grappling with this question, and in finding a solution which shall be just to those without the prison walls as well as to the state and its convicts. I suggest that it is one of the measures of public policy of grave moment, and one urgently demanding the most careful attention and action at the hands of the legislature. These contracts have yet some time to run, and while the state ought not to look to the renewal of them it certainly ought at once take steps toward the maturing of such plans so that the convicts will be employed without harm to free workingmen and manufacturers.

WISCONSIN.

In the second biennial report of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics of Wisconsin, submitted by the commissioner, Frank A. Flower, in September, 1886, there is found a brief treatment of the subject of convict labor, the principal features of which are herewith given:

Although there seems to be a general sentiment throughout several of our northern states against contracting convict labor, little or no effort has been made to devise a better system to take the place of it. This is wrong. It will not do for a man to say that potatoes, bread, and meat are bad for his wife and children, and so cut them off.

He must provide better, at least other, articles of food before abolishing those.

I believe that the present system of contract convict labor is doomed in the northern states, yet we cannot and should not abolish it until we have provided something to take its place. That, now, is the great problem. Nor can we temporize with it, for criminals we shall have with us forever.

From a commercial standpoint we have not thirty-eight states, only one state. My own opinion is, therefore, that to abolish prison contracts in Wisconsin while they remain in force in other states will help our manufacturers very little. Our legislature cannot shut out the prison threshing-machines of Minnesota, the cheap prison wagons of Texas, nor the prison hardware of New York. If Congress can say that no prison product, contract or otherwise, shall be sold outside of the state in which it is made, the whole matter will soon be adjusted. Otherwise I think that the several states should, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, meet and agree upon a plan of action that shall be as nearly uniform as possible, as to the time of abandoning contracts at least.

Considered merely in its relation to the state treasury the contract system is undoubtedly the best—the most economical. Any burdens, however, which arise from competition, fall upon a few under that system, while some other may be devised by which the burdens may be made to fall upon the many.

The state ought not to conduct its business, if it can be avoided, in such a manner as to make one citizen bear, proportionate to his property,

greater burdens than another. It is evident, however, that there is a great deal of loose thought and misinformation afloat concerning prison contracts and their actual effect on labor and manufacturing.

Our manufacturers, in common with professional reformers, also show a lack of candid thought in devising methods of employing convicts. Most of them have "no suggestions to make"; the next largest number wish to have prisoners put to "breaking stone and making roads," while a few think they should manufacture the boots, shoes, clothing, and other articles used in our state institutions.

Those who had "no suggestions to make" belong to the class aforementioned, who cut off bread, meat, and potatoes without providing any other or better food to take their place. Those who favor breaking stone and roadmaking cannot have carefully considered our climate, our methods of making roads, the enormous cost of guarding, feeding, sheltering, and working prisoners here and there throughout our wide domain, and the utter lack of discipline that must of necessity follow such a system, which would simply be a great chain-gang competing against the unskilled labor of the state.

To my mind this is the most cruel and indefensible of all state competition. The skilled artisan can, by reason of his larger earnings, greater power of production, and greater self-supporting ability, stand a reduction in wages or a change in circumstances that forces him into a new trade; but when the man, who is unable, by reason of his inferior education and less brilliant natural endowments, to do anything but rude labor, is deprived of that labor, or his scanty earnings are decimated, he indeed must suffer; he has no avenue of escape; and a certain amount of food, warmth, and clothing is as necessary to the rude laborer as to the skilled artisan or the nabob.

Another class believes our penal population should be employed in manufacturing the clothing, hosiery, caps, boots, and shoes required by the inmates of our various institutions. For obvious reasons our delinquent and insane, attending no soirees, weddings, funerals, or operas, use but a small amount of clothing, and that of the very plainest character, to make which would not keep fifty persons busy during the year, while we actually have about two thousand two hundred in our asylums, the institute for the deaf and dumb, and the reform school; and they cannot be deprived of employment without serious results. Probably those who favor this plan do not understand how the work done by convicts and delinquents in Wisconsin is already varied.

I wish also to call the attention of those favoring what is called the state-account system to the strong complaints made by several boot and shoe manufacturers against the competition of the reform school at Waukesha. There the state owns everything, uses inferior machinery, employs nothing but boy labor, and sells whenever and wherever it can. Our state prison was formerly run on that plan, but the resulting evils so stirred up manufacturers that the present contract system was devised to take its place. We now see, even by this superficial glance, that our legislature will have many things to consider in dealing with the question of prison labor; and professional agitators, reformers, and manufacturers who demand the abolishment of the contract system fall far short of their full duty and of statesmanlike conduct when they neglect and refuse to lend their aid toward devising some suitable plan to take the place of that which they propose to destroy.

My recommendation is: Let the contracts run until we shall have discovered and prepared to put in operation something besides idleness as a substitute for them. But if the labor of our prisoners shall be con-

tracted again after January 1, 1889, I am firmly of the opinion that the employment should be diversified; that two or more other branches of manufacturing should be added to that of boots and shoes, so as to equalize competition amongst the various industries of the State.

ILLINOIS.

The fourth biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of Illinois contains the results of a special investigation into the question of convict labor. This report presents a very searching inquiry into the whole subject. The statistics given in it, so far as other states are concerned, are drawn from the annual reports of the various penal institutions of the country. John S. Lord, the secretary of the board of commissioners of labor, has brought together a great array of testimony, both novel and valuable of its kind. This report is so broad and valuable that the conclusions and the summary given by Mr. Lord are quoted at length. These conclusions and summary are as follows:

The foregoing array of testimony as to the actual results of the contract system upon private enterprise in this state, taken in connection with the uniformly concurrent testimony of its effect upon honest industry, as voiced in the organized efforts of workmen to suppress it, should sufficiently dispose of the first of the two assumptions of the defenders of the system—that the competition offered by prison-made goods under the contract system is practically inappreciable, and without injurious effect either upon outside capital or labor.

The next consideration is the claim that such competition must be equally great under any other system of labor in prisons.

Must competition be as great under any system of prison labor?—To this the manifest reply is, that under either the public-account system, or the piece-price plan, the competition certainly may be made as great and offensive as it is under the present system. This much is conceded; and it is also recognized that, in the abstract, every convict who does a day's work of any kind which a free laborer might do, competes with that free labor to that extent; in other words, that any sort of productive labor in prisons, or any process by which the aggregate of all products is in the smallest degree increased, in or out of prison, must in the nature of things compete with all other producing agencies in that degree. This, of course, involves the logical sequence that to remove competition absolutely, in every degree, labor of every kind in prisons must be absolutely prohibited and the convicts be maintained in idleness.

But the opponents of the contract system do not, in fact, advocate idleness in prisons, though this interpretation of their demands is most frequently given, because, apparently, it is most easily answered.

The labor organizations do not ask that convicts be kept in idleness.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to formulate just what their wishes are in exact phrase so as to cover the subject wholly in all its aspects, but it may be safely predicated that they do ask that penal institutions be so conducted as to reduce competition with free industries to a minimum.

There is a wide field, full of resources, for those who wish to find them, between the two extremes presented; by the contract system on the one hand with its maximum of injurious influence upon civil industry, and any supposititious system of separate and solitary confinement in idleness. The one is by no means the sole alternative of the other; nor

does the establishment of the one at all imply the adoption of the other. At some point between these extremes must be found the ideal system both of the prison scientist and of the political economist. The demand of the hour is simply that an honest search be made for it.

With this understanding of the real nature of the issue involved, it is not difficult to arrive at the degree of importance to be attached to the assertion that a change of system would not afford any relief from the competition complained of.

The two systems of utilizing the labor of convicts other than the contract, which are now occupying public attention, and are now upon trial in several states where the contract system has been abolished by statute, are the public-account system and the piece-price plan, the distinctive characteristics of which are pretty generally understood.

They both contemplate the removal from the prison of all influence or authority save that of the prison officials, and in this respect are understood to obviate the objections of penologists to the contract system. But, strictly speaking, neither system in itself affords any guaranty of relief from competition with outside industries. Under the public-account system the state may conduct a manufactory essentially, in all its consequences, like that of the contractor. It may be even more disastrous, for the prison management will labor under many disadvantages not experienced by the contractor in the sale of goods, and thus a cheaper product than ever may be found upon the market.

A similar difficulty may arise also under the piece-price plan. The prison officer may contract to manufacture such a quantity of a given article as to require the labor of his whole force in a single industry, thus creating a greater disturbance in the markets than two or three contractors might with the same number of men in diversified industries.

These illustrations indicate how even the desired change in system may fail to afford the relief sought; and this is what is meant by the declaration that the public-account and piece-price plan are equally harmful to labor with the contract system. They certainly may be so; but these are merely some of the possible perversions of those systems, and by no means essential features of them.

It is equally possible under either system to avoid the evils which are practically unavoidable under the system of contracting. In brief, the results under either of the recommended plans of employing prison labor rest almost wholly with the prison management. They can easily make either one as odious and oppressive as the contract system, if predisposed to do so, provided they are not restrained by law. On the other hand, by a willing and zealous administration of either of the other systems, the prison industries may be so directed and diversified as to substantially avoid any harmful results to the civil industries.

The momentous difference is that under the contract system the state surrenders control of the convict at just the point where, in the interests of the free industries, that control should be retained and exercised. In the other systems the state surrenders nothing; it retains absolute jurisdiction both of the labor and discipline of the convict, and may at will direct that labor into any channels the public good may demand.

The contract establishes a fixed relation for a term of years which no consideration of public policy may interrupt; under state control the prisons may at any time, and at all times, be made to subserve the welfare of the community.

The tendency of the contract system is to congregate large numbers of prisoners in the prosperous shops and to monopolize given indus-

tries; the tendency of any wise form of state management is to multiply the occupations and develop the individual capacity of prisoners.

The contract system is inflexible and of necessity antagonizes outside industrial interests; the other systems are adjustable to whatever ends are sought and work no harm to any class unless restricted or perverted in their operation.

It does not appear, therefore, as claimed, that a change of system would afford no relief from injurious competition.

It does appear that any system of state control affords opportunities for such relief, and that the contract system affords none; that while under the one abuses may be possible, under the other they are inevitable; that while the best results may be fairly predicated upon the introduction of the former, they are impossible under the latter.

We have thus considered the two standing objections to a change of prison system, to wit: that the injuries to trade are merely nominal, and that they would be equally great under any other system.

Neither position seems to be well taken. We find the evils to be actual, widely extended, and unequal; and that the only relief afforded is through some other system.

What shall the system be?—It should be enough, perhaps, for the objectors to any feature of public policy to set forth its weakness or injustice, or the evidences of its failure to accomplish the purpose designed, leaving the prescription and administering of remedies to legislative and executive wisdom. Even a failure on the part of the complainants to suggest any remedy could not impair the necessity for one, nor remove the obligation resting upon the administrators of public affairs to find one.

A cure in this case, however, is rather to be selected than sought. There are numerous theories and examples of prison management which obviate the objections to the contract system and offer solutions, more or less effectual, of the problems involved. It is not too much to believe that among these may be found a system which shall combine a truly reformatory prison discipline with a minimum of injury to private interests.

Upon the threshold, however, of this consideration of available substitutes for the contract system, it must, of course, be understood what relative importance is to be given to the financial results of administration; whether the paying of expenses is to constitute a primary consideration, or merely an incidental and auxiliary feature of prison management.

It may be conceded at once that if the foremost object be to exact from the convict whatever his detention may cost the state, and other considerations are to be made subordinate to that, no system could be more effectual than the contract, unless it be the old lease system, which surrenders the convict at once to any one who will take him and keep him.

But if, on the other hand, the broader view is taken that the best system is that which shall first most effectually protect society both in its moral and material interests, regardless of any pecuniary profits which may accrue from it, then it is believed the contract system can no longer stand, and the only consideration is, which of several other plans is best.

Any final decision as to this must, of course, be governed largely by existing conditions in any given institution, and by official judgment as to what may be possible or practicable; but it is competent in this connection to consider what the various theories and examples of

prison management offer as a relief, more especially from the harmful effects of the contract system upon private enterprise and industry.

The public-account system as a remedy.—Some of the characteristics of the public-account system have already been adverted to, but may be briefly restated. This system contemplates the employment of convicts by the warden, and for the state, without the intervention of any other persons or interests. To express more fully the possibilities of the system under its best form of development, it contemplates, first, such employment as will promote in the highest degree that discipline, correction and reformation which will best fit the criminal for restoration to society, and, secondly and incidentally, enable him most effectually to contribute to the cost of his incarceration. For the maintenance of such industries the state furnishes the necessary equipment, and must, of course, buy its material and sell its product in open market. It is manifest that the degree of success which may be attained under this system, both in reformation and in avoiding harmful consequences to outside interests, depends wholly upon the relative importance which is given to the two specified objects.

If the administration is directed chiefly to the development of the individual tendencies and capacities of the convicts, the varieties of occupation given them will necessarily be great, involving perhaps corresponding expenditures for equipment and superintendence, and presumably smaller revenues to the state. But this diversifying of occupations will, at the same time, not only constitute a potent reformatory measure, but will also of necessity greatly reduce, if it does not wholly remove, all injurious competition. Thus may the best fruits of the system be realized, and the justification of the system itself be established, though possibly the revenues may be somewhat impaired. On the other hand, if it be the disposition of the management to maintain few but extensive shops, and make general use of improved machinery and appliances, the establishment would no doubt be more successful as a manufactory, and might possibly pay dividends upon the capital invested in it; but aside from the advantage which would flow from the absence of the contractor, it is difficult to see wherein the public-account system, as thus administered, would be any improvement over the contract system. So far as competition is concerned, the state, as a manufacturer and seller, on a large scale, of machine-made products, would not only perpetuate the evils of the contract system, but possibly aggravate them, for the necessity to sell would be just as imperative, while the incentive to realize a good price would be less than that of a contractor with his private capital at stake.

Thus the success of this system may be said to rest wholly upon the manner of administering it. It may be so readily abused, by an officer willing to defeat the object for which it is established, that, unless the details of its execution be defined within careful limitations, it may prove a remedy worse than the disease.

The piece-price plan as a remedy.—This system of labor, like the public-account, provides for the banishment of the contractor and permits unlimited scope to the reformatory efforts of the administration. Under it either the state or the individual may own the plant necessary to the manufacture of a given product. The proposition of the state is then to transform anybody's raw material into a specified product for a given price per piece. The patent advantage of this plan is that the state does not appear in the market either as a buyer of material or seller of goods, but as a seller of labor to those who have the material and want the goods manufactured. From the standpoint of the free laborer this

may be considered a distinction without a difference, yet the difference is material in that there is no increase in the number of competitors in the field, and the state is not dumping goods upon the market, under compulsion, to sell.

Like the public-account system this may be developed into a competing agency of serious consequences if any bidders are permitted to monopolize the prison labor, as they may in a degree if the plant and equipment for a given industry be owned by the bidder. In such case no one can compete successfully with the parties who are already organized and established within the walls. In this respect their position is analogous to that of the contractor who possesses every advantage over any rivals who may attempt to infringe upon his privileges.

On the other hand, if the state owns the necessary apparatus for carrying on any process of manufacture, and the bidder is not required to invest his capital in machinery before he can avail himself of the opportunity to bid for prison work, then all outside parties are upon an equal footing; bids will approximate the maximum value of the work; the state will be protected from the rapacity of the single bidder; prison goods will cost all they are worth, and competition will be correspondingly reduced.

This plan also readily admits of a diversity of industries, and thus offers many of the advantages of the public-account system, with the additional advantage that the state is relieved of its function as a buyer and seller in the market, and trade is correspondingly relieved of its influence as such.

Both systems are perhaps equally exposed to the vicissitudes common to business enterprises. In times of depression the state as its own business manager may be embarrassed with a surplus of products or diminution of receipts, to meet which emergency a reduction of the hours of labor may be necessary or a temporary suspension; but when the state is making goods by the piece, business depression may also cause a falling off of orders, or those having standing orders for a term of years may fail, thus equally reducing prison activities.

Yet there would then be this advantage in the piece-price arrangement to the free laborer, that manufacturing under it would be more sensitive than under the public-account system, for the reason that a greater variety of interests would be affected, and in any emergency which involved a loss upon the manufactured articles parties would fail to supply the raw material, and thus compel a partial or total suspension at just such crises as render the opportunity to work most precious to those who must live by it outside of prisons.

Suggested remedies.—Great diversity of opinion is held and expressed by those who desire the abolishment of the contract system as to what disposition shall be made of the industrial forces concentrated in prisons, though a considerable element of that class disclaim any responsibility in that matter, simply demanding that the constituted authorities shall devise a better system than the contract, and put it in operation.

The investigations of this bureau have developed in some degree the prevailing opinions among labor organizations and manufacturers as to how the labor of convicts should be utilized, and, although this cannot constitute and does not purport to be expert judgment, an analysis of the views expressed by those who ask relief from the present system may well be considered.

The suggestions which have been offered may be grouped in four general propositions as to the manner in which convicts should be employed, as follows:

I. In constructing and maintaining public highways ; in quarrying and breaking stone for macadam ; in digging canals ; in any unskilled labor ; or upon public works.

II. In the manufacture of supplies for public institutions, such as boots and shoes, woollen cloth, blankets, knit goods, furniture, etc.

III. In such a diversity of industries as to minimize competition in any one of them, and if necessary to work a fewer number of hours per lay.

IV. In acquiring hand-trades and working at all kinds of handicraft without the aid of machinery.

These plans all preconceive state control for state account, though it is claimed in regard to a diversity of occupations that it constitutes a remedy within the contract system, and is the true solution of the difficulty. There are, however, two parties to a contract, and the state cannot move in the direction of introducing new industries without the co-operation of the contractor ; in fact the initiative must come from him. It is he who buys the convicts and to promote his own ends, not those of the philanthropist ; and he comes into the prison to attack his competitors, not to conciliate them. Moreover the contract system has been in operation for many years in many places, and the uniform tendency has been to a concentration rather than a diffusion of the prison forces ; so that the prospect of a radical change of tendency in the system itself is exceedingly remote.

There are numerous other schemes proposed, for the most part without much consideration, such as the establishment of a penal colony in Alaska ; the building of state railroads ; the scavenging and street-cleaning of cities ; the operation of a large state farm, etc. ; but the foregoing are in substance the leading suggestions of a practical nature, and are worthy of some separate examination.

I. The making of roads, etc., and employment at unskilled labor.—This is the solution offered in most cases by the labor organizations. Out of 225 expressed opinions which have come into this office from that source, 58 are in favor of any general application of the public-account system, while 104 demand this form of outdoor unskilled manual labor, and the remainder are miscellaneous suggestions. This is a natural rather than a logical conclusion on the part of those who, for the most part, are engaged in skilled occupations ; the proposed plan would certainly relieve the mechanic arts of all competition. The paramount objections, however, to this plan—provided it were proper for the state to undertake local improvements, and possible to reconcile all the conflicting interests which would arise—are two. In the first place, the making of roads, the breaking of stone, or any form of unskilled labor, would not remove competition, but merely shift it from one class to another—from the mechanic to the day laborer, who works harder for less money than anybody. It would be manifestly inconsistent to unload upon the weaker industrial element burdens which are insupportable to the stronger.

In the matter of public works it is already a grievance, against which national legislation has recently been sought and obtained, that prison-cut stone is permitted to enter into public buildings. If convicts were required to lay it as well as cut it, while there could be no competition in the price, either of material or labor, there would be a decided infringement upon the free laborer's opportunity to work.

But a more serious objection, if possible, to propositions of this kind, is that they involve the pernicious practice of removing prisoners from prison walls, and herding them in camps and stockades about the coun-

try, thus neutralizing all efforts at discipline or reformation, and demoralizing the communities in which they are located.

II. The employment of convicts in the manufacture of supplies for state institutions.—This excellent suggestion meets with uniform approval, but only partially covers the case. This again deprives the outer world of the sale of whatever goods the institutions may procure from penitentiaries, but cannot affect market prices for those goods, and consequently is harmless in the matter of competition. But the whole amount of such supplies is very small compared with the producing capacities of the prisons of the state. The average annual cost of all the clothing, boots and shoes, bedding, and dry goods used by all the charitable institutions of the state, for ten years prior to 1885, was \$42,878; and for furniture, the average annual expenditure for the same period was \$13,263. The cost of all the clothing, boots and shoes, and bedding for the penitentiary at Joliet in 1884 was \$15,957, and at Chester, \$5,836, or, in round numbers, \$78,000 per annum covers the total cost to the state of the class of supplies it is proposed to manufacture in prisons.

The state of Ohio has established a woollen mill in the penitentiary at Columbus, for the manufacture, on public account, of woollen goods, which has proved entirely successful and profitable. The products of this mill are cloth for the garments of convicts, and for citizen suits for those discharged; blankets, stockings, and yarn. The number of convicts necessary to run this one-set mill is twenty-nine, yet they have a surplus of goods for the general market. It is the intention to enlarge the capacity of the mill, and consequently provide employment for more men, but it is evident that only a small proportion of the whole number of convicts could thus be engaged solely on goods for public use. Yet this industry could be supplemented by the making of shoes and possibly furniture for public institutions, thus enlarging the field of state-account work for the needs of the state. Without question this policy would commend itself at once in theory and in practice as a legitimate and acceptable disposition of such portion of the prison force as could be thus employed. That proportion, however, might not exceed one-tenth of the prison population.

III. The introduction of a great diversity of industries, and the reduction of the hours of labor.—This would be an essential feature of any plan designed to reduce or remove competition. The tendency under the present system is to concentration upon a few industries, and the consequent aggravation of competition in those industries. Any opposite tendency must be a corrective of that evil, and the multiplication of pursuits carried to its issue must in itself constitute a sufficient remedy under any of the several systems of labor. But the application of this policy to the contract system is believed to be encumbered with more hindrances than in either of the other systems, for the reasons already suggested. In the former profits constitute the foremost consideration, and in any general subdivision of occupations that consideration must be subordinate to more important ends.

Under the piece-price plan the introduction of new and varied industries is entirely feasible if the government maintain exclusive control and ownership of all machinery and appliances, but any efforts in this direction become embarrassed at once if an extensive plant be set up within the walls by parties bidding for given products.

The fullest development of this policy is, however, made possible under the public-account system. The state is under no necessity to realize immediate and actual profits upon the industries it may estab-

lish, and under this system does not become a party to the private business enterprises of the speculator in convicts. It is entirely untrammelled in the exercise of its highest functions, and may, if it is found to subserve the greatest good, develop whatever and what number of occupations may promise the best results.

The reduction in the number of working hours would also be a matter wholly within the discretion of the prison officer under the public-account form of management, but more or less impracticable under all forms which involve copartnership or contract relations with outside parties.

As a measure for reducing the degree of competition its efficacy would be inappreciable under any system. It would simply involve a corresponding increase in the number employed in any given industry, either under the contract or piece-price plan; while with a judicious distribution of industries, such as state control would render possible, it would be unnecessary.

IV. Exclusive employment at manual trades, and the abolishment of power machinery.—All the investigations of the bureau point to this proposition as the most effectual remedy offered for harmful competition in trade, while at the same time it promises the best results from the standpoint of the prison reformer. It could have no development within any system of contracting, either for the time or products of convicts, because it would not be profitable to either.

The fullest scope could only be given to it by the state, inspired by the broadest motives, for the profits arising from it would not appear in the treasury, but only in moral consequences to society and material benefits to a large class of citizens. The plan is not therefore commended as a business venture, but for what it will do for the prisoner and the public, though it even sacrifice the entirely successful business methods of the present.

Manifestly it is the general use of improved machinery which makes competition possible under any system. Without it the contract system would be harmless, and neither the piece-price plan nor the public-account system could be abused.

It is equally the presence of machinery in prisons which chiefly obstructs the scientific and humane correction of the criminal.

Under the prison factory system the convict is simply made a part of a machine which forever turns out a part of a product. He works a lever or pedal which drives a peg or polishes a heel, and masters in a few hours or days the one mechanical movement which thereafter constitutes his task and at the same time limits his powers. At the end of his term he is no more a shoemaker than a tailor; he has learned nothing, and returns to society equipped with no capacities which he did not before possess.

On the other hand, if all power machinery be removed from prison shops, and the cooper be made to finish all parts of a barrel and the barrel itself by hand, and if the shoemaker or harnessmaker or stonemason be taught the details of those trades and made to work by turns at all the branches of them, then, when set at liberty, he finds himself endowed both with the skill and incentive to earn an honest living.

By this plan those who have trades may work at them, and those who have not may learn them. The capacities of individuals and the total efficiency of the force are correspondingly developed; and the perfunctory machine process is supplanted by manual and intelligent skill.

The products of an establishment of this character would doubtless cost more than corresponding factory products, and more even than they

would sell for in the market; but it does not follow that they would cost more to the state than they would be worth to the state if profits were to be measured by any other standard than the monetary one.

The prison hand-made product, at least such portion of it as could not be absorbed by public institutions, would find its way to the general market, but not in such quantities nor of such a character as to create competition in any injurious form. The hand process cannot disturb the swift and potent machine, though the latter may readily reduce the manual artisan to beggary. And the inmates of prisons may be continuously and profitably employed at almost any kind of handicraft unaided by power machinery without disturbing in any degree the workers with or even without machinery beyond the prison walls.

In brief, this plan presents every advantage, save direct profits from manufacturing. It provides the widest opportunity for the reformatory treatment of the criminal, and practically destroys his power for mischief in the market.

In this proposition, more than in any other which is submitted, would seem to lie the true solution of the problem.(a)

Summary.—From the foregoing review of the various systems of labor in prisons, and the current theories regarding their efficiency and practicability, the following brief deductions may be summarized:

I. That all considerations point to the public-account system as embodying the true theory of penal administration, for the reason that this system intrusts every feature of management to the exclusive discretion of the state, and renders possible whatever modifications of policy the public welfare may demand.

II. That while under any circumstances this system guarantees certain disciplinary advantages, its efficiency as a remedy for industrial competition outside the walls depends wholly upon the manner of administering it.

III. That the introduction of the piece-price plan involves contract relations, possibly for a term of years, which in their nature restrain the state from entire freedom of action; but that under its best development the plan will facilitate reformation and reduce competition.

IV. That this plan, like the public-account, may be made to perpetuate the evils of the contract system, so far as competition with free industries is concerned, if the foremost object of the directing authorities be to render the institution self-supporting.

V. If, however, the demand for a strictly remunerative system be made subordinate to the higher aims of penal treatment, either the public-account or piece-price plans will afford the desired relief from competition, but under the former the opportunities and possibilities are much the greater.

VI. This follows from the fact that the public-account system is specially adapted to the fullest application of the three most approved methods of employing convicts, namely: Upon a great diversity of in-

a A conspicuous example of the successful application of such a system of labor as is here suggested is found in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in which convicts have been taught and have been employed at hand-trades exclusively for over fifty years. That the results of the plan are not necessarily disastrous, even from an economic point of view, is shown by the fact that this institution, containing an average of over a thousand prisoners, requires an annual appropriation of only \$40,000 for all expenses above the profits on manufacturing. The statement is also made, in a recent report of the board of inspectors, that for the year 1885 the net cost of maintaining the institution above the earnings of convicts was 7 cents and 7 mills per diem per capita; while during the same year the additional sum of \$8,830 was earned and placed to the credit of convicts for overwork.

dustries; in the manufacture of supplies for state institutions; in manual trades without the use of machinery.

Conclusions.—These propositions lead to the general conclusion that from the standpoint of the labor organizations and their allies, the manufacturers, as regards the three general plans for utilizing the labor of convicts, the contract system is the worst and the public-account system the best, while the piece-price plan is a compromise arrangement, obviating some of the evils of the contract but incapable of developing some of the best fruits of the public-account.

It has been shown how any of these systems may be made equally injurious as a competing agency in the market if directed solely to the achievement of revenues, but also that under the last two, relief is entirely possible, while under the first it is practically impossible.

As between the public-account and piece-price plans the choice must rest with the former, because, although subject to serious abuse, it also opens the way to every reform.

The piece-price plan is after all a mere shifting of the evil rather than a removal of it. It nominally removes the contractor and his foreman, but practically involves a term contract, and permits the presence of an instructor. In prisons where this experiment has been undertaken as a substitute for the contract system, the late contractors have in fact been the only bidders, for the reason that they were already organized within the walls, and owners of the various plants. They could thus make their own terms for the manufactured piece as absolutely as they could control bids under the contract, and could equally maintain the volume of their product.

The double consequence of such an attempt to reform the service, in New Jersey, has been that the amount of product thrown upon the market has been even greater and the cost of that product less than before; while, owing to the low offers made for the finished article, it has been necessary to work the men harder than before in order to maintain the former revenues to the state.

Such difficulties may readily be anticipated in any experimental efforts with a new plan, but unless a judicious subdivision of employments and state ownership of machinery be made features of this system, competition will exist as actively as before, and the working-man will still find prison-made goods in his market in competing quantities and at competitive prices.

While instances may be cited of corresponding apparent failures of the public-account system to afford the relief desired and intended—as in New York, where, in the Auburn prison, the boot and shoe factory was taken up as the contractors left it, and in nine months turned out nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of goods—yet the fact remains that the system is capable of entirely different direction and results, and the odium of any maladministration of it rests upon its administrators, and not upon the system. The authority of the prison directory is absolute under this system, and it is only necessary to provide suitable appropriations in order to make its responsibility for desired results equally exacting.

This constitutes the paramount advantage of the public-account over the piece-price plan, that it is relieved from the restraints of contracts of every nature, and is susceptible of any form of development which the state may choose to give it.

This makes it possible to divert prison industries into many channels—to manufacture boots and shoes and woollens and furniture for state use and to abolish machinery entirely from the prison shops.

The first of these proposes such a diffusion of the injuries arising from prison labor as to render them inappreciable; the second makes the state its own producer and consumer, and to that extent removes competition; the third alone is complete in its operation, affording every opportunity desired by the prison reformer, and removing every cause of complaint on the part of the labor reformer.

This alone is possible under a system of exclusive state control, and for this reason that system commends itself above all others to those who suffer from the contract system and who wish for wise and radical measures of reform.

The solution of the problem is believed to lie in the banishment of power machinery and the employment of convicts at manual occupations under the exclusive direction and management of the state.

To give effect to this or any other reformatory policy it will be necessary, first, to abandon the expectation of making penal institutions self-sustaining. As compared with the importance of other objects it is of very small consequence whether the prison revenues defray the prison expenses or not.

The maintenance and management of convicts is as much a public interest to be provided for from the public treasury as charitable institutions or courts of justice or police systems. It is a mere accident of the penal system that some part of the public money invested in it may be recovered by judicious management; and it is an error rife with evil consequences, past and present, that this recovery of the money expended should be made, as it has been for years, a paramount object instead of an incidental feature of penal detention.

The fact remains that all the processes for the repression of crime are alike public interests of the gravest character, deserving first of all whatever expenditure of money public morals and public safety demand. The cost of the maintenance of penitentiaries should especially be accepted as a part of the cost of good government. Appropriations should be made, upon careful estimates, as they are made for charitable institutions, and sufficient in amount to defray whatever expenses the most approved methods of management may involve. Then, whatever earnings may accrue from the wisest direction of the labor of convicts will constitute a legitimate credit to that fund, and reduce to that extent the cost to the state of the protection of society.

But aside from whatever diversity of opinion may be held as to the true penal system, or whatever measures may be considered feasible by the legislature as the wisest first step towards a modification of the present system, it must be conceded that the contract system rests under a pronounced popular disapproval; that it is a bar to any progressive scientific treatment of the criminal classes; that it imposes a special burden, which should be borne by the whole people, upon half a dozen industries, and those who subsist by them; and that under it the state practically barter the birthright of a portion of its people to industrial prosperity and contentment, for a mere money consideration.

It should not be too much to expect that such a system should be abandoned, or that an enlightened statesmanship, with all modern experience as a guide, and backed by the revenues and intelligence of a great state, should be able to devise a better one.

The investigations referred to constitute, as already remarked, the principal ones that have been made in this country. Those which have been made in Europe present as wide a variety of conclusions. In addition to those mentioned as having taken place in the United States,

committees of legislatures have made reports to the bodies they served, but mostly upon pending bills. So far as known, the conclusions of such committees have not differed much from the various conclusions stated by the commissions, boards, and bureaus cited. In addition to the official investigations and reports, as already given, there have been recommendations by associations of citizens, as follows:

The Prison Association of New York, at a special meeting held December 29, 1885, adopted a report made by a special committee consisting of Eugene Smith, Charlton T. Lewis, and William M. F. Round, in which the committee discussed the various systems of prison labor. The conclusions reached by the committee and adopted by the association were as follows:

The essential character of the piece-price plan has been quite generally misapprehended. It has been represented as a mere modification of the contract system, while it really resembles much more closely the public-account system. It differs from the public-account system in two particulars, neither of which has any perceptible bearing on the interests of reformation: 1st. Under the public-account system the goods are first manufactured by the prison and then sold to the dealer; under the piece-price plan the goods are sold by the prison to the dealer in advance, and then manufactured as under a special order. 2d. Under the public-account system the plant of machinery belongs to the state, and the raw material belongs to the state; under the piece-price plan the plant may either belong to the state or be hired from the dealer, but the raw material, instead of being bought by the state, is advanced by the dealer to be worked up by the prison in fulfillment of his advance order. In both these particulars the piece-price plan brings to the state the advantages of requiring a small capital and of throwing upon the dealer the financial risk of an adverse change in the market. The public-account system and the piece-price plan are alike, and both differ from the contract system in the one radical feature that the labor of the convict is under the absolute and undivided control of the prison authorities; and this feature is vital to the requirements of reformation.

The labor of a prison needs to be apportioned with intelligent reference to the diverse capacities of the prisoners. One prisoner may display a special aptitude for a certain kind of work; another, by reason of physical or mental peculiarities, may be wholly unfitted for certain industries; one prisoner, exceptionally strong and agile, may be able to perform in a few hours an amount of work which another prisoner, constitutionally weak or inert, cannot accomplish in a day. The individual capabilities of the prisoners must be observed in the allotments of labor, or else it will be hopeless to look for reformatory results. For this reason, the presence of a contractor with his agents and overseers is necessarily opposed to the interests of reformation; it reduces all the prisoners to one level of uniformity, without regard to their constitutional differences; it brings into the prison a power behind that of the state which unavoidably interferes to some extent with the discipline of the place; which fixes the stint of a day's work, which prescribes the employment of each prisoner; and which drives all the industries of the prison under the sole impetus of the contractor's pecuniary interest.

The piece-price plan excludes from the prison every foreign element; it makes all the instructors and overseers prison officers in the employment of the state; and it gives to the warden supreme control over the

labor of the convicts, with unlimited power in the individual allotment and adjustment of that labor. All the intelligent methods of prison discipline which have been approved by scientific tests are readily adaptable under the piece-price plan. Every reformatory measure and influence that can be applied under the public-account system can be applied and rendered equally effective under the piece-price plan; and for the simple reason that, under both systems alike, the labor of the prisoners and all their disciplinary treatment are committed to the absolute control of the prison authorities and relieved from all extraneous dictation or counteraction. For reformatory uses, therefore, your committee are unable to perceive any respect in which the piece-price plan does not possess all the advantages, both theoretically and practically, that belong to the public-account system; and there are two important particulars in which the piece-price plan seems to present positive advantages over the public-account system:

First. It relieves the warden from the financial burden and responsibility of administering a large public fund; it relieves him, in large measure, from the necessity of maintaining an intimate acquaintance with the conditions of the market, and of opening channels of trade through which he can advantageously dispose of his products; and it leaves him comparatively free to concentrate his energies and efforts upon his proper work of improving the internal discipline and efficiency of the prison regime.

Second. It relieves the state from an extensive outlay of capital, which ought always to be depreciated and, if possible, avoided. The public-account system places the state in an unnatural position when it makes it a manufacturer and trader as well as a capitalist; the piece-price plan transfers the risk of the manufacturing venture and of the fluctuations of the market from the state to the commercial dealer.

The piece-price plan is no longer an experiment. It has been thoroughly tested in different states, and with results that are wholly satisfactory. At the late meeting of the National Prison Association, at Detroit, convincing testimony was given of the practical success which has attended its introduction in Ohio, in Canada, in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, and in the Elmira reformatory. A decided preference for this plan over the public-account and contract systems, both in its reformatory and in its financial results, was freely expressed by intelligent prison officers who had personally administered all the three systems.

We recommend, therefore, for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the highest test of excellence in any system of convict labor is to be found in the adaptability of that system to promote the end of the convict's reformation.

Resolved, That the contract system, in principle and in practical methods, is inconsistent with those forms of discipline and treatment that are most conducive to the prisoner's reformation, and should therefore be condemned.

Resolved, That the best and most natural method of employing convict labor is in the manufacture of supplies for use in institutions supported by the state, and in such other public work for the use of the state as can be carried on in confinement; and that, so far as such public work can be provided, the state prisoners should be employed on the same under the public-account system of labor.

Resolved, That all state prisoners for whom such public work as is mentioned in the last preceding resolution cannot be provided, should be employed upon the piece-price plan of labor.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor at Richmond, in October, 1886, adopted the following recommendations :

1. We recommend that the members of the order of the Knights of Labor endeavor, by all honorable means at their command, to procure the passage of a law through the legislatures of their respective states that will compel those engaged in the manufacture of any class of goods in any of the penal institutions of any state or commonwealth to brand the same in a plain manner as "prison-made."

2. We recommend that a committee of one member from each state shall be appointed by this general assembly, whose duty it shall be to collect, collate, and distribute all kinds of information relating to convict labor through the public press and all other available channels; and that they shall collect and distribute information as to the best and most available means of employing criminals. The committee shall collect and circulate information relating to any legislation which may be pending in any legislative assembly, so that the workingmen may become informed as to the extent and nature of legislation upon the subject.

3. We recommend that the United States Congress pass a law withdrawing the United States convicts from the several state penal institutions, and place the same in a penal colony.

4. We recommend that long-term convicts be sent to the penal colony, and that a scale of promotion shall be adopted which will permit the convict to shorten his or her term of servitude.

5. We recommend that the hours of labor in penal institutions shall be shortened to six per day.

6. That all moneys remaining in excess of actual cost of maintenance of the convict shall revert either to himself, his family, or heirs, always subject, however, to the consent of the convict.

7. We recommend that all work performed for the United States government be done by free labor, and that no convict shall be employed in the construction of such work; and that our best endeavors be used to prevent the employment of convicts on United States government work.

8. We recommend that whenever it is convenient for any member of the standing committee on convict labor to attend any of the anti-convict labor conventions, they shall be requested to do so, in order that they may obtain the fullest information from the manufacturer as well as the mechanic.

A very significant movement among the manufacturers of the country has recently been inaugurated. Mr. W. T. Lewis, of Racine, Wis., vice-president of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Company, during the summer of 1886, issued the following call:

GENTLEMEN: Will you join with others in convention, to be held in the parlors of the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, at 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 26, 1886, to consider convict labor, its rapid increase in producing different articles, thereby seriously interfering with independent labor; the best method of disposing of this class to secure an equal distribution of its burdens upon all taxpayers, as the present method places the bulk upon a small portion of independent labor? Please invite other manufacturers of your city to attend. Will you come? An early reply will confer a favor.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. T. LEWIS.

Under the foregoing invitation, a meeting of manufacturers and others was held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, August 26, 1886, to consider the convict-labor question. The gentlemen who responded, after discussing the question from various points of view, adopted a constitution, mutually forming themselves into the National Anti-Convict-Contract Association, article 2 of the constitution defining its objects as follows:

Its object shall be the thorough investigation of the subject of convict labor, for the purpose of discovering and securing the adoption of that method of employing the prison population in the various states which shall be the least burdensome to all labor and least oppressive to manufacturing interests—all proper conditions considered.

The organization was to embrace manufacturers, associations of workmen, merchants, professional men, mechanics, workingmen, and all others that might be interested in the movement. Under the constitution the association elected a board of officers, which is given in full to indicate the character of the association:

President: Mr. W. T. Lewis, Racine, vice-president Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Company, of Racine, Wis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. George S. Redfield, Chicago, vice-president National Tubular Axle Company, of Chicago and McKeesport, Pa.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Christoph Hotz, for Illinois, Schuttler & Hotz Wagon Works, of Chicago.

Mr. Clement Studebaker, for Indiana, president Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of Chicago and South Bend, and president National Carriage Builders' Association.

Mr. F. J. Upton, for Iowa, president Star Wagon Company, of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. J. C. Birge, for Missouri, president Seymour Manufacturing Company (agricultural implements), of Saint Louis.

Mr. Charles T. Bradley, for Wisconsin, of Bradley Brothers, lumber manufacturers, of Milwaukee.

Mr. J. H. Whiting, for Michigan, general manager Flint Wagon Works, of Flint.

Mr. H. M. Kinney, for Minnesota, general manager Winona Wagon Company, of Winona.

Mr. W. C. Nones, for Kentucky, general manager Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, of Louisville.

Mr. J. H. Winspear, for Nebraska, of Canter, Winspear & Co., of Omaha.

Mr. George E. Dilley, for Texas, of George E. Dilley & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, of Palestine.

General B. F. Butler, for Massachusetts, ex-governor of Massachusetts, etc., of Lowell.

Hon. Charles H. Amsden, for New Hampshire, of H. H. Amsden & Sons, furniture manufacturers, and president New Hampshire Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Penacook.

Mr. W. D. Torreyson, for Nevada, manufacturer of wagons, of Carson.

Mr. W. J. Kinsey, for Colorado, president W. J. Kinsey Implement Company, of Denver.

Executive Committee: Mr. Charles H. Deere, John Deere Plow Works, of Moline, Ill.

Mr. George M. Curtis, of Curtis Bros. & Co., manufacturers of sashes, doors, and blinds, of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. George Berkey, president Berkey Gay Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Stephen Bull, vice-president J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wis.

Mr. J. L. Smyser, vice-president Lithgow Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Ky., and president National Stove Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. J. W. Hinton, president Northwestern Tariff Bureau, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Morris Rosefield, president Moline Wagon Company, of Moline, Ill.

The association, being thoroughly organized and officered, adopted, during its session, various resolutions looking to the accomplishment of its purposes, of which the following are the most important:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality of a law, to be passed by the Congress of the United States, prohibiting the sale of goods—the product of convict labor—outside of the state in which manufactured, and no constitutional objections being found, that they be instructed to obtain the passage of such a law by Congress.

Resolved, That this association favors the adoption of one or more federal prisons, not upon the labor-contract system, in order to withdraw from state prisons the federal prisoners now confined in them, who are largely worked upon the contract system, and to give the influence of the federal government to a better system of prison labor.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five to formulate a method of employing convict labor, to take the place of the contract and lease systems, which shall be less oppressive to the labor and industrial interests of this country, and that this committee report before January 1, 1887, in order to enable the members of the association to present the plan or plans to the various state legislatures which will assemble soon after that date.

Resolved, That we urgently request Congress to prohibit, by law, the purchase of any goods produced, in whole or in part, by convict labor, for the use of any department of the federal government.

Resolved, That the executive committee empower the secretary to send printed copies of the proceedings of this convention to the members of the legislature of each state and territory, to each member of Congress and United States senator, and also to each labor organization, both local and national, in the United States.

Resolved, That the executive committee shall appear in person before the legislatures of the different states when in session, and present, in the ablest manner possible, the evils of the present convict-labor system, and offer the best possible arguments to cause the present competition between convict and free labor to cease.

The report of the proceedings of this convention was given to the public December 1, 1887.

There is also a great deal of literature upon the subject of convict labor, which can be found in reviews, magazines, and other periodicals, while the governors of many states, in their messages from time to time

to their legislatures, have either discussed the subject briefly or recommended legislative action.

But little legislation has resulted from the reports mentioned. New York has adopted a constitutional amendment forbidding contract convict-labor; so, also, has the state of Illinois. This is true, also, of California. Ohio, in 1884, passed an act abolishing the contract system. Pennsylvania, in 1883, enacted a law abolishing the contract system in prisons and reformatory institutions of that state. New Jersey, in 1884, prohibited the employment of convicts under the contract system. The laws regulating these matters are given in Part II of this report.

Whether these states have solved the question, either by legislation or by constitutional amendment, constitutes another problem, the answer to which will appear in the future, as experience under substituted systems shall prove the wisdom or the unwisdom of the recent legislation.

CHAPTER IV.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS SYSTEMS AND PLANS.

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With the facts shown in the tables, the results of the original inquiries of this Bureau and the conclusions of various state boards, bureaus, and commissions which have investigated the convict-labor question, such conclusions being based upon a vast amount of testimony, the advantages and disadvantages of the various systems under which convicts are now employed, and the many plans for employing them and for reducing whatever competition may exist, can be intelligently considered in the light of facts never before available for their consideration. It is perfectly evident, from information drawn from the tables, that the competition arising from the employment of convicts, so far as the whole country is concerned, would not of itself constitute a question worthy of serious discussion. The product of the prisons is but $\frac{54}{100}$ of 1 per cent. of the total mechanical products of the country. The whole prison population of those institutions in which productive labor is carried on is but one in a thousand of the population of the country, and those engaged in convict productive labor but one in three hundred of those engaged in free mechanical labor. These facts, however, do not invalidate the claim that locally and in certain industries the competition may be serious and of such proportions as to claim the most earnest attention of legislatures. It is firmly established by all the testimony adduced in this report that such is the fact. Workingmen, individually, everywhere, and collectively through their organizations; manufacturers, individually, and collectively through association; penologists, commissioners, and legislators, both state and federal, have arrived at this conclusion. The question, therefore, is one of public polity, and the public is entitled to know all the points bearing upon it. These points should be stated without prejudice, and without resort to much theoretical reasoning. The facts bearing upon the advantages and disadvantages of the present and suggested methods of employing convicts can best be brought out by taking up the systems, plans, and suggestions singly, and first in importance are the points of advantage and disadvantage relating to the four systems, or so-called systems, for employing economically the convict population of the country.(a)

a It has not been the duty of the Bureau, acting under congressional instruction, to investigate or treat the question of prison management or administration, except so far as the same relates to the employment of convicts. This report, therefore, does not deal with the various systems with any regard to their being good or bad, as such.

The contract system.—The contract system is the most prevalent in the United States at the present time. Under it more convicts are employed and more goods manufactured than under any other. In its practical working the prison officers, under legal instruction, usually advertise for bids for the employment of the convicts of their respective institutions, the highest responsible bidder securing the contract. The contractor commonly engages to employ a certain number of convicts at a certain price per day, the institution or the state furnishing power, and sometimes machinery, but rarely tools; the convicts to be employed, as a general thing, within the walls of the prison.

The advantages of the contract system are great, when pecuniary results are the chief ends sought. By reference to Chapter II, it is seen that under it the labor returns or income constitute 65 per cent. of the running expenses, taking those institutions in the country that are run under this system purely. The contract system secures the constant employment of convicts, as the contractor engages to keep employed the number of prisoners specified in his contract. He cannot, as a rule, even stop their labor by paying for their time. The treasury of the state by this practice is the gainer. This system relieves the prison officials of the necessity of being the managers of great manufacturing establishments, a prison warden, under it, being selected for his general administrative qualities and his efficiency and experience in dealing with men. He may or may not be inclined to conduct his institution on the best reformatory principles, and he may or may not be a political appointee—too often he is; though states are more and more recognizing the necessity of keeping men at the head of their great prisons who are adapted to the work assigned them, without regard to party affiliations. Men can be secured to act as wardens more readily than they can be found who make not only efficient wardens, but efficient and successful manufacturers, especially if, as manufacturers, they were to be compelled to manage several different industries. In a financial sense simply the contract system is the most profitable of any to the state except the so-called lease system. Prison officers, prison commissioners, and those directly responsible to the state for the conduct of prisons, are, as a rule, in favor of the contract system, because it is their ambition, not only from a personal point of view, but from that of patriotism, to have the institutions under their charge as little burden as possible to the treasury, and to make the proceeds of the employment of convicts equal or exceed the running expenses of the institutions involved.

It is usually claimed by those who believe the contract system is the best that can be adopted that sufficient reformatory efforts can be put forth under it. They claim that the contractors' men, instructors and foremen are as thoroughly responsible to the state as if they were employés of the state. The chief advantages, in brief, however, are the constant employment of the convicts, the best remunerative results, and the avoidance of business risk on the part of the state.

The disadvantages of the contract system, as claimed by those who oppose it, and as shown to a greater or less extent by the facts brought out, are as numerous as the advantages, and more specific. In the nature of things, if the contract system results in securing a greater reward to the state than any other except the lease, the competition must be greater than under others, and this competition, which it is claimed by the opponents of the system actually exists, does exist to a large extent. There are not, to be sure, many instances where wages have been reduced on account of the very low contract price at which convicts are employed; yet there are instances, and aggravating instances. Occasions when the price of goods in the open market has been reduced on account of the presence of convict-made goods are also rare; yet, as the lowest-priced goods of certain grades in any market must affect the price of all goods of the same grade, temporarily at least, the claim of competition in this respect is sustained, and the same is true in regard to sales. The testimony printed in the analytical table, (pages 300 to 303) must be taken as quite conclusive on these points. It is corroborated by the testimony given in the fourth biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics for the state of Illinois, the testimony referred to being so direct that it is here given in full:

One of the oldest, largest, and most prosperous shops in the Joliet penitentiary is devoted to the manufacture of cooperage, chiefly for the packing of meats and lard, and chiefly for the Chicago market. The firm engaged in this business has had contracts for convicts at Joliet for many years, and now employs there in all two hundred and four men. In addition to this establishment the same firm has contracts and cooper shops in the northern penitentiary of Indiana at Michigan City, where they employ one hundred and sixty-nine men. The product of these two shops flows for the most part to the Chicago market, though some portion of it reaches the neighboring cities—Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Saint Louis, and even Kansas City.

Through the courtesy of this firm this bureau is placed in possession of a statement of the amount of their business in Chicago for a term of eleven years—1875–1885, both inclusive. This shows the number of each of four kinds of packages manufactured and sold in Chicago for each year, as follows:

Years.	Pork barrels.	Lard tierces.	Lard kegs.	Beef tierces.	Total.
1875	107,320	90,227	8,752	1,167	207,466
1876	116,236	89,552	6,956	1,393	214,137
1877	119,213	86,881	5,976	1,249	213,319
1878	127,046	107,476	9,246	1,592	245,300
1879	213,595	188,320	7,120	1,909	410,944
1880	297,367	257,567	12,560	2,706	570,200
1881	301,034	259,648	6,144	8,944	575,770
1882	304,138	294,088	3,310	10,219	611,755
1883	316,751	312,099	5,387	16,311	650,548
1884	363,255	293,655	3,917	19,160	679,987
1885	379,312	342,159	2,311	21,479	745,261
Total.....	2,645,267	2,321,612	71,679	86,129	5,124,687

This shows a total of 5,124,687 packages sold in Chicago in eleven years and 745,261 sold last year.

In order to arrive at some facts upon which to institute a comparison an inquiry has also been made as to the status, past and present, of the manufacture of cooperage by private parties in Chicago. A canvass has accordingly been made among the principal shops, and so far as possible, exact figures for a corresponding number of years have been procured from the books of the various firms visited. The records of twenty-six establishments variously engaged in the manufacture of both so-called "tight" and "slack" work were thus obtained. Of these, however, fifteen only are and have been for a series of years engaged in the manufacture of provision cooperage of the specific kinds turned out by the prison shops, and upon their statements the following summaries are made.

First, a tabulation of their annual output for a series of years gives the following results:

Years . .	Pork barrels.	Lard tierces.	Lard kegs.	Beef tierces.	Total
1875	81,000	86,045	2,600	819	130,464
1876	36,870	86,891	2,600	1,700	128,061
1877	89,200	95,600	2,600	6,324	143,724
1878	82,530	98,900	800	5,591	137,821
1879	49,010	133,130	700	5,400	188,240
1880	42,741	121,780	700	4,900	170,121
1881	36,160	121,253	700	4,600	162,713
1882	32,650	133,005	600	4,000	170,255
1883	35,900	122,400	600	.....	168,900
1884	26,750	120,735	400	.....	147,885
1885	34,600	122,562	400	.....	157,562
Total	397,411	1,242,301	12,700	83,334	1,685,746

Here are 1,685,746 packages given as the aggregate product of fifteen cooper shops in Chicago for a period of eleven years; and 157,562 as the total product for 1885.

The census returns for 1880 show that the total number of cooper shops in Chicago at that date was 65, and that the number of coopers employed in them was 686. In the spring of 1885, however, an enumeration was made by the Coopers' Assembly of Chicago, which developed the fact that 16 establishments had closed out their business since 1880, and that they had given employment to 235 men. This would leave as the present force 451 men engaged in 49 shops, provided the discharged men did not obtain work in the surviving shops. A more recent canvass by this bureau, however, has developed a total of 56 shops of every kind, employing from two men upward, and an average of twelve employ  s to each, which would give 672 as the total of working coopers in the busy season, which is from November to April.

Accepting then 56 shops and 672 men as a fair approximation to the present totals in this industry, the question is what proportion of them are engaged in making the four specific packages used in the meat-packing trade. Of the 26 returns received, 15, or 60 per cent., are so engaged; while an estimate made by our canvasser is that not more than 40 per cent. are so engaged. Assuming that 60 per cent. is the proper proportion, we arrive at the conclusion that 34 shops employing 403 men are the surviving competitors in Chicago of the prison shops. Of these we have the records of 15, employing 182 men, and producing last year 157,562 provision packages. This would make the entire product of 34 private cooperage establishments in Chicago, employing 403 men on provision work, 354,517 packages. Upon this basis the follow-

ing comparative table is presented of the relative product of prison and private shops, showing the columns in juxtaposition in order to bring out the contrast between them :

Years.	Number of packages.		
	Made in prison shops.	Made in 15 private shops.	Estimated total product of all private shops in Chicago.
1875	207, 466	120, 464	271, 044
1876	214, 137	128, 061	288, 137
1877	213, 319	143, 724	323, 879
1878	245, 300	137, 821	310, 097
1879	410, 044	188, 240	423, 540
1880	570, 200	170, 121	382, 773
1881	575, 770	162, 713	366, 054
1882	611, 755	170, 255	383, 074
1883	650, 548	158, 900	357, 525
1884	679, 987	147, 885	332, 792
1885	745, 261	157, 562	354, 515
	5, 124, 687	1, 685, 746	3, 792, 930

Last year's product of the prison shops was 745,261 packages, while that of all private shops, upon a liberal and legitimate basis of computation, was 354,515. In other words, out of a total sale and consumption of 1,099,776 packages in Chicago, 67.8 per cent. was manufactured in prisons.

Another marked feature of this table is the great and continued growth of the prison industry throughout the period under consideration. This is not more noticeable, however, than the entire absence of any material increase for the same series of years in the development of the industry outside the prison walls. In brief, the contractors' business has increased in volume 360 per cent. during the eleven years, while the increase in private establishments was only 31 per cent. in the same time. The prison output shows a regular progressive growth from year to year for the whole period ; but the private shops feebly fluctuate in volume of product throughout the term, and at the end are practically no stronger than at the beginning.

The manufacture of cooperage, stimulated as it has been by the enormous meat-packing trade in Chicago, should have itself increased four or five fold during the last decade, and would have done so beyond a doubt if such opportunities for free development had been open as were enjoyed by other branches of manufacture. Instead of that it is now a feeble industry relatively than it was eleven years ago, and instead of enjoying the healthy and prosperous growth for which a notable opportunity was presented, it has barely maintained its existence by a constant and unequal struggle.

But the proprietor has not been the only nor the greater sufferer in this struggle. Under the natural and inevitable operation of the contract system, prices have continually declined, and the citizen, in his fruitless effort to compete with the contractor, has visited every reduction in price upon the journeyman cooper in the form of a reduction in wages. The consequence has been, as is frequently stated, that Chicago coopers have often been able to earn more upon the streets at any kind of unskilled labor than at the trade they have spent years to acquire.

Some facts in regard to the average annual earnings of coopers for the term of years under consideration have been procured from the books of employers who have been continually in business for eleven or more years. From nine of these we have been able to obtain an average of the yearly payments made to their operatives for each of eleven years, and the results of the inquiry as to wages are presented in the following tabulation of averages:

Years.	Average annual earnings of provision coopers in Chicago for eleven consecutive years, in nine establishments.								
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1875.....	\$624 00	\$700 80	\$643 00	\$640 00	\$625 00	\$690 00	\$650 00	\$624 00	\$511 00
1876.....	624 00	700 00	624 00	625 00	600 00	690 00	624 00	591 00	591 00
1877.....	598 00	675 00	607 00	600 00	600 00	680 00	598 00	540 00	500 00
1878.....	572 00	675 00	604 00	590 00	540 00	670 00	598 00	500 00	450 00
1879.....	572 00	675 00	579 00	590 00	500 00	680 00	603 00	483 00	450 00
1880.....	525 00	640 00	572 00	575 00	500 00	600 00	572 00	475 00	450 00
1881.....	519 00	490 00	572 00	575 00	500 00	590 00	572 00	475 00	441 00
1882.....	515 00	490 00	564 00	575 00	450 00	550 00	572 00	462 00	411 00
1883.....	513 00	480 00	546 00	575 00	450 00	400 00	546 00	450 00	410 00
1884.....	488 00	400 00	473 00	540 00	420 00	400 00	481 00	400 00	460 00
1885.....	469 00	400 00	468 00	500 00	395 00	400 00	467 00	400 00	390 00
Decline	25%	43%	27%	22%	37%	42%	28%	37%	24%

These nine establishments are selected from the whole number reporting wages because the data in these instances are full for the eleven years in each case, making a complete serial table for the term. The returns from other shops are more or less fragmentary, although the downward tendency is equally marked in every case.

The decline is seen to be painfully uniform from year to year in every establishment, the percentage of reduction varying in different shops from 22 to 43 per cent. Another arrangement of the figures will give the annual average for the same shops, by years, and the general average for the term:

Establishments.	Annual average of earnings in nine establishments for each of eleven years.										
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
1.....	\$624	\$624	\$593	\$572	\$572	\$525	\$510	\$515	\$513	\$488	\$469
2.....	700	700	675	675	675	640	490	490	490	400	400
3.....	643	624	607	604	579	572	572	564	546	473	466
4.....	643	625	600	590	590	575	575	575	575	540	500
5.....	625	600	600	540	500	500	500	450	450	420	395
6.....	690	689	680	670	680	600	560	550	400	400	400
7.....	650	624	598	598	603	572	572	572	546	481	467
8.....	634	501	540	500	482	475	475	462	450	400	400
9.....	511	501	500	450	450	450	441	411	410	400	390
Average.....	613	611	599	577	570	545	523	510	481	445	433

This shows that a general reduction has taken place in the earnings of coopers in the provision cooperage shops of Chicago from \$613 per annum in 1875 to \$432 per annum in 1885, or an average decline of 30 per cent. Some part of this may certainly be due to other causes than the competition arising from the prison shops, but the uniform belief among those interested is that the greater part of it is directly chargeable to that influence. As confirmatory of their statements we cite from the

pay-rolls of three shops in which beer barrels alone are made the average earnings paid that class of coopers for a number of years past:

Years.	Average annual earnings of beer-barrel coopers in three shops for a series of years.		
	1.	2.	3.
1876	\$682	.....	.....
1877	675	.....	.....
1878	670	.....	.....
1879	662	\$690	.....
1880	647	651	.....
1881	650	645	.....
1882	650	640	\$675
1883	620	640	650
1884	624	626	625
1885	623	626	623
Percentage of decline	8.9	5.2	7.7

Here the decline is not greater than might be expected from general causes, ranging from 5 to 9 per cent.

Presented in averages by years the earnings of this class of coopers, not affected by convict labor, appears as follows:

Establishments.	Earnings of beer-barrel makers in Chicago for a series of years.									
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
1.	\$682	\$675	\$670	\$662	\$647	\$650	\$650	\$620	\$624	\$622
2. ....	.....	.....	.....	660	651	645	640	640	626	626
3. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	650	625	623
Average	682	675	670	661	649	647	655	636	625	623

Thus at the present date the earnings of coopers not injured by prison competition is found to be \$623 per annum, while the earnings of those who are is only \$432, though ten years ago they were substantially the same. But another line of inquiry has brought out some facts as to the earnings of provision coopers in other cities where the influence of the prison manufacturers is not felt, or only felt in small degree. Among the latter places are Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Saint Louis, and Kansas City, and of the former Louisville, Denver, and eastern cities are examples. From each has been obtained the ruling price paid for making pork barrels, and an average week's work is considered thirty barrels; thus the table presents the prices paid and the possible earnings at different points:

Locality.	Price per piece paid for making pork barrels or lard tierces.	Average weekly earnings of coopers.
Chicago	\$0 25	\$7 50
Milwaukee	30	9 00
St. Louis	30	9 00
Kansas City	30	9 00
Indianapolis	33 1/2	10 00
Louisville	35	10 50
Denver	35	10 50
Buffalo	40	12 00
Rochester	40	12 00
Baltimore	40	12 00

No comment can add to the suggestiveness of these figures, and it only remains to refer to the movement in prices in the Chicago market since the establishment of the penitentiary shops to complete the outline of the case against convict labor in cooperage.

The following tables of prices for barrels of the specified kinds, for a series of years, is compiled from data furnished by manufacturers who have been in the market for the period named :

Years.	Market prices for eleven years for—			
	Pork barrels.	Lard tierces.	Lard kegs.	Beef tierces.
1875.....	\$1 80	\$1 55	\$1 10	\$2 00
1876.....	1 54	1 50	97	1 88
1877.....	1 31	1 40	85	1 80
1878.....	1 30	1 38	80	1 72
1879.....	1 26	1 34	75	1 65
1880.....	1 25	1 30	72	1 52
1881.....	1 25	1 30	72	1 52
1882.....	1 21	1 26	67	1 48
1883.....	1 19	1 25	65	1 45
1884.....	1 18	1 22	65	1 45
1885.....	1 15	1 20	60	1 40
Percentage of decline.....	36	23	46	30

The noticeable feature in this table of prices is the correspondence between the decline in prices and the reduction in wages. This shows a varying percentage of decline in the different kinds of packages equivalent to an average falling off of 33.7 per cent., while the computed reduction of wages for the same period was 30 per cent. Meanwhile the demand for this class of goods has increased, as shown by a former table, from a total consumption in 1875 of 478,510 packages to 1,099,776 packages in 1885.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the significance of these facts and figures in regard to cooperage.

The simple fact that 67.8 per cent. of the provision cooperage used in Chicago is manufactured in prisons, by contractors who pay no rent, no insurance on buildings, and no taxes on realty, and hire men at from 45 to 62½ cents a day, renders every other fact here shown as to the decline of the business in Chicago, the falling off in the market price, the reduction of wages, and the consequent reduction of skilled coopers to the rank of day laborers inevitable without other demonstration.

If the competition is severe in any industry and in any locality, the contract system is, in so far, condemned. The material competition is aggravated by the moral aspect of the case. Workingmen feel aggrieved that contractors should be able to employ labor at a few cents per day, ranging perhaps from 20 to 60 cents for long-term men, and that the contractor, as an individual, should have the advantage, under the patronage of the state, of securing gains to himself. They feel that it is an affront to them, not only as wage-receivers, but as contributors to the general wealth through their producing capacity. All manufacturers not identified with prison contracts feel aggrieved that the state should offer individual advantages which they themselves cannot secure by any

industrial competition, and while it is true, as conclusively shown, that as a whole the convict is not equal in efficiency to the free laborer, yet it is also conclusively shown that this inequality is more than made up by the other advantages secured to the contractor. Penologists take the ground that it is a disadvantage, so far as regards reformatory efforts. They demand that all the operations of a prison, whether administrative or manufacturing, should be entirely in the hands of the state's own appointed officers, and they point to many circumstances which serve to confirm this position, although, on the other hand, it is claimed that with proper regard to efficiency, as already stated, the employes of the contractor are practically within control of the prison officers.

Some curious circumstances are related of the moral features of the contract system, or rather of features which tend to demoralize the convict. The writer remembers an instance of a man sentenced to an eastern prison for obtaining goods under false pretences, and he was at once set at work making shoes, in which the spaces between the inner and outer soles were filled with paper instead of leather. The reformatory effects of such labor are not discernible, for the convict and all working with him could not help drawing the conclusion that the contractor should be at work by his side.

The piece-price system.—The piece-price system is simply a modification of the contract system, the contractor having nothing whatever to do with the convicts. Under the terms of the contract he agrees to furnish the prison officers with material ready for manufacturing, and the prison officers agree to return the completed work, for which the government receives a certain agreed price per piece. The advantages of this system are that the contractor's men have no position in the prison, and every effort for reformation is left untrammelled by outside influences. This system, in a large degree, satisfies the prison reformer, but does not satisfy the manufacturers and workingmen themselves; for while no aggravation arises on account of wages per day, whatever competition grows out of the contract system, so far as sales and the price of goods in the market are concerned, results from the piece-price plan. Its chief advantage is that it removes the objection against the ordinary contract system as regards reformatory efforts. Its disadvantages otherwise are quite as prominent as in the old system.

The public-account system.—This is the ideal system of prison reformers, workingmen, manufacturers, and legislators, as a rule. The advantages claimed for it are, that whatever profit is made in labor and in sales goes to the state; that no individual secures any advantages in the production of goods not accorded to all manufacturers, and that the convict works under it with better spirit, because he knows his labor is for the state which he has offended, and not for the pecuniary benefit of any single individual or concern. The penologist likes it because prisons are placed under state control entirely and all the foremen and instructors are officers of the state. The state socialist advo-

cates this system because it gives an instance of the state's management of industries, and adds, if successful, an argument to his claim that all industries and business enterprises should be conducted by the state. The system offers the best opportunities for reformatory efforts.

To be successful, or partially so, financially, the public-account system must be carried on with power machinery as an adjunct of the labor of the convicts, the same as in the contract system. The results pecuniarily, wherever the system is in vogue, are quite satisfactory to its adherents, and, as has been shown, its labor income meets 32 per cent. of the running expenses of those institutions carried on under it. The chief advantage of the system is that the price of free labor is not affected.

The disadvantages of the public-account system, especially when power machinery is employed, are great. It is claimed by those who oppose the system that it is impossible to secure men efficient as wardens and at the same time efficient as practical manufacturers, and that, as the industries of a prison conducted on the public-account system are diversified, as it is usually claimed that they should be, the difficulty grows greater and greater. This makes it evident that, should the public-account system become general, the result would be the establishment of what might be called the cottage system of prisons; that is to say, a state adopting this system might find itself obliged to multiply its prisons for the purpose of carrying on one industry in each prison, through a double management, one member devoting his time to the administration of the prison so far as prison duties and reformatory efforts are concerned, and the other paying his whole attention to the production of goods. This tendency might be overcome, it is claimed, by having practical business men in charge of each industry, under a warden-in-chief, whose business it should be to govern the whole establishment; but as a large percentage of business men during their business careers are obliged to go into bankruptcy or to make assignments for the benefit of creditors, the opponents of the public-account system claim that men employed for the state under salaries could meet with no better success, pride and the personal incentive of prospective wealth to a large degree being wanting.

Perhaps the chief disadvantage arising under this system is to be found in the sale of products. It has been shown by past investigations that so far as affecting the price of goods in the market is concerned, the public-account system is the most potent of all. This has been the experience of the past, and this is a reasonable claim, for the officers of the prison manufacturing goods on state or public account are not obliged to secure a profit on the goods sold, because the state cannot fail, and as nothing is paid for labor, the cost of production being almost entirely for material, goods can be sold for a small percentage above the cost of the material, and yet no great disaster arise to the institution. It is often suggested that this difficulty can be met

by providing by law that goods manufactured in a prison conducted on the public-account system shall not be sold in the market for a less price than the market rates for the same kind and quality of goods. This is all very well for a law ; but the law cannot compel a purchaser to take the goods, and the inevitable result would be, if such goods did not meet a ready sale at market rates for the products of free labor, they would be sold nominally at such rates, subject to discount for cash, for prison officials would not care to pile up goods in the prison warehouses.

Another great disadvantage growing out of the adoption of the public-account system is that prisoners would have to be laid off in dull times, or else the prison accumulate its goods. If the constant employment of convicts is essential to their well-being, this system does not provide it.

The scandals which have arisen in some states in the past under the public-account system through the maladministration of wardens in a business way ought not to be used as an argument against the system, because the state government conducting the prisons should be responsible for the employment of men of integrity.

The lease system.—This so-called system of employing convicts consists in the state leasing all convicts or a certain number to a lessee or contractor for a round sum to be paid, the lessee meeting all expenses of management, care, protection, guarding, etc., connected with the employment of the prisoners. If a state should lease all who may be convicted of crime to a contractor under this system for \$20,000 per annum, this practically ends the interest of the state, and it secures a profit of \$20,000, less perhaps the salary of a superintendent and one or two other officials, it being at no expense to maintain a prison in any form, the contractor employing the convicts within the state in any way he sees fit, so long as he conforms to law and the terms of his contract. The great advantage of the system, therefore, lies in the fact that the state has no care beyond the receipt of the amount stated in the lease. This system, therefore, is the most remunerative of any in vogue, its proceeds constituting 372 per cent., taking all states together that work under the system, of its running expenses. Its advocates are few. They claim that the system, in the states where adopted, is the best for the class of persons as a rule coming under it, they being mostly men used to outdoor life, and as this system prevails largely in the warmer portions of the country, the prisoners can be kept in stockades and open prisons, with better results as to health and comfort than could be reached for the same class within prison walls, as is the rule in the northern states. This may be temporarily true, but the disadvantages of the system are so great that the advantages are overshadowed. The contractor or lessee becomes the agent of the most active competition. He may secure the labor of a thousand prisoners for a year for the sum of \$20,000, this expense to him being increased by the cost of maintenance, etc. ; in some cases the expense of guarding alone becomes enormous, so much so that perhaps the escape of a prisoner or his death is cheaper than the expense of

next

guarding him. This, however, is the exception. Fortunately for free labor, the lease system is employed in localities where but little competition arises; but this advantage grows less and less as the mechanical industries of the states where it prevails become more thoroughly developed. The chief objections to the present lease system have been most clearly stated by Governor Gordon in a recent communication to the Georgia legislature. These objections he states are as follows:

It places pecuniary interests in conflict with humanity.

It makes possible the infliction of greater punishment than the law and the courts have imposed.

It renders impracticable the proper care by the state of the health of its prisoners, or their requisite separation according to classes, sexes, and conditions.

It reduces to the minimum the chances for reformation.

It places convict labor in many instances in direct competition with the honest labor of the state.

These, briefly stated, are some of the objections urged against the present system. It will be generally admitted that they are of so grave a character that the state will not be justified in continuing the system, provided it can be changed legally and without the violation of good faith, and provided also that a better system should be practicable.

These are the principal advantages and disadvantages of the various systems of prison labor, as drawn from the evidence at the disposal of the Bureau.

Many plans have been offered and suggestions made in the course of the investigation, or have been observed as the results of the investigation of others, for doing away with the disadvantages of the various systems, especially as regards competition to labor in whatever sense it may arise, and these plans deserve some attention. The first which claims our attention is not now seriously advocated by any body of men; but here and there an individual claims it as a solution of all the difficulties growing out of convict labor. This is—

The entire abolition of convict labor.—This was advocated to a considerable extent a few years ago. Enlightenment and the dissemination of information has compelled a recognition of a broader principle. It is true, of course, that if all the convicts of the country were maintained in idleness there would be no competition resulting directly from their labor, and the only advantage, economically, which could arise from such a course is that the tax for the support of convicts would be apportioned among the whole people, while now it is claimed that the support of convicts falls upon a few. For instance, if a prison in any state costs \$200,000 to run it, and the convicts in the prison are employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and by their labor the expenses of the prison are paid in full, the support of that prison falls upon those engaged in the boot and shoe industry, and upon no others, except in a very indirect way through prices paid for goods. The claim is very forcible, then, that it is con-

trary to the constitutional provisions of every state, providing for just and equal taxation, that a single body of men, engaged in a single industry, should be taxed for the support of penal institutions. The claim is made that the \$200,000 expenses should be paid by the whole community.

This alleged advantage is apparent only, not real. The experience of all countries shows that by the adoption of this plan the convicts would gradually lose their status as convicts, and become, to a large extent, the inmates of insane asylums, and while this might be admitted by the radical advocate of the entire abolition of convict labor, on the ground that the support of the insane convicts would fall upon the general public, such advocate loses sight entirely of the general welfare of society. And it has become clearly apparent, too, to the public that the maintenance of prisoners in idleness would result in a more vicious class of criminals than of any that has yet obstructed the morals of society; so the claim, as stated, is generally abandoned.

The establishment of a penal colony by the federal government.—This is often advocated as an effective plan for removing criminals from society, and for supporting them in such a way that no competition whatever could arise from their being employed in productive labor. The suggestion is predicated upon a constitutional amendment, to be adopted, of course, by the states, giving to the federal Congress power to regulate police matters. This suggestion, therefore, cannot be entertained as a practical plan, for it is not reasonable to suppose that the separate states of the Union will take the course necessary for its adoption, and the states as individuals cannot adopt any such plan, because of the small proportions of the prison population of each state. The penal colony plan has been abandoned by some nations that had adopted it. Moreover, it is not reasonable to suppose that the moral sentiment of the nation will ever permit the herding of criminals in any section of the land, whether in Alaska or on any of the islands within the jurisdiction of the United States; for the establishment of a penal colony would entail upon a single community all the evil results now seen to accrue from hereditary taint. Neither the prison reformer nor the producer, whether employer or employed, can afford to increase the opportunities for perpetuating the criminal classes. This evil is now of sufficient proportions to excite anxiety. Certainly the statesman would not care to consider the possible result of the erection of a criminal state in the future demanding admission to the federal Union.

The employment of prisoners upon public works and ways.—The adoption of this plan would not avoid competition in labor, but it would completely remove any real or supposed competition in prices; that is, it would not affect the products of manufactures.

This proposition is warmly advocated both by manufacturers and by workingmen. It is plausible, and somewhat seductive. It removes the

actual competition from one realm to another. By industrial labor in the prisons the contractor competes with products of industries in price and sale. The manufacturer has his goods to sell, and his operatives their labor; and both desire to keep prices up. In transferring prison labor to public works, the state would not compete with the price of artisans' or laborers' work, but with the work itself. The brick and stone masons, the carpenters and painters, the hodecarriers and tenders, would not find the price of their labor affected to any material extent, but would find the market for that labor occupied to the extent of the works in process of construction.

It has been suggested that the state might engage in some work that would not be performed unless by convicts, such as macadamizing the roads of the whole state. This would necessitate one of two things—either the preparation of stone at the prisons, involving the transportation to the prison from the source of supply and from the prison to the place for use, or the mobilization of the convicts at the points not only of supply, but of consumption, involving a heavy expense for guard duty and temporary confinement.

This proposition is made upon the ground that the government should not make the question of expense or profit one of any importance, but should seek only to keep convicts at work as the best policy, and yet itself receive some lasting benefit from the necessity it is under of feeding and clothing them. The chances of escape under this system, of course, multiply greatly; and the demoralizing effects upon communities from witnessing large bodies of criminals at work openly are objections which the moral instincts of communities clearly recognize. The chain-gang is a necessity under this plan.

In most states this plan could not be adopted, because the net-work of roads already built would necessitate the employment of convicts in repairs; therefore, with rare exceptions, there is no feasibility in the plan.

Wherever convicts have been employed on public works, and this has been largely the case in England, in building docks and break-waters and works of kindred nature, the expense has been very much greater than it would have been through the employment of free labor. In one instance in this country, where a state is now building a prison by the labor of convicts, the prison will cost the state many times what would have been the expense had it been built by free labor. This is perhaps of no particular consequence, as the convicts must be supported in some way. At best the plan offers a mere palliative, shifting the burden from skilled to unskilled labor, and would result in aggravating eventually all the evils which grow out of the employment of convicts; although, if the federal government controlled the convicts of the whole country, great works could be projected and carried on by convict labor, but not economically.

The employment of convicts in manufacturing goods for government.—If our state governments supported large bodies of troops and the federal government had a large standing army the plan might have some force in it, although in some European countries, where the consumption of goods of the coarser grades, such as shoes and army clothing, camp equipage, harnesses, etc., is very large, the plan has not been made to work very successfully, on account of the objections of army officers to the manufacture in prisons of the goods they require for the equipment of their forces, the objections arising, not only on account of the quality and make of the goods, but on account of the impracticability of massing a force in any way so as to supply goods upon emergencies. The experience of these countries, however, is worth but little in the United States, for the same conditions do not exist. If each state should supply all its wants, so far as the kinds of goods that are usually made in prisons are concerned, the result would be the employment of but a very small fraction of the convicts of the state. In Illinois this amount of employment could have been utilized last year to the extent of less than \$50,000, and this is a fair specimen of the demands of other states. It is urged, however, that the United States government requires supplies sufficient to warrant the constant, or nearly constant, employment of the convicts of the different states under contracts which might be made by the heads of departments requiring the goods. An examination of these wants shows that the entire expenditures of all the executive departments of the United States government for furniture, clothing, mail-bags, harnesses, wagons, infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, clothing for the Indian service, etc., and for such other things as are now made in the different prisons of the various states, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, amounted to a sum a little less than \$4,000,000, while the total product of the prisons of the country amounted for that year substantially to \$29,000,000. This answers the suggestion completely. If it could be adopted, however, competition in the wages of labor and in the price of goods would be avoided, although the individual concerns now manufacturing the goods used by the government would lose that much trade, which would also result in the loss of so much labor.

The exportation of the products of convict labor is sometimes suggested as a solution of the whole problem. It is not easy to see how the exportation of the products of the prisons of the country would remedy the evils of competition, except to a limited extent. It is difficult for manufacturers, in this or any other country devoted to mechanical pursuits, to find a foreign market for what they call their surplus products. Prison-made goods would be under a disadvantage in competing in exportation with the products of free labor. Nor can it be seen how whatever competition there is in wages by the employment of convict labor would be removed. There might be a relief in localities where the sale of convict-made goods now prejudices the sale

of goods made by free labor; but in order to have this suggested remedy or plan effectual it would require legislation which should prevent the sale of convict-made goods within the boundaries of the United States and compel their sale in foreign markets, an economical paradox which would prevent the practical working of the suggested scheme. A little examination of the statistics of exportation dissipates the force of this suggestion. The total value of all domestic manufactures of the kinds manufactured in our state prisons for the year ending June 30, 1886, exported from the United States, amounted to but \$3,374,129. If legislation, therefore, should be secured which should prohibit the sale of the products of convict labor, except through exportation, the prisons could not expect to dispose of more than a very small portion of their products.

The prohibition of the sale of convict-made goods outside of the state in which manufactured.—This suggestion has often been made in good faith. It is difficult, however, to see how it would result practically in avoiding either competition in wages or in the price and sale of products. A law might prevent the sale of convict goods made in a state outside of that state. Congress might, perhaps constitutionally, in the interest of the whole country, if it found the interests of the whole country involved in such legislation, pass a law prohibiting the sale of goods made in the prisons of any state outside that state; but no law, state or federal, could keep track of the goods successfully, or constitutionally prevent the first buyer of the goods within the state in which they were made from selling them, at retail or wholesale, to buyers outside the state. Such legislation, state or federal, would simply localize and intensify whatever competition now exists. Such a law would compel the sale of goods now manufactured in New York prisons to the value of \$6,236,320.98 within the limits of the state of New York in the first instance of sale. Can it reasonably be shown that this would help any other state? The diversity of interests, the diversity of industries as well, interstate commerce, freedom of trade, all demand that no legislation should be had which would in any way interfere with traffic between the states. The suggestion is the result of the earnest endeavor of men to find a solution to the supposed difficulties surrounding convict labor, such difficulties being so many and running in so many directions that various solutions, more or less sound, come to the surface.

Convict-made goods to be stamped "prison-made," is a suggestion very frequently offered, either as a partial or as a full remedy in the case. In the majority of instances this would defeat the very objects for which the suggestion is proffered, for, as a rule, prison-made goods do not sustain the character for quality and faithfulness of manufacture belonging to the products of free labor, and if all convict-made goods were stamped in accordance with the suggestion the competition in prices and sales would simply be intensified. The carrying

out of the plan would, however, make a general boycott of prison-made goods very easy of accomplishment. The laws of some states already compel such marking, and with curious results. In one state, where some of the convicts are employed in making cigars, the boxes are stamped "Prison-made," or whatever the law demands; but over this stamp the internal-revenue stamp of the United States is placed; so, while the law of the state is complied with the sale of the goods meets with no interference by the law. In another locality a certain prison has a reputation of making most excellent goods in a certain line, and these goods stand so high in the market that outside manufacturers have been known to stamp the products of their free shops "Prison-made." This plan would only result in a palliation of some forms of the difficulties and an aggravation of others.

The payment of wages to convicts.—Some sincere friends of labor suggest that state governments pay to prisoners for their labor wages equivalent to those paid outside labor for the same quantity of work performed or amount of goods produced, and then sell the products in the open market, charging the prisoners for their maintenance, and leaving any surplus which might accrue over such charge in the hands of the prisoners. On the face of it this suggestion is exceedingly attractive in some ways. If it were practicable it would lead the prisoners to an ambitious discharge of their duties, and would invest the product with a cost for labor and material equal to goods produced outside prison walls. An examination of the facts relating to income and expenses, however, dissipates the attractive elements of such a plan, and reduces it to the impracticable, for, under the most favorable circumstances of prison labor, as exhibited in the contract system, the average income from such labor pays but 65 per cent. of the running expenses of the prisons of the country. Of course if the prisoners were paid wages equivalent to those paid outside the income from labor would be greater, provided the goods could be sold. The result financially, however, would probably be that the state would pay the convicts for their labor and have to take back all such wages for maintenance and draw on the treasury through appropriations for deficiencies. This becomes significantly true by an examination of the table on income and expenses, so far as overtime work is concerned. Of course overtime work is allowed in but few institutions, but in those wherein it is allowed the amount is not sufficient to create much hope that the convicts could earn enough with safety to the state for each man to pay his share of the running expenses of the institution in which he lived. The suggestion is worthy, however, of most serious consideration and study. It is apparently new, and it would be interesting to have some institution make the experiment.

The reduction of hours of labor in prisons is a suggestion often made as one calculated to reduce the output of prisons, and thereby the amount of competition from the sale of products, and

so far these results would be secured by the reduction of the hours of labor of prisoners; but the competition in the rates of wages and the demoralizing effects on workingmen would simply be intensified, because contractors would not pay for six hours' labor what they now pay for nine or ten hours' labor. If the hours should be reduced under the public-account system, where wages are not affected in the least, the result would simply be to restrict the output of product, and thereby reduce the proceeds of the prison. While the reduction of hours might be wise, and a move in the right direction, the result would not be a remedy, except in a very partial sense, of the difficulties complained of.

Diversified industries.—One of the surest means to secure success in any industrial community is in the diversity of industries pursued. This is as true of prison labor as of free labor. The more diversity there is in the industries conducted in prisons the less complaint regarding them and the less objection or evil arising. The difficulty, however, of extending this principle to any degree is that the prison population of any one institution is so small comparatively that the number of industries which can be carried on with reasonable success is limited also. The diversity of industry in prison means the diversity of machinery and the necessity of dealing with a larger number of instructors and men necessary to superintend the various industries. Under the contract system a great diversity of industries would only aggravate the difficulties now arising from employment of convicts, while under the public-account system it would necessitate a multiplication of deputies or superintendents competent to carry on the industries involved. If these difficulties of management could be overcome all other effects would probably be beneficial.

It is often recommended that states limit by law the number of prisoners to be employed in any one industry. This secures diversity of employment, and, so far as it is practicable, is a move in the right direction. An obstacle to the complete exercise of such a regulation lies in the fact that whatever limit the law might put upon the number to be employed in any one industry that number might be sufficient to kill a trade carried on by free labor. This has been the case in some instances in this country. With the adoption of the hand-labor system diversity of industries might be secured, even to a large degree.

The substitution of industries not now carried on in this country.—This plan is often recommended as a cure-all for the evils arising from convict-labor competition, it being taken for granted by those who favor it that if convicts could be employed in manufacturing goods which are now imported, no fault whatever could be found by any party, either of manufacturers or of wage-workers. This position is apparent, and not real. The chief importations consist of fine goods, while it is a necessity that convicts be employed upon coarse grades of goods. Long-term men can be trained to manufacture a fine grade of boots and shoes, or fine grades of goods in other industries;

but to adopt industries not now carried on in this country to a sufficient extent to remove the objections as at present raised to convict labor would be an impossibility. A glance at the list of articles imported into this country is sufficient to satisfy one of the impracticability of this plan. This list shows but few articles now necessarily imported which could be appropriately or successfully manufactured in prisons. If the suggestion could be carried out, it would be a most admirable thing to do. The difficulties in the way take it out of the list of plans for practical adoption.

The utilization of convicts upon farms.—This plan would cover, if adopted, but a limited field. In some of the great farming states, and in the south, it might be practicable, temporarily. The advantages of such a plan have been well stated by Governor Gordon, of Georgia, his reasons for recommending it being as follows :

It would at once eliminate from our penitentiary system the serious objections to the old plan of close confinement, and the equally grave objections to the present plan of leasing.

It would confine the convicts thus employed to such labor as would least compete with the honest labor of the state.

It would place the state in direct and full control of its prisoners.

It would restore to the state the full power to enforce the exact punishment imposed by the courts.

It would place upon the state the just responsibility for guarding the health of the convicts, and would confine them to the most healthful employments.

It would enable the state to separate them at all times according to classes, conditions, sexes, and fitness for different kinds of labor, and to institute methods for reformation with greater promise of success.

It would make such portion of the penitentiary at least self-sustaining, I think, and, with proper management, might cause it to yield a larger net revenue, per capita, than that now derived from leasing.

The adoption of this plan would in a very few years arouse the farming population of the country, and the opposition to convict farm labor would be greater than any which now exists against the employment of convicts in mechanical pursuits; but as a temporary matter, and in some favorable localities, it offers great advantages. Certainly, it would be well in all states to carry on small farms with prisons, the work to be done by convicts, and the products to be used for the prison itself, but not to enter the market.

Hand-labor under the public-account system.—This plan offers many advantages over any other that has been suggested to the Bureau. It involves the carrying on of the industries of a prison for the benefit of the state, but without the use of power machinery, tools and hand-machines only being allowed, the goods to be made to consist of such articles as boots and shoes, the coarse woollen and cotton cloths needed for the institution or for sale to other institutions, harnesses and saddlery, and many other goods now made by machinery or not now made at all in prisons. With such a plan in vogue throughout the United States, or in the majority of the states, there could be

no complaint as to the effect of convict labor upon the rates of wages or upon the sale of goods, either in price or in quantity. The convicts could be constantly employed under the direction and supervision entirely of the prison officers. None of the objections or disadvantages arising under the contract system, or the piece-price modification thereof, or under the public-account system with power machinery, can be raised against this plan. The adoption of it would leave the state free to undertake the very best and most humane efforts for the reformation of prisoners, and when, as has been seen, it is considered that the average age of the convicts of the United States is but a month or two over twenty-six years, this consideration becomes of the most vital importance. The experience of the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania proves conclusively that goods made in this way find a market at fair prices. The chief aggravation in the employment of convicts in productive labor arises from the use of power machinery. It is true that a nail cannot be driven by a convict or by any man, in any place or under any circumstances, without competing with another man who desires to drive that same nail. Therefore, no plan which has been suggested, or which can be suggested, involving the economic employment of convicts, can remove all competition; but any plan which reduces competition to the minimum, both in wages and in sales and quantity, commends itself to all those who oppose the present systems. By the adoption of the hand-labor plan the state would be relieved from the necessity of securing manufacturers of skill and experience as wardens. Any man fit to be warden of a prison—and this in itself requires men of the highest qualities—can manage a prison and conduct its industries, if they be carried on under the hand system without the aid of power machinery. The disadvantages which must be placed over against these great advantages that have been enumerated, are, under the broadest consideration, trivial and of no great account. The objection to this plan, which has been proposed by many investigators, and which is now under consideration, involves the abandonment of the idea that prisons must pay. It contemplates the adoption of the principle of securing the maximum reformatory results without regard to the income to the treasury. All other systems contemplate maximum results to the treasury, with as much regard for reformatory results as is possible without interfering with receipts. This objection is the weightiest against the hand-labor idea, because it is recognized by all men that a healthy convict, having offended society and put it to great expense to repair the damages he has done, or to convict and punish him, or to exclude him from society that he may commit no more depredation, should be compelled to earn his support as the ward of the state, although he did not earn his support while not a ward of the state. This objection in regard to expense is one which the American public will probably meet in the heroic manner in which it meets all such problems, that is, in the spirit to do the best for the whole body-politic without regard to expense;

nor should this objection have much weight, when the facts are considered.

In the exhibit of running expenses under the contract, piece-price, and public-account systems, there is included, of course, the cost of maintenance of the convicts, and a comparison of income from labor, and running expenses can easily be made. Considering these three systems the running expense is found to be \$4,991,249.93, and the income from labor of convicts \$2,352,870.74, the latter being but 47 per cent. of the former.

In order to combine the lease system with these three it is necessary to include the cost which the lessees are put to for maintenance of the convicts, which has been estimated on page 297 to be about \$1,345,000. Adding this sum to the \$83,831.05 reported as running expenses under the lease system, and aggregating the running expenses of the four systems, we have \$6,420,080.98 with an income from labor of \$2,664,837.12, the latter being 42 per cent. of the former.

Adding the running expenses for the mixed system (in which are included some working under the lease system, not possible to be separated from the rest), \$2,025,023.64, and there results a total running expense of \$8,445,104.62. Adding to the income obtained for the four separate systems the \$848,132.38 pertaining to the mixed system, and the total income from the work of convicts is found to be \$3,512,969.50, this being but 42 per cent. of the running expenses. In other words, as at present conducted, 58 per cent. of the cost of maintaining and caring for convicts is borne by the community. Now, let it be supposed that by the employment of convicts at hand-labor under the public-account system there are no returns, or none of sufficient magnitude to enter into the calculation, the result is that the total expense of running the prisons is borne by all persons, the same as other expenses are now met, and this whole burden adds but \$4,932,135.12 to the present taxation for the purpose of meeting prison expenses, over and above labor income; this is about 8 cents per capita of the whole population per annum, or 29 cents on each \$1,000 of taxable property, or, in other words, the total running expenses of the prisons, viz: \$8,445,104.62 would have to be met through the ordinary channels of taxation, which represents a burden of 14 cents per capita of the whole population per annum, or 50 cents on each \$1,000 of taxable property. The present tax necessary to meet running expenses, so far as individual feeling or sentiment is concerned, is borne by the few engaged in the industries carried on in the prisons. As a matter of fact, under the hand-labor plan there would be some returns or profits accruing to the state, and whatever these might be, the public expense would be insomuch reduced. It is certain that under this plan no valid claim could be raised that any particular industry is more directly taxed than all others for the support of prisons. This plan, then, has justice in it, affecting all people alike. It has humanity in it, because it allows every effort for reformation without any entanglement or interfer-

ence through forms of labor. It has morality in it, because it removes effectually the whole question of the convict-labor agitation not only from the minds of the workingmen and manufacturers, but from the list of questions agitating the public. So the objection as to expense is not one of sufficient importance to merit very serious consideration. An objection, however, is raised, which comes closer to the prisoner himself, and that is that if this plan should be adopted, he goes out of the prison unfitted to take part in the industries as they are now carried on, that is, with power machinery. Is this objection valid? In the first place, it is seldom that a discharged convict enters the trade or the calling which he practised while in a prison, as they are at present conducted. If he works at boots and shoes in the prison, he runs a pegging machine, or a stitching machine, or a skiving machine, or a heeling machine, and if the objection is valid, when he goes he is limited to running that particular machine, except in this, that any man, skilled in the running of any machine, can easily run any other machine to a certain extent; but suppose he learns in the prison the whole trade of shoemaking, from cutting the stock to polishing the edges, is he at a disadvantage when he leaves? His chances of earning a living as a cobbler, where he works on his own responsibility and by himself, are greater than if he depended on getting into a great shoe factory. If he learns to run a hand-loom in weaving flannel or cotton cloth, is he thereby deprived of any advantage when he leaves the prison walls? He is better fitted to enter a cotton factory or woollen mill than if he had not had that experience, and far better fitted than the thousands who have been imported to engage in such work. If he is employed in making harnesses, which is almost entirely hand-work, he has a profitable trade when he leaves the prison. And so in almost any other direction. The convict who has spent his term of sentence on hand-made goods is, to say the least, as well qualified to earn his living when released as if he had been employed with the aid of power machinery. So this objection has no real vital elements in it, or any elements of sufficient vitality to prevent the adoption of the plan.

Does not this plan offer the best possible opportunities for the technical education of convicts in all the various uses of tools, both in wood and metal working?

Suppose such a system, then, could be adopted, and the evidence shows that the system, on the whole, offers the best features of any that has been suggested to the Bureau, how can it be made to prevail in this country where there are forty-eight distinct state or territorial governments? The system has this peculiar quality in it, that each state could adopt it without concerted action, although the advantages to be gained by individual adoption would be small compared with those to be gained by its general adoption; but whatever plan is adopted must be adopted by the states individually. No plan for general adoption can be suggested except one to be enforced by the United States Congress under the rights to be granted it through a constitutional amendment. If one

state, however, adopts a plan, and that plan proves fairly successful, the other states will wheel into line. It is a good suggestion that has been offered that the different states interested in this question act together through a representative from each state, all meeting in a congress for the purpose of adopting or discussing the best plan of employing convicts. Such a movement would be inexpensive and would offer the possibility and even the probability of successful results. It is certain that the plan of employing convicts at hand-labor is worthy of the most serious and careful attention of the legislatures of the various states.

The plans which have been treated comprehend the majority of those which have been suggested to the Bureau, or which have, as already stated, been observed as coming from those who have investigated the subject of convict labor. It is clear to the mind of the writer that the facts sustain the complaints against the contract system to a sufficient degree to make it an objectionable system, but they also show—

That such system, however, is the most profitable;

That most of the plans offered simply shift the burden from one class in the community to another, but that with one exception they do not provide for the support of prisoners by the whole people; and

That the only plan offered which does accomplish, or approximately accomplish this, is that involving the employment of convicts under the public-account system without the use of power machinery.

There are other considerations, however, in regard to this whole question, which are quite as important as the method of employment, but which affect the results of employment. It is of far more consequence to the workingman of this country to reduce crime, and consequently the number of criminals, than it is to adopt this or that system of labor; but if there can be adopted a satisfactory system of labor and a contemporaneous reduction of the number of criminals, the highest possible results will have been reached. Labor is more thoroughly interested in securing the absence of crime and of the criminal than in the question as to how the criminal shall be employed. The world owes something, however, to those men who have constantly agitated the convict-labor question. It is extremely difficult to secure public attention in prison matters solely in regard to the administration of prisons, or when the question of prison reform or the reformation of convicts is alleged as the reason for attracting public attention. It is comparatively easy, however, to secure the attention of the public when dollars and cents, wages, prices, and sales comprise the reasons for discussion. So, through economic reasons, the agitation of the convict-labor question has brought to the public eye the condition of prisons and the question of crime and of how to treat criminals, more forcibly than could have been done by a simpler method.

The study of the questions involved in the congressional resolution teaching the industrial and social condition of the workingman, as re-

lated to the permanent prosperity of the productive industry of the country, is more permanently affected by the presence of crime and poverty, and the disorganizing influences resulting therefrom, than from many of the bad economical conditions resulting from the want of a comprehension of the true relations of labor and capital. The true interests of the workingmen demand as much the study, by themselves and their leaders, of rigid and practical moral questions as the study of economic matters. As already intimated convict labor is of no great account, compared with the presence of crime itself, and to avoid the presence of crime its commission must be prevented. It is not enough to shut up criminals, and the tendency to lessen terms of imprisonment has not been salutary. We have persisted, in spite of all warning and of all experience, in turning loose our villains upon the world, time after time, as soon as a moderate term of detention has finished their criminal education and defined their future course. All who have really studied the question are satisfied that professional crime, and the class that habitually lives by violation of law, might be wellnigh exterminated by the perpetual seclusion of what is known as the incorrigible, who should always be separated from all convicts having within them any of the elements of reformation. Yet states go on from day to day making positive criminals from tentative criminals. There is but little discrimination, except in a few institutions, between criminal-minded persons, incorrigibles, and weak or defective minded persons. All alike are doomed to a convict's record. The incorrigibles are made as comfortable as possible, and are too often pitied, and petted when opportunity occurs, and an outcry raised against penalties which are painful, by doing which the public often thinks it has done enough, and asks if it has not done all that it had a right to do when it has tied the hands of the most practised robber and ruffian for a certain arbitrary period. The feeling toward the criminal has neither been Christian, nor statesman-like, nor philosophical. He is neither abhorred, nor cured, nor disarmed. The result is that we do not act either on the reformatory or the retributive or the purely defensive principle, but on a feeble muddle of all three. So the incorrigible lives and thrives, nourished by the very society which he outrages.(a)

If the incorrigible could be excluded for life from society, much progress could be made in the reformation of criminals generally. The solution of the convict-labor question would become simplified, because the incorrigible—the criminal in whom there are no possibilities of reform—could be set at work breaking or dressing stone, or other kinds of hard and severe labor in which there are not many features of reformatory effects. But the chief advantage to society from the life-seclusion of the incorrigible, would be the increased number of the other class of criminals that would yield to reformatory efforts. Our prison

a Cf. Part III, Eleventh Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

convicts are young men, not over twenty-six years of age on the average, as seen. Many must be very much younger in order to bring the average down to twenty-six, and these young men cannot be men hardened in crime; but shut up with the incorrigible they learn all the tricks of the skilled criminal, and they only return to society to become again the care of the officers of the law. Freed from the contaminating society of the incorrigible while undergoing first sentence, the young criminal is susceptible of reformatory work; and if he can be reformed, can be made to see the evil of a course of crime, the disasters, in fact, of such a course, it is more probable that he can be returned to society as a valuable member thereof.

So, the convict-labor question involves not only the system of work under which the convict shall be employed but the higher consideration of a more statesmanlike treatment of the question of crime itself than has yet prevailed.

Prof. Francis Wayland, of the Yale Law School, in a paper read at the annual meeting of the National Prison Association at Atlanta, Ga., November 10, 1886, treated the subject of "The Incorrigible: Who is He, and what shall be done with Him?" in a most able manner. The essayist called attention to some efforts which have been made in this country to define the incorrigible. In doing this he called attention to the fact that Edward Livingston, one of the most accomplished jurists of this country, in his Code of Crimes and Punishments, reported to the legislature of Louisiana in 1824, provided for an increased punishment in all cases on a second conviction, using this language: "And if any person having been twice previously convicted of crimes, no matter of what nature, shall a third time be convicted of any crime afterwards committed, he shall be considered as unfit for society, and be imprisoned at hard labor for life." And as Professor Wayland says, Mr. Livingston, after discussing at considerable length other features of his report, dismisses the provision just quoted with the brief remark: "It seems so necessary and reasonable that it may pass without observation." The professor quotes Professor Baldwin, of New Haven, as making the following statement:

Virginia was the first of our states to adopt the plan thus proposed. In her code, framed shortly before the civil war, she declared that every person sentenced to the penitentiary must be sentenced for life, if he had before been twice sentenced to the penitentiary by any court held within the United States. (*a*)

In Maine, a similar punishment may be imposed for a second conviction. The provision is that "any person convicted of a state prison offence, who has been previously sentenced by any court of the United States or any state, may be imprisoned for life or any term of years." (*b*) It will be observed that this statute is permissive; not like the others, mandatory. The court may, but is not bound, to inflict the life sentence.

a Virginia Code of 1860, p. 814, § 56.

b Maine Revised Statutes of 1876, p. 891, § 3.

And, on the other hand, Maine requires but two convictions to justify this remedy, while Livingston's code and that of Virginia require three.

In 1885 Ohio enacted a statute seeking to accomplish the very results outlined by Mr. Livingston more than sixty years ago. It is as follows:

Every person who, after having been twice convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in some penal institution for felony, whether committed heretofore or hereafter, and whether committed in this state or elsewhere within the limits of the United States of America, shall be convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary for felony hereafter committed, shall be deemed and taken to be an habitual criminal, and on the expiration of the term for which he shall be so sentenced, he shall not be discharged from imprisonment in the penitentiary, but shall be detained therein for and during his natural life, unless pardoned by the governor, and the liability to be so detained shall be and constitute a part of every sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary: *Provided, however,* That after the expiration of the term for which he was so sentenced, he may, in the discretion of the board of managers, be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of said board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution; and power is hereby conferred upon said board to establish rules and regulations under which such habitual criminals who are prisoners may so go out upon parole; and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and reimprison any such convict so going out on parole, is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by its secretary, shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any police officer to return to actual custody any such conditionally released or paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all chiefs of police and marshals of cities and villages, and the sheriffs of counties, and of all police officers and constables, to execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process, and for the performance of such duty, the officer performing the same shall be paid by said managers, for his services, such reasonable compensation as is provided by law for similar services in other like cases.

Professor Wayland closed his very valuable discussion by suggesting a single amendment to the Ohio enactment as necessary to make the law one of ideal excellence. This suggestion was as follows:

No person so imprisoned shall be pardoned, except upon the unanimous recommendation and request of the board of managers, but the executive shall be authorized to direct the release of any prisoner in whose behalf it shall be made to appear that he was innocent of the crime for which he was last sentenced.

The incorrigible convict, under life sentence, engaged at hard labor on work requiring the greatest expenditure of muscle and the least possible outlay of capital, either in raw material or in machinery, and the reformable convict, under indeterminate sentence, working under the best possible industrial conditions—these are results which should be sought in every state. Then only reformation, with incidental profits, should be the rule, and not profits with incidental reformation.

PART II.

A.—HISTORICAL NOTES.

B.—CONVICT LABOR LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Bureau has endeavored to answer with reasonable fulness the question, which has been put to it very often during the investigation called for by Congress, as to the economical employment of criminals in different countries and at different periods in the history of the world. Great difficulty has been experienced in answering this question, for two reasons: First, in ancient times, and, in fact, until within three or four centuries, slaves, paupers, and criminals have substantially been classed together. Decrees and laws have, in a majority of instances, involved the three classes. In the olden time the man convicted of crime was utilized as a slave; the pauper and the vagrant were dealt with as criminals and treated accordingly. To eliminate the purely convict class from the other two, and to ascertain its status in history at any remote time has been almost impossible. In the second place, history has dealt so largely with reigns, wars, ministers, and great national events, that questions relating to crime and the treatment of criminals have been thoroughly overshadowed. Notwithstanding these difficulties the attempt has been made to ascertain the facts relative to the economic employment of convicts, or to show that such employment did not prevail. Much of the information, therefore, contained in these notes is of a negative character, yet all-important.

In presenting the information embodied in this chapter the Bureau has indulged in considerable latitude, for the reason that the majority of those who read and study these reports do not have access to those historical works scattered through which have been found the facts here brought together. This latitude has been necessary, furthermore, to show the conditions of society in which the criminal and vagrant classes constituted so large an element. It is true that a utilization of convicts for economic purposes, in the sense as understood at the present time, was not very general until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when it began to appear to the minds of men that not only should some effort be made toward the reformation of the weak and the vicious, and to reduce in some degree the magnitude of the criminal class, but also to secure some return from the convict himself for the burden placed upon society by his infraction of law. As the world has grown out of pastoral conditions and the modern industries have been developed, the economic utilization of the labor of convicts has been more easily made possible and profitable.

The study is an interesting one, and it is hoped that these notes will furnish points of information bearing upon a question which now com-

mands the attention of employers and employes. The information herewith presented cannot be found embodied in any single work, and while the Bureau has not been able to cover all the countries of the world known in ancient and modern times, the leading nations are compassed within the notes.

These pages are presented in a somewhat broken manner, as notes simply, a connected narrative not being aimed at. Chronological order has been preserved, however, as far as possible, and the exact language of authorities cited is usually reproduced.

THE EARLY NATIONS.

There seems to have come down to us less positive information concerning the prison system of the ancients than concerning any other portion of their domestic and public economy. This is doubtless owing in large measure to the division of all society, among all the early peoples, into two classes—slave and free; the former the larger numerically. The free men, the independent classes, were few in number, and arrogated all power and property. This was no less true of Athens and Rome than of Assyria or Egypt. The vast body of the people—the proletariat—was essentially without rights; practically, if not always nominally, enslaved. In Nineveh, Babylon, and the Persian empire, which supplanted them, history and tradition combine to prove the almost complete bodily and spiritual subjection of the multitude to the will of the king and his ministers. The king not only nominally but virtually owned both land and people. As to Phœnicia, whose commercial empire was greatest contemporaneously with the later pharaohs in Egypt, and the culmination of the Assyrian and Hebrew power (from 1300 to 800 B. C.), and before they were all swallowed up in the Persian dominion, we have no considerable records by her own writers; and the same is true of her great daughter, Carthage. They covered the seas with their ships, and founded colonies at every good harbor on Mediterranean or Atlantic coasts; Phœnicia gave an alphabet to the Greeks, and art to all nations; yet she left us no literature. But the writings of Greek and Latin historians show that they practised slavery in various forms. The Jews were exceptional in this matter, recognizing slavery, to be sure, but practising it but moderately and with especial kindness to their own people. And in Egypt, despite the general enslavement of the people, and the excessive harshness of their treatment, we find a legal regard for their personal rights, which forms a brilliant exception to the general characteristics of Semitic jurisprudence; for they held the life of the slave to be equal to the life of the freeman, as even the Greeks and Romans did not.

The first notion of government was the patriarchal—the conception of the family as the nucleus of the state—the relation of father and child. The father had all power, to help and bless, to punish and destroy. He became at death, both with the Orientals and the Greeks and Romans, a household god; before death, therefore, he deserved the consideration due to such future standing. The old religions all contained this idea. From it grew family authority; upon it was founded the state. Thence the absolute power, theoretical and practical, of the Assyrian, Chaldean, Egyptian, and Persian monarchs. Hence grew the remarkable assumption and exercise of authority over all dependents by the heads of Roman *gentes* (families), even down to the fall of the empire in the fifth century A. D., and succeeding that—displacing it in part—the power of the petty feudal lords of the middle ages, extending to all forms of punishment, death inclusive.

These general premises considered as facts, it becomes evident that laws and punishments for peoples among which such class distinctions prevailed, and such notions of the sources of authority held sway, were arranged upon a different basis from that of

modern jurisprudence. Add to this the facts that manual labor of whatsoever sort, and most personal offices, were performed generally by the slave class alone; that this class was recruited largely from conquered peoples and the local unfortunates and criminals, and hence was naturally unruly; and that it was, in the average, ignorant, semi-barbarous, and inclined to sedition. From this class, as a matter of course—that is, from the great body of humanity whom the laws frowned upon, restrained, punished, but never cherished—came nearly all the criminals of early days, as well in the time of Rome as in the era of those but half-understood civilizations—Chaldean, Egyptian, Phœnician, etc. There was no convict class in the modern sense of the words, but such as it was it was recruited from such socially and legally degraded multitudes as are not now found in European and American civilization. There is no proper analogy, therefore, between ancient and modern penal laws or ancient and modern methods of employing criminals at work. And there is still less foundation for a rational comparison of the respective theories or principles whence those laws or systems have sprung. In the ancient world—in every varied civilization which preceded the fall of the Roman world-empire in its Italian birthplace in 475 A. D. and even till the death of its eastern half at Constantinople, in 1453 A. D.—vengeance was the root of all punishment, retaliation was the basis of all legislation regarding it. The wrong-doer, originally the enemy of the man wronged, came, in the course of time, to be considered the enemy of the tribe or nation also, that is, the enemy of society. Therefore he was tortured or killed, or made to pay a compensating fine. If he could not do the latter he would probably be imprisoned; but more often he was made a slave. Prisons were scarce, dungeons were commoner, but neither were used when death, scourging, or enslavement was feasible. Such few of the upper classes—who did not do any work apart from that of a political or professional nature, or that involved in court attendance or the management of invested property—as were unfortunate enough to have to incur punishment, frequently suffered much from the nature of their imprisonment, but were not forced to work. Labor was for slaves and menials alone, whether in prison or out. Not till the Messiah of the Jews taught the doctrine of mercy superadded to justice does it seem to have entered the mind of man to turn the prison into a reformatory—to assume that a slave had the rights of a man—to look upon the criminal as not the enemy but the weak or vicious ward of society, for whose reclamation it was both merciful and politic to use all moral and practical means. And yet this idea, as old as Christianity, found no development into practice till wellnigh eighteen hundred years after its enunciation. The Roman world heard but did not act upon it.

What little may be specified of the labor of criminal or similar classes of ancient nations will now be referred to.

CHALDEA (AND BABYLON).—The Chaldean and Babylonian records contain no account of work performed by imprisoned criminals, other than prisoners of war. Great palaces, temples, and cities were erected by the labor of the latter (including the Jews), as were also constructed the magnificent public works—canals, roads, levees, etc.—which even in their ruins are among the world's wonders.

ASSYRIA (NINEVEH).—The Assyrians were a branch of the Semitic race, like the Chaldeans, whom they finally absorbed, together with most of the surrounding nations, including the Jews and Phœnicians. Their civilization resembles the Chaldean, and was, in some respects, an advance upon the Egyptian. Their splendid public works, including in that phrase the walls of Nineveh—the most extensive city, in its plan, of all ages—were produced through the labors of immense numbers of men, many of whom were prisoners of war. One of their kings returned from a single campaign with 208,000 prisoners, who were immediately set at work in this way.

PERSIA (AND MEDIA).—The Medo-Persian empire absorbed the whole civilized oriental world—Asian and African—in the sixth century B. C. It fell before Alexander of Macedon two hundred years later. Its civilization was of a high order, and its architectural remains give evidence of skill, taste, and magnificence surpassed, if at all, only by the finest monuments of Greek and Roman art, and equalling in size

and grandeur the most imposing specimens of Babylonian and Egyptian genius. Its rulers were despots of unlimited power, and death and torture in various horrible forms generally followed the infraction of its laws. The prison was but a place of temporary detention for the criminal awaiting death or transportation. Its cities and roads, its colossal palaces and temples at Persepolis, Pasargadae, and elsewhere were undoubtedly constructed under the orders of an absolute monarch by numberless slaves, chiefly prisoners of war. We have no records of a convict class proper in this oriental empire.

PHœNICIA.—The origin of this famous sea-faring Semitic people, the manufacturers, traders, and explorers of the preclassical epoch, is unknown to history. Allied in race to the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Jews, they claim an older civilization. Their position in the history of civilization is second only to that of the Egyptians. Tyre and Sidon, their principal cities, with the numerous contemporaneous and partially dependent towns, occupied a narrow strip of land along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean sea, adjoining the home of the Hebrew race. Thence sailed the multitude of ships which bore their traders and colonists to every point on the south European and north African coasts and even beyond, through the straits of Gibraltar, as far as England on the north and the Cape Verde islands on the south. They founded Marseilles, Cadiz, Carthage, and scores of other prosperous cities in every favored spot, everywhere seeking trade, but not dominion, rarely penetrating far into the interior, not endeavoring to subdue the natives, but simply to make money by establishing commercial relations with them. They opened and operated gold, silver, and tin mines in Greece and Spain, and perhaps in England. The parent Phœnician power began to decline about 800-700 B. C., but not before she had scattered the seeds of her own, as well as of Chaldean and Egyptian, civilization vigorously and effectively, and had given her alphabet to that nation (Greece) which was to employ it most admirably in the dissemination of ideas. Phœnicia's greatest colony was Carthage, which extended the old trading empire. Both mother and daughter owned and traded in slaves in great numbers. Carthaginians probably, rather than Phœnicians, opened the famous silver mines at New Carthage, Spain, afterward so productive in Roman hands; they also worked many other mines in the Spanish peninsula. The natives were employed therein in large numbers, probably by compulsion, under circumstances of hardship and cruelty.

EGYPT.—The following account of forced labor in mines, from Wilkinson, mainly translated from Diodorus Siculus, probably gives a truthful picture of what existed in other ancient countries as well as in Egypt:

The historian states that those who worked in the mines were principally captives taken in war, and men condemned to hard labor for crimes, or in consequence of offences against the government. They were bound in fetters and obliged to work night and day; every chance of escape being carefully obviated by the watchfulness of the guards, who, in order that persuasion might not be used to induce them to relax in their duty, or feelings of compassion be excited for the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen, were foreign soldiers, ignorant of the Egyptian language.

Whether this system was introduced by the Ptolemies and the latter Pharaohs, or was always carried on in the earliest times, it is difficult to say, Diodorus confining his remarks to the state of the mines during his own time. "The soil," says the historian, "naturally black, is traversed with veins of marble of excessive whiteness, surpassing in brilliancy the most shining substances; out of which the overseers cause the gold to be dug by the labor of a vast multitude of people; for the kings of Egypt condemn to the mines notorious criminals, prisoners of war, persons convicted by false accusations or the victims of resentment. And not only the individuals themselves, but sometimes even their whole families are doomed to this labor, with a view of punishing the guilty, and profiting by their toil.

"The vast numbers employed in these mines are bound in fetters, and compelled to work day and night without intermission, and without the least hope of escape, for

they set over them barbarian soldiers, who speak a foreign language, so that there is no possibility of conciliating them by persuasion, or the kind feelings which result from familiar converse.

"When the earth containing the gold is hard they soften it by the application of fire; and when it has been reduced to such a state that it yields to moderate labor, several thousands (myriads) of these unfortunate people break it up with iron picks. Over the whole work presides an engineer, who views and selects the stone, and points it out to the laborers. The strongest of them, provided with iron chisels, cleave the marble-shining rock by mere force, without any attempt at skill; and in excavating the shafts below ground they follow the direction of the shining stratum without keeping in a straight line.

"In order to see in these dark windings they fasten lamps to their foreheads, having their bodies painted, sometimes of one and sometimes of another color, according to the nature of the rock; and as they cut the stone it falls in masses on the floor, the overseers urging them to the work with commands and blows. They are followed by little boys, who take away the fragments as they fall, and carry them out into the open air. Those who are above thirty years of age are employed to pound pieces of the stone, of certain dimensions, with iron pestles in stone mortars, until reduced to the size of a lentil. It is then transferred to women and old men, who put it into mills arranged in a long row, two or three persons being employed at the same mill, and it is ground until reduced to a fine powder.

"No attention is paid to their persons; they have not even a piece of rag to cover themselves; and so wretched is their condition that every one who witnesses it deploras the excessive misery they endure. No rest, no intermission from toil, are given either to the sick or maimed; neither the weakness of age nor women's infirmities are regarded. All are driven to their work with the lash till at last, overcome with the intolerable weight of their afflictions, they die in the midst of their toil. So that these unhappy creatures always expect worse to come than what they endure at present, and long for death as far preferable to life." (a)

It is related in the Bible—and, also, by Josephus in the History of the Jews—that Joseph (who was then, it must be noted, a slave) was incarcerated and forced to labor in an Egyptian prison for an offence against his master's honor. It may well be questioned whether this was a public prison or a private dungeon in Potiphar's house. That there was a more distinctly convict class in Egypt than in the contemporaneous monarchies of antiquity is assumed from the spirit of their laws in this regard, which seems to suggest a broad humanity and a system of equity not found elsewhere at that time, and exceeding the Greek and Roman laws in those particulars. For instance, the murder of a slave was punished as the murder of a freeman.

THE JEWS.—Among the children of Israel slavery existed. As a universal custom they could not but legally recognize it, but their laws on the subject are especially directed to the mitigation of its evils. Prisoners of war were made slaves; criminals and debtors became slaves, and in later times slaves were bought and sold in large numbers. Every Hebrew slave, however, became free at the recurrence of the Year of Jubilee or, in any event, at the end of six years, and he could sometimes purchase his freedom. There is no evidence of the ordinary prison in Judæa, or of any labor in connection with that institution. The convict class is scarcely distinguishable from the slave class, whose condition was generally much better, particularly that part of it which was of Hebrew birth, than those of like position in neighboring countries.

GREECE.—In Greece all work was performed by slaves. Slavery was an institution of very ancient origin. Homer writes of it. The laws of every Greek state—democracy, aristocracy, oligarchy, or tyranny—recognized it. In the golden age of Greek literature, philosophy, and politics—about 440 B. C.—every kind of toil, includ-

a Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson: *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, vol. 2, pp. 239-241.

ing much of the military service, was assigned to slaves. The free citizen, particularly in those states where class distinctions prevailed most strongly, could do no manual work and keep his social—sometimes even his legal—standing. Hence, generally, he could not be imprisoned at labor.

It has been estimated that the slave population of the Greek peninsula (Greece proper) outnumbered the free population many times. The ratio has been put as high as 13 to 1. In the territory subject to Athens it was about 4 to 1; in that of Sparta about 20 to 1, if the Spartans proper be reckoned as the only fully free citizens in their community, otherwise 5 or 6 to 1. Even of the free citizens, however, in that age of general culture, when the Greek states were chiefly democracies, not all, sometimes but a few, had full rights of citizenship or equal protection under the laws. Therefore, here again it is found that the convict class was almost entirely recruited from that portion of the community which was without political standing—and that meant mostly slaves. These slaves were either descendants of conquered aborigines, prisoners of war, or persons bought in the great slave marts then common everywhere. At Sparta and Thebes their treatment was severe; at Athens and Ægina mild; in all the Greek cities it depended largely upon political and local considerations.

In Lacedæmonia, in a population of 800,000 to 1,000,000, there were but 39,000 male free proprietors, of whom but 9,000 were, properly speaking, Spartans, having full privileges by law. The Helots—at least five-sixths of the population—were conquered aborigines, and were treated by their masters with inconceivable inhumanity. Says Du Boys: (a) "We understand in what spirit of aristocratic privilege must have been conceived the criminal legislation of a nation so constituted. * * * There was a great inequality of protection for the different classes of men subject to the government of Lacedæmon. The Laconians (30,000 males, ranking next to the 9,000 Spartan citizens) were not so effectively protected by the laws as the Spartans properly so called. * * * As for the Helots, the law, far from protecting them, doomed them to a hostile mistrust, and treated them as enemies in ambushade in the heart of the state." They were punished severely for the smallest misdeemeanors, and often killed, singly or in large numbers, by individual masters or by order of the state, upon mere suspicion or for purposes of intimidation. The laws of Sparta protected individuals according to race purity—the slave not at all.

At Athens the treatment of slaves was much milder. Their legal rights were many and well-defined, and they seldom were the victims of cruelty. Slaves were employed in large numbers by the state's lessees of the silver mines at Laurium, in Attica, and Scepta Hyle, in Thrace, where criminals also were sometimes sent. Slaves tilled the fields of Attica, and made cloth, shoes, and arms in the city workshops. Like the Roman slaves of a later day, they were a source of considerable profit to their masters; several hundred, even a thousand, were the property of single owners. At Athens the punishment of *atimia* (infamy)—involving loss of citizenship, temporary or perpetual—was decreed the citizen who had committed perjury, theft, etc., and against the public debtor (one who owed the state a fine). Only such citizens as lay under this ban of dishonor—together with foreigners and freed men—could be forced to work in the mines, galleys, on fortifications, etc., together with prisoners of war, and could be sold into slavery. But their number must have been considerable.

In Sicily, under the Syracusan (Greek) dominion, as well as in the later Roman day, the slaves were exceedingly numerous and they were treated with brutal harshness; vast numbers were confined in the dungeons (*ergastula*) that cumbered the land, and the farm laborers worked in chains. The *latomia* (or *lautumia*) of Syracuse—a huge, roofless prison-pen in the old quarries—was celebrated the world over for the number of criminals and slaves confined there; but there would seem to have been no work done in it.

Throughout the whole Greek world the state owned slaves, the temple owned slaves, the individual citizen—capitalist, statesman, philosopher, whatever the man's profes-

a Albert Du Boys: *Histoire du Droit Criminel des Peuples Anciens*.

sion or rank—owned slaves, and the slave trade flourished as never before, or, perhaps since. There was hardly room for a criminal class except from out of the slave class. The slaves being chiefly prisoners of war, subjected natives, or kidnapped persons, there was a natural and unavoidable friction between them and the master class, even under the most humane laws, and refractory slaves filled the criminal classes.

ROME.—Slavery was the broad base of the Roman social and political system. More than Egypt, Persia, or Greece, she traded in humanity for her own selfish but imperial ends, and like them all, she gave her enemy no alternative to death but slavery. That was the only law of war in that hard day. From the monarchy founded by Romulus, through the republic, and the later and crowning despotism called the empire, slavery was recognized and protected, and the slave class grew faster than that of the citizen. It was continually augmented by war and conquest. Under the empire one-half its population, at the lowest estimate, was slave. It is more probable that the proportion was greater against the freeman. In Italy, and Sicily particularly, the slave class was several times as numerous, however, and was mostly owned by a few immensely wealthy persons, who also possessed most of the land. The old class of small husbandmen had long since lost their little holdings. The land was half exhausted and tilled by slaves in gangs. The domestic servants, mechanics of every trade, even the teachers, doctors, and amanuenses of the patrician's great household (*familia*) were slaves. Their masters hired them out where they could not employ them themselves. Every branch of remunerative industry was occupied by the slave class to the profit of their patrician masters and the material and moral ruin of the body of free citizens.

Under the later republic and the empire the mass of the *cives romani* (Roman citizens), living mainly in the cities and large towns, were of necessity without regular or productive occupation. They filled the minor political offices and furnished the class of small tradesmen. Still their great majority was left unemployed and was actually supported by the state. To them the government supplied corn for their daily food, and even at times bounties of money. Poor, abject, but proud, at once aristocrats and paupers, consisting in later times mostly of freedmen, i. e., freed slaves, they constituted the lowest and most dangerous class of Rome and the Italian cities. In education and material comfort the average slave was their superior. But they were Roman citizens, and almost to the death of the pseudo-republican empire wielded power by their votes, always purchasable and often bought.

For such a people, under such a government, out of growing political and social degradation, was constructed the penal code of Rome. Of it the following points may be noted:

Under the republic the conspicuous feature of Roman political and social organization was the *gens* (family). The head of the Roman *gens* had extraordinary power. He could punish to the extent of death any member of his household (*familia*), slave or free, and could sell his children into slavery for offences which did not directly concern public interest or safety. The Roman was always subject to this authority of his *paterfamilias*, no matter how old he might be, until death relieved him of the necessity, and he thus perhaps became the head of the *gens* himself. His coming of age, his marriage, his assumption of the rights of a citizen, his election to the highest offices, all these made no difference in his attitude toward the *paterfamilias*, whose legal authority over him never waned. Over the slaves of the household the *paterfamilias* had similar but greater authority. Under the empire the authority of the father over the child was gradually lessened, finally becoming merely nominal, but the right of the master to punish the slave in any manner was but slightly limited until a very late day in the annals of Roman jurisprudence. This was particularly necessary since the number of slaves became so great as to affect the safety of the free people. It often happened that the wealthy Roman at his country villa was the only freeman, aside from the few members of his family who might accompany him, in the midst of a small army of slaves, frequently most turbulent and seditious. Punishments then, to insure security, must be instantaneous and severe. One of the com-

monest, next to tortures and whippings, was confinement in the *ergastulum*, or *pistrinum*, dark and gloomy cells. There were said to have been public *ergastula* also, which were probably merely dungeons. Most of these *ergastula*, however, were loathsome underground dungeons on the country estates, where refractory slaves were confined at night, loaded with chains, working the fields in the daytime, also in chains.

To be sold into slavery, and therefore to labor of some kind, was an old punishment at Rome. By the law of the Twelve Tables, afterward repealed, the debtor could be sold to the "foreigner beyond the Tiber." Under the republic and later, the poor plebeian *cliens*, in debt to his patrician *patronus*, became practically the latter's slave, by process of law, to pay his debt. The *paterfamilias*, as before noted, could sell his children into slavery. Under the empire slavery—always carrying civil death—was the punishment of the citizen who refused his name for the lists of the *consors* or sought in any way to avoid military service. Augustus once revived an old law of the republic in order to sell into slavery a Roman knight who had rendered his two boys unfit for military service by cutting their thumbs. Thus slavery as a punishment took the place in a certain way of the modern system of punishment at labor. At the best the slave of that age, whether well or ill treated, was a creature with few recognized human rights. Montesquien, speaking of the Romans, states that the laws regarding slaves "were properly founded on the principles of war, with this difference, that the enemies were in the bosom of the state," and that the masters "lived in the midst of their slaves as in the midst of enemies." (a) From this state of things arose those terrible insurrections of slaves and gladiators in Italy and Sicily, lasting for years, depopulating vast fertile districts, involving the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, and at one stage threatening utter destruction to the Roman state.

A punishment similar to that of the reduction to slavery, and in more common use, was condemnation to the mines—in *metallum*, in *opus metalli*. (b) This involved loss of citizenship and was generally for life. Women so sentenced were commonly employed to assist in the lighter parts of the work—in *ministerium metallicorum*. Slaves so sentenced no longer belonged to the master. Convicts of this class were always transported to a foreign province. Spain was the chief penal colony, and the famous silver mines at New Carthage, before alluded to, are said to have contained 40,000 of these slaves (including the criminal class), who were treated with great severity. From their labor the government derived large profit. A sentence of a like kind, also involving the loss of civil rights, was that to the public works—in *opus publicum*; (b) it resembled the *bagnes* (c) of France and the *presidios* (d) of Spain, and was undoubtedly their prototype. It appears to have embraced all kinds of labor upon fortifications, roads, and harbors, and in the galleys. It was not visited upon patricians nor upon slaves, but only upon the ordinary body of citizens—the idle and vicious Roman mob. (b)

Of prisons properly so named, aside from the *ergastula* and *pistrina*—the dungeons and cells of the patrician household—there is little information. At Rome the *carceres*, called Mamertine and Tullian, were one great dungeon in two tiers, mostly underground. Its two parts were built at different eras. It was without light or ventilation, abounding in filth and reeking with horrible odors. But no work was or could be done in it. There were other similar dungeons at Rome and throughout the provinces. The Roman prisons, like the prisons of all their predecessors and contemporaries in history, were simply places of brief detention or torture. Their principal punishments for offences not deserving death or slavery were also those of the rest of the ancient world, namely, whippings, tortures, mutilations, fines, etc.; and as the class to whom these penalties were meted out was principally the unlucky slaves, the individual master, not the state, adjudged them and enforced them.

Meanwhile the Christian religion was surely but slowly supplanting all others, in the face of cruel persecutions and frightful massacres. Its tenets, proclaiming mercy and

a Montesquien: Spirit of Laws.

b Walter: Histoire du Droit Criminel chez les Romains.

c See notes on France, *post*.

d See notes on Spain, *post*.

human equality, influenced the schools of pagan philosophy and modified their teachings. As early as about 50 A. D. the stoic philosopher Seneca had enunciated the doctrine of a sort of brotherhood among all men. Not long after, Galba (69 A. D.), being offered the imperial throne, promised to free the slaves. Upon his accession, he found this task impossible of execution; the time was not yet ripe. The jurist Florentinus, writing about 225 A. D., denominated slavery an institution at war with nature. The greater jurist Ulpian about this same time proclaimed the great truth that in that which concerns natural law all men are free. Tertullian, Christian philosopher, also at this time wrote: "The emperor himself cannot free the slaves of another, and Christianity does what the emperor cannot do." The new doctrines invaded the emperor's household and were professed by his wife and daughter (Diocletian, A. D. 284-304). Constantine (306-337 A. D.) was the first imperial convert. He restricted the authority of the *paterfamilias*, and secured to the slave certain legal rights in the *familia* (household). Theodosius (379-395 A. D.), also a Christian convert, made Christianity the state religion and further modified the laws in the interests of humanity. "Men saw that a new aurora had arisen on the world and that its rays had lighted, even in the depths of the *ergastulum* (the prison), the fetters of the slave. Thence began that reaction theretofore without example in pagan societies. That vast portion of humanity which first bore the yoke of slavery, disdained by philosophy as by political science, had for its intercessor in the world the religion of the cross, Christianity." (a) Justinian (A. D. 527-565), great at once as emperor, jurist, and theologian, in his remarkable codification of Roman imperial law, reduced to little more than a shadow the authority of the father of the family, and the various members of the Roman *gens* became practically equals before the law. He still further protected the slave and gave him enlarged facilities to procure his freedom, and then to enter the ranks of citizens. From his day the work of enfranchising that vast portion of the human race went steadily and surely on, until its operation was seriously impeded and restricted by the social and political conditions of the dark ages in western Europe.

CHINA.—The earliest account there is of prisons in China is found in the Shu-king or Book of History, compiled by Confucius. This work covers the period from B. C. 2356 to B. C. 723. Therein it is stated that "The Emperor Yaou (2145 B. C.) having occasion to punish four disturbers of his kingdom, banished three of them and kept the fourth closely confined in prison." (b)

"All those temporarily banished offenders, who when destined to perform service in the iron or salt works of government, do not perform the same, shall be punished by blows." (c)

"The prisons are arranged somewhat on the plan of a large stable, having an open central court occupying nearly one-fourth of the area, and small cribs or stalls, covered by a roof extending nearly around it, so contrived that each company of prisoners shall be separate from its neighbors on either side night and day. The prisoners cook for themselves in the court and are secured by manacles and gyves and a chain joining the hands to the neck. Heinous criminals are more heavily ironed. Each crib full of criminals is under the control of a turnkey, who, with a few old offenders, spends much time torturing newly arrived convicts to force money from them, by which many lose their lives, and all suffer far more in this manner than from the officers of the government." (d)

"The inmates of all the prisons have the privilege of working at any handicraft they choose and they enjoy the proceeds of their work." (e)

A writer (f) commenting on the Shu-king makes the following deduction: "It would thus seem that convicts were employed cultivating the soil on which they lived."

a Du Boys: *Histoire du Droit Criminel des Peuples Anciens*.

b James Legge, D. D.: *The Chinese Classics*, part 2, book 1, clause 12; also E. C. Wines: *State of Prisons*, etc., p. 1.

c Sir George T. Staunton, translator of penal laws of China.

d S. Wells Williams: *The Middle Kingdom*, p. 515.

e E. C. Wines: *State of Prisons*, etc., p. 590.

f Beltrami Scalla.

Again section XX of the penal code, "All artificers and musicians who are convicted of offenses punishable with temporary banishment, shall in the first instance suffer the customary number of blows with the bamboo; but instead of being subsequently sent into banishment, they shall be detained during the legal period of such banishment at the tribunal of the magistrate of the district, and employed for that time in the service of the government."

Section CCLIV of the penal laws declares that, "All persons having been convicted of high treason shall suffer death—all the male relatives in the first degree, under the age of sixteen, and the female relatives in the first degree, of all ages, shall be distributed as slaves to the great officers of state."

"The Emperor Che Hwang-ti (B. C. 220), the same who ordered the burning of all ancient records, issued an order that all who dared to speak together about the Book of Odes or the Book of History should be put to death * * * and that any one possessing a book after the lapse of thirty days from the issuance of the ordinance shall be branded and sent to labor on the great wall for four years." (a)

While most of the laws call for death, "banishment, slavery (hard labor), are the legal punishments of crime." (b)

A writer, (c) referring to section CXL of the penal laws, says a whole family is sometimes condemned to public servitude.

ITALY.

What Italy was—with respect to convict labor—in the latter part of the eighteenth century, may be learned from Howard. (d)

"One of the galleys [at Venice] was moored two boats' lengths from the shore, in which were only 27 slaves [convicts], who were kept here in order to be sent on board the other galleys. This was clean. Here, and in the other galleys, which were dirty and crowded, the slaves were in chains, of about 27 pounds weight, etc.

"The slaves in the fortress [at Leghorn] appeared healthy and well; better, as the old keeper remarked, since they have lain on shore. * * * Each prisoner had a ring round one leg; but when they go out to work a chain is riveted to two prisoners. Here were seven pontons to clear the harbor; but the weather, while I was there, being stormy, they could not be worked. There were 47 slaves employed at the new lazaretto, which is a noble, spacious building, with different apartments for officers and their men to perform quarantine, and large warehouses for the cargoes of their ships. * * * The prisoners are condemned to labor, for thirty, twenty, ten, or seven years, or for a shorter term, according to the nature of their crimes; and are chiefly employed on the public works. They are sent out every morning, under a guard of soldiers, and are chained two and two together, with a chain of about 18 pounds weight. An hour's relaxation is allowed them at breakfast and two hours in the afternoon; and at an hour before sunset they are reconducted to the prison. * * * When they are employed on the works by his royal highness [the grand duke of Tuscany], they are paid 2 crazzies (about 3 half-pence) a day; but if employed by other persons, they are paid 4 or 6 crazzies, according to the nature of the work." And Mr. Howard informs us, in two footnotes, that in the fortress at Leghorn, there were, in 1778, 132 galley-slaves; at Pisa, 85; and at the grand duke's salt-works at Port Ferrara, 70; while during the ten years preceding 1765 there were, in all, 210 sentenced to the galleys, and 3,780 in prison for debt and minor offences; but during the decade preceding 1779 these numbers were 142 and 4,162, respectively.

At the prison of San Angelo, at Rome, Mr. Howard found "18 *condannati* [condemned persons] who work in the fortress and had each a light chain." At Rome, too,

a R. K. Douglass in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

b *American Cyclopædia*; article, China.

c Sir John F. Davis: *The Chinese*, p. 244.

d John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., 1784, page 106 et seq.

he found the famous house of correction, the hospital of San Michele, a sort of combination of the industrial school and reformatory for juvenile offenders, which may well be considered the prototype of such institutions in modern times, and describes it as follows:

"The hospital of S. Michele is a large and noble edifice. The back front is near 300 yards long. It consists of several courts with buildings round them. In the apartments on three sides of one of the most spacious of these courts, are rooms for various manufactures and arts, in which boys, who are orphans or destitute, are educated or instructed. When I was there the number was about 200, all learning different trades according to their different abilities and genius. Some were educated for printers, some for bookbinders, designers, smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and barbers; and some for weavers and dyers, a cloth manufacture being carried on here in all its branches. When the boys arrive at the age of twenty years, they are completely clothed, and a certain sum is given to set them up in the business they have learned. In the middle of the court is a noble fountain. * * * Another part of the hospital is a prison for boys or young men. Over the door is this inscription: *Clemens XI. Pont. Maz. Perditi adolescentibus corrigendis instituendisq; ut qui inertes oberant instructi reipublice serviant. An. Sal. MDCCIV. Pont. IV.* (Pope Clement XI. For the correction and instruction of profligate youth; that they who, when idle, were injurious, when instructed, might be useful to the state. 1704.) In the room is inscribed the following admirable sentence, in which the grand purpose of all civil policy relative to criminals is expressed: *Parum est coercere improbos pœna nisi probos efficias disciplina.* (It is of little advantage to restrain the bad by punishment, unless you render them good by discipline.) Here were fifty boys spinning, and in the middle of the room an inscription hung up, '*Silentium.*'"

The plan which accompanies this interesting description indicates that the inmates had separate small rooms for sleeping. Of this institution we hear again in connection with the pope's galleys at Civita-Vecchia.

"The slaves condemned to them," says Howard, "are confined for different terms, according to the nature of their crimes; but the shortest time is three years for vagabonds, who are generally employed on board the pontons in cleaning the harbor. For theft the term is never under seven years. * * * Prisoners for life are chained two and two together; those for limited terms have all a single chain, etc. * * * None are sent to the galleys under the age of twenty; criminals of a younger age are kept at the hospital of S. Michele, in Rome, till they are of age; and are there employed in spinning, and fed on bread and water. * * * At the time of my being at Civita-Vecchia, three of the galleys were out on a cruise, and two only remained. * * * The slaves here are constantly employed, and have a portion of what they earn for themselves, being paid according to their abilities and the nature of their work. For sawing in the arsenal, they are paid two pence a day each; for working as masons, two pence half-penny; for carrying stones and mortar, only a penny. Such as work at the canvas and calico manufactories are paid from two pence to eight pence, according to the quality of the work, etc. * * * Here is a spacious hospital on shore for the slaves. None were in irons. All was clean."

In the great prison La Vicaria at Naples, containing at that date nine hundred and eighty prisoners, he observed that "some of the prisoners were employed in knitting, and others in making shoes; but most of them were entirely without employment." The galleys at Naples "were moored about ten feet from the shore. In the first were two hundred and sixty slaves; in the second, two hundred and ninety-eight; in the third, two hundred and seventy; and in the fourth, four hundred; most of them stout and healthy. All were chained, two and two together. * * * When employed in the arsenal and other public works, they have an extraordinary allowance of near a penny a day. * * * In the Seraglio, or great almshouse, there were five hundred and fifty prisoners (*condannati*) in eight or nine rooms. Many of them work as laborers on this great building, with chains varying according to the terms of their con-

finement, and have the extra allowance just mentioned. * * * In these rooms were shoemakers at work, as in some of the galleys, but most of the prisoners had no employment." Here, and elsewhere, Howard remarks upon the great attention paid to the sick, but "that too little care was taken to prevent sickness."

Of the galleys at Genoa it is said, "The Turkish slaves had many little shops on shore, for selling coffee, perfumes, etc., and for shaving." The Albergo hospital at Genoa, an asylum for boys and girls, was similar to the San Michele at Rome. In it "numbers were spinning and weaving."

At Milan he finds institutions far in advance of the age—for Italy and most of Europe—and not far behind the best modern institutions. "There are two prisons called L'Argastro and La Casa di Correzione, which do honor to the country. Both are for criminals, condemned either for a term of years or for life. The most atrocious work in the chains on the street; the others only in the house. In L'Argastro there were three hundred and fifty-nine prisoners. * * * A considerable number of them were at work in public; they water the streets and public walks (at the expense of the city), * * * others repair pavements, etc. But in the house there were at work shoemakers, tailors, smiths, wheelwrights, cabinetmakers, turners, nailers, ropemakers, leather dressers, painters on gauze, spinners and weavers. Many here learn trades, so that there is a probability that when their term is finished they will become useful members of society, which should be the grand object in all such houses. They receive for themselves one third of what they earn, and two-thirds go to the house. * * * The Casa di Correzione is now (1778) building, on a noble and spacious plan. The dormitory and the workrooms for the men are finished and occupied. The two workrooms for the women are large and lofty. * * * In one of the men's workrooms there were forty looms employed weaving linen, cotton, and diaper; in which also, and in two others opening into it, were warping and twisting mills, and winding wheels. Under these was a calender, and some were employed in beating (not carding) cotton. In a detached temporary building I saw a prisoner employed in weaving gauze. * * * Other prisoners were bleaching the cloth manufactured in the house; and some were at work as masons and laborers in this great building." It appears that here, also, many prisoners were allowed separate cells. There were nearly three hundred inmates at the time.

Dr. Wines (a) gives the following information regarding the modern administration of prisons in Italy, with special reference to industrial labor therein:

"The prison system of Italy embraces the following classes of prisons: 1. Prisons for preliminary detention and the punishment of minor offences—number not stated; average number of inmates, 45,062. 2. Penitentiaries, with several subdivisions, of which the total number is twenty, with an average population of 10,738. 3. The bagnios, or galleys, number twenty-one, with a population of 15,148. 4. Correctional prisons for juvenile convicts, four, with 573 inmates. 5. Agricultural colonies, five. 6. One prison for invalids. (b)

"The supreme authority in the penal administration of Italy is the minister of the interior. Under him * * * is the director-general of prisons.

"The end aimed at in the administration of penitentiary discipline in Italy is to so direct punishment that, without allowing it to lose its necessary characteristic of deterrence, it shall also possess the equally essential requisite of reforming the delinquents. * * * On the one hand it is instilled into the mind of the prisoner that he will be enabled, by good conduct, to ameliorate his condition; on the other, it is sought to raise his sense of manly dignity that he may not become a hypocrite. In the penitentiaries those who distinguish themselves by good conduct enjoy special advantages. * * * In the bagnios there has been established a system of progressive classification, under which prisoners, like the mercury in a thermometer, ascend and descend according to their deserts. * * * Those prisoners who have

a E. C. Wines: *State of Prisons*, etc., 1880.

b These figures are for 1871.

distinguished themselves by good conduct in the penitentiaries, and have worked out at least one-half their time, are removed to the agricultural colonies of Pianosa and Gorgona.

"In the penitentiary system of Italy there is no labor bearing an exclusively penal character. It is sought to give to the industrial education of the prisoners the turn which seems best suited to them and to impart the trade most easily mastered. Labor has no other aim in the Italian prisons than to overcome the natural propensity to idleness in the criminal, to accustom him to a life of activity and hardship, and to give him the means of obtaining an honorable livelihood.

"The industrial arts mostly practised in the penitentiaries are those of the shoemaker, carpenter, blacksmith, and weaver; and in the baguioles the prisoners are made agriculturists, laborers in the salt deposits, and workers in cotton, hemp, etc. Until 1868 the industries of the prisons were managed by the administration. Since that time, as an experiment, the contract system has been introduced into eleven prisons. The question, Which is the best of these two systems? is so complicated and difficult that the administration is unwilling to pronounce an opinion till it has made further trial of each."

Regarding the agricultural colonies in particular :

"The information thus far given has been drawn from the report to the London congress [1872]. The main object of Signor Beltrani's communication in 1874 was to note the progress realized subsequently to that gathering; and that more particularly as regards the agricultural penitentiary colonies. Two had already been established, on as many islands in the Tuscan archipelago—Pianosa, and Gorgona. To them, prisoners who have served out one-half of their terms of sentence are eligible to be removed from any and all of the other prisons of the kingdom, as a reward for industry and good conduct. The colonies constitute, to all intents and purposes, the intermediate prison of the Crofton system in its best form. The labor, beyond that pertaining to the establishments, is wholly agricultural, being devoted to the culture of the vine, the olive, and the cereal grains. Agriculture is taught to the prisoners scientifically as well as practically. * * * Thus occupied, their minds are turned largely from evil thoughts. * * * They are brought, day by day, to look forward to a better future, and, through habit and the stimulus of gain (for they are allowed a liberal share in the product of their toil), they naturally acquire a love of labor. Physically they cannot but improve, for they have constant exercise in the open air.

"The system of agricultural penal colonies has been enlarged by adding to Pianosa and Gorgona, already existing and intended for prisoners sentenced to the punishment of reclusion, relegation, and simple imprisonment, two others to the same end—Monte Cristo and Capraia. There has also been created a fifth colony for prisoners sentenced to the galleys (*travaux forcés*), the severest punishment below that of death, in Castiadas (a province of Cagliari). The labors of the convicts at Castiadas—the cultivation of the fields, drainage, the building of houses, the opening of new roads, etc.—will, it is hoped, succeed in restoring Sardinia to that high state of prosperity which distinguished it in ancient times, and which it owed chiefly to the excellence of its agriculture."

From the same author we learn that the Italian administration lays great stress upon the education of her criminals, particularly those of tender years. In each penitentiary there is a school, and the greatest possible number of inmates is admitted to it, the youngest having preference. Each prison has a library also. In the houses of detention and reformatories the course of instruction embraces a wide range of subjects, including music, agriculture, and a foreign language. A school for the professional education of prison keepers has been established at Rome—a sort of normal penitentiary college—having accommodations for between two and three hundred inmates. The majority of its students are selected from the best private soldiers of the Italian army. The greater part of them are skilled farmers, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, etc. "These are carefully instructed in all matters needful to render them efficient

officers in the various establishments for criminals and vagrants; but they are especially trained with reference to the wants of the agricultural colonies before mentioned. Two thousand of these young men have already gone out from this institution, and their influence has made itself felt as a beneficent and elevating power in the administration of the prisons of the Italian peninsula. * * * This establishment * * * may be pronounced, in all respects, a model institution of its class. * * * The agricultural colonies and the normal school for prison officers are worth a pilgrimage to the Eternal City from the most distant regions of the globe."(^a)

From Maj. Arthur Griffiths' valuable paper on "Prison Discipline" in the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1885), we obtain the following succinct outline of the present status of prison administration:

"There is a want of uniformity in the prison system of the Italian kingdom, which is not strange, having regard to the recent unification of the country. The many units which were till recently independent of each other, had each its own views. Many varieties of prison discipline therefore still remain in force. There are some prisons in which complete isolation is the rule, others where the labor is associated with cellular separation at night. But the largest number are on the collective system. All new prisons of detention are built on the principle of isolation. * * * Sentences are carried out according to their character in different prisons. There are prisons for those condemned to simple confinement and detention; others for 'relegates'; others again for reclusion accompanied with hard labor, and twenty are *bagnos*, or hard-labor prisons, for those sentenced for long periods (up to life), to undergo the punishment of the *ergastolo*, or *galera*. The discipline is progressive."

Of industrial labor he says:

"Associated convict labor has produced good results in Italy. By it all necessary prison buildings have been erected at the penal colonies and at various points on the mainland; it has also been applied to agriculture, the reclamation of land, the construction of storehouses, docks, salt-works, and on the improvement of various ports. In the prisons or penitentiaries the labor is industrial, and follows the usual lines. Contractors have generally the control of this labor, receiving the results after deductions for prisoners' earnings, to be spent in the usual way, and with the obligation to teach trades. On the latter condition contractors are granted the exclusive right to the labor of juveniles in houses of correction."

SPAIN.

At what period in her history Spain first began to utilize the labor of her convicted criminals cannot be determined.

It is certain, however, that in 1783, when John Howard, the great English prison reformer, visited Spain and Portugal, he found productive labor carried on within the prisons of both countries, although without much attempt at system.

It is, indeed, very probable that prisoners convicted of certain classes of crimes and misdemeanors had been compelled to labor for the state long before the time of Howard.

Prison labor may, indeed, have existed in the Spanish peninsula when it was still under Carthaginian or Roman rule, but the few passing allusions of ancient writers to enforced labor in the land now called Spain, would seem to indicate that the mines (in which the peninsula was so rich) were worked by the slaves of the Carthaginians and Romans, assisted, perhaps, by the enforced industry of the aborigines. But these aborigines were in no sense convicted criminals, and the mere fact that they assisted (even though under duress and without compensation) in the exploitation of the mines of Iberia, gives no ground for the assumption that convict labor, pure and simple, was productively employed in the Spanish peninsula, either by the Carthaginians or the Romans.

^a E. C. Wines: *State of Prisons*, etc., 1880.

It is, of course, vain to search for any evidences of system in prison discipline in Spanish territory during the reign of the fierce Visigoths, or their no less fierce and warlike successors, the Moors; and even after the permanent establishment of a Christian dynasty in Spain, the internal strife and turmoil was so constant that the history of the country for centuries is that of a land torn asunder into numerous petty kingdoms; so that prior to the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, Spain, as a whole, can scarcely be said to have had a history.

Howard did not visit all of the prisons of Spain (for the *presidio* of Cartagena and the penal settlements in the Balearic Islands were then, as now, used for the confinement and, presumably, employment of criminals) but he gives abundant proof that at the time of his visit (March, 1783), prison labor was to some extent employed on public ways and public works, and that articles were manufactured for sale by the enforced industry of criminals. Speaking of the Prado prison, at Madrid, he says: (a)

"Here were upward of one hundred prisoners; some were chained to the floor or to the barracks on which they lay; some worked on the roads, bridges, etc.; others, having been marines, were to be sent to the docks. They are divided into three classes. To those who work on the roads, etc., the allowance is seventeen quartils (five pence); to marines, fourteen, and to those in irons who do not work, twelve quartils.

"I saw about fifty coming from work, and asked some of them, which they preferred, working or confinement? They readily replied, 'the former'; but added that they were not forced to work hard. I observed that the guard, with them and at the prison, were calm and steady."

Of the house of correction for petty offenders at San Fernando, he says: (b)

"Here were three hundred and nine men and five hundred and forty-seven women. Some were carrying stone to a limekiln, some making and washing the linen of the house, and some were spinning linen and worsted. The workrooms are 32 feet wide; the infirmaries are spacious, at the top of the house. The prisoners were clothed in a uniform, and each is allowed two pairs of shoes and stockings. The men's apartments were clean, but the women's (as is generally the case in the Spanish prisons and hospitals) were much cleaner. Every one had a bed, a mattress, and two coverlets. The women here have a court as well as the men, and both courts are commanded by the keeper's balcony. The provisions were good; the bread allowance is twenty ounces a day. Two of the prisoners attend at dinner to see that each is served with his full portion of soup (three-quarters of a pint). They are allowed three feasts in a year, Christmas, Easter, and San Fernando's Day. Here is a shop for the sale of wine, the quality and price of which are fixed by the magistrates, but no spirituous liquors are permitted to be sold. No fees are paid at entrance or discharge. The prison is attended by a physician, a surgeon, and a chaplain; it has also a guard consisting of thirty foot and eight horse, which is changed every month.

"Here is a head-keeper or governor on the men's side, a humane, sensible, and attentive man, who resides in the house; as also on the women's side there is a resident governess. The regulations are peculiarly calculated for the preservation of decorum and due subordination; for the prevention of fraud and embezzlement in the distribution of provision and clothing; for the enforcing of a strict and devout performance of religious duties; for an exact separation of the two sexes; and for the constant and regular employment of every individual in the house."

Of the Madrid Hospicio he speaks as follows: (c)

"The *hospicio*, a sort of prison, is also a well-regulated manufactory, in which the sexes are entirely separated. A considerable number of men, advanced in years, were picking wool. In one room an hundred and fifty boys were spinning worsted; in another, fifty were carding wool. Forty or fifty looms were employed on coarse linen; others on wide cloth. In two rooms I observed stocking and waistcoat frames. Some boys were carding and spinning the down of hares and rabbits for gloves, and some were employed in a pin manufactory. A number of tailors and carpenters I

a John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., p. 156.

b *Idem*, pp. 156, 157.

c *Idem*, p. 158.

also saw at work. Fifty of the least boys were under instruction in the school. All commonly rise at six; attend prayers, and then go to breakfast; dine about noon; and sup at sunset. They have twenty-two ounces of bread, and two of pease a day, and half a pound of meat, except on meagre days. There are two rooms for the confinement of the disorderly."

Of the prisons of Pamplona, in Navarre, he says: (a)

"The prison at Pamplona is an old building in the middle of the city. It has three small courts; the prisoners lie in boxes without mattresses or bedding. There were stocks, and also a dark, vaulted room for the punishment of offences committed in the prison. The rooms being very dirty and offensive, I inquired whether epidemical distempers had not sometimes prevailed there, and was answered in the affirmative, and told that about eight years ago eighteen or twenty prisoners had died in a short time. Here were sixty-one men and three women, April 15, 1783. Allowance to each is about two pence a day.

"The upper floor of this prison is used as a house of correction for women. I saw twenty-eight in four rooms, all spinning, but not with wheels. Each had a bed; the rooms were clean. The bread was good; allowance one pound and a half a day. The term of confinement, from four years to eight; but if any person should choose to marry one confined for small offences the magistrates are ready to release her. One of the magistrates told me that he visited this prison every week, to hear any complaints that might be made. I inquired whether the keeper went with him. He replied that he did."

* * * * *

"Two of the four churches in this city are asylums for debtors and criminals, at one of which (the cathedral) there was one criminal.

"In the citadel there were one hundred and twenty slaves (or convicts) crowded into five or six rooms. Those in the upper rooms had only a ring on one leg. Those in the lower rooms, about thirty in number, very sickly, were chained, two and two, with heavy chains, and some for very slight offences. The rooms had barracks, but no bedding. There is the same allowance to all, one pound and a half of brown bread and about five farthings each in money. A loaf, weighing exactly three pounds, is given to every soldier every other day; but for the prisoners it is divided, and one-half given them every day, to prevent them from selling it. Those who have only a ring find securities for not escaping, and sometimes are employed in the houses in the citadel and paid for their labor. If they escape, their securities are obliged to put on the chain and to take their places. If they are retaken their term is doubled.

"Some, for more atrocious crimes, are sent to Cartagena and others to the African settlements.

"Here is a large building called the *Misericordia*, similar to the *hospicio* in Madrid, in which are confined beggars, vagrants, and refractory children. Workmen also are here employed and apprentices taken, to carry on a manufactory of coarse cloths.

"Near the *Misericordia* there is an hospital for orphans or children of the poor (*los niños de la doctrina*). They are taught to read and work, and the boys serve in the churches. Their number was forty-five boys and thirteen girls. This house is, in part, supported by the contributions of those who play at ball, in a building erected by the city for that diversion, which is here a favorite one."

Although the foregoing extracts from the work of Mr. Howard clearly demonstrate that convict labor was utilized at the time he visited Spain, yet a subsequent writer, (b) in 1824, says that there was no compulsory industry in the Spanish prisons.

Speaking of the prisons of Madrid Mr. Bowring states that in 1799 a charitable association was formed in that city under the title of "The Good Shepherd" for alleviating the situation of prisoners and for introducing habits of industry. "Hitherto," says he, "all labor is voluntary."

a John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., pp. 162, 163.

b John Bowring: *State of Prisons in Spain and Portugal*, published in the "Pamphleteer," vol. 22.

This association furnished *esparto*, or bapweed (much used in Spain in the manufacture of matting and sandals), to the prisoners, and sold the manufactured products of the prisoners' industry, paying a certain proportion of the profits to them in money, and the remainder in extra rations or clothing.

From the report of this society for the year 1821, Mr. Bowring shows that there was received, for manufactured product sold, \$7,270; and that there was disbursed for expenses as follows:

Esparto, for manufacturing (4,964 arrobes = 1,241 cwt.)	\$2, 467
Paid prisoners for labor	2, 645
Extra rations to prisoners	943
Clothing to prisoners	1, 079

As an additional indication that there was no organized system of industry in the prisons of Spain at the time Mr. Bowring visited them, we have his statement that, during the time of his visit, the Spanish Cortes appointed a committee to examine into the state of the prisons, and that this committee, among other things, made the following recommendations: "That there be a classification of crimes and sexes; that the internal arrangements be simplified; that idleness be succeeded by industry," and "that food, cleanliness, and clothing be provided for the prisoners."

"Hitherto," says Mr. Bowring, "by a barbarous and criminal custom, the prisons of Spain have been a pecuniary possession, let out to the best bidder, who, in the ill-treatment and exactions on the prisoners, made their fortunes by the miseries they created."

The probability is that the ill-treatment and exactions here referred to do not relate to the labor of prisoners, but to their accommodation and the fees extorted for a slight amelioration of their situation.

However that may be, there is evidence that in 1837 convicts in Spain were required to labor, and that their situation was rendered almost intolerable by the brutality of the contractors to whom they were loaned or rented by the government.

Rev. Hugh James Rose points out the terrible condition of the laboring convict in Spain fifty years ago. Mr. Rose says: (a)

"In the autumn of 1837 an English gentleman now holding her majesty's commission as vice-consul in a well-known town in Spain, was riding between Puerto Santa Maria and Sanlúcar de Barrameda. One thousand convicts, called *presidarios*, or inmates of the nearest *presidios*, were at work making the road which, watered with these poor wretches' blood, is now one of the best in Spain.

"The sight that I saw," says he, and I give his own words, 'curdled and froze my blood. These thousand men were lent by the government to the contractor, who had engaged to make the road, and were beaten most awfully. They worked, driven to it by blows from the thick sticks of other prisoners, *madraços*, or sergeants, because stronger and more brutal than themselves, from morning until night, on one scanty mess of pottage!'"

This condition of affairs has been greatly ameliorated in recent years, but, according to Mr. Rose, the prisons of Spain are still characterized by many abuses, owing to the faulty administration of a perfect system.

A few words may now be said about the modern prison system of Spain.

At the time of Mr. Rose's visit (1836) the prisons of the country were divided into three classes: First, the lock-up, or *cárcel*; second, the ordinary prison, or *cárcel* proper; and third, the *presidio*, or prison of large size, under military law, where all prisoners (b) sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are kept under strict watch and ward.

The principal *presidios* in Spain are those at Seville, Granada, Cartagena, Burgos, Valladolid and Alcalá.

There are in these *presidios* two classes of prisoners, viz, those who have been sentenced under the old penal code, and those sentenced under the existing code. (c)

a Rev. Hugh James Rose: Among the Spanish People, vol. 1, p. 383. b *Idem*, p. 301. c *Idem*, p. 376.

Under the old code there were three degrees of punishment: Firstly, for comparatively light offences, a term of "*correccional*," or imprisonment, varying from one to six years; secondly, hard labor in the peninsula; and thirdly, hard labor in Africa.

Under the existing code the scale of punishments is as follows: (a)

For the worst crimes, such as murder and manslaughter, the criminal may be sentenced to death or to the *cadena perpetua*, or *cadena temporal* (perpetual or temporary chain).

Those sentenced to the chain work for the state, carrying a chain from the waist to the ankle, the weight of which depends on the number of offences committed by the prisoner, each separate offence adding 14 pounds (b) to the weight carried by the criminal. Convicts sentenced to the chain may be sent to any *presidio* in Spain or to the penal settlements in Africa.

For bad, but not the worst, crimes, a prisoner may be sentenced to *reclusion perpetua*, or *temporal* (for life, or a term of years), in which case, says Mr. Rose, (c) "he cannot be taken out of the peninsula, and may work at his own trade."

Next, there is what is called *presidio mayor* and *presidio correccional*. Men so sentenced are obliged to work inside the prison walls, and the money they gain is applied to repay the civil responsibility of their crime and to pay for their subsistence. What is over is put into the prison savings bank, and handed to them when they are set at large.

Lastly, for comparatively light crimes prisoners are sentenced to *presidio mayor* or *presidio correccional*. (d) These men work at their own trade, and a part of their earnings being taken for their expenses the rest becomes their own.

No prisoner sentenced to *correccional* can be taken out of the peninsula.

Mr. Rose gives the following statistics from the *Gaceta*:

On the last day of March, 1877, the penal population of Spain was as follows:

Males.....	14,937
Females	634
Total	15,571
Able to read	5,821
Able to work	13,625
Of these there were—	
Working at their several trades	3,217
Working on public works (roads, canals, etc.) :.....	3,479
Of the whole number, 924 were sentenced to penal servitude for life.	

FRANCE.

It is difficult to designate with precision the period when the employment of convicts at a labor of some utility or of a productive nature began in France. The first instances are known to have been condemnations, arbitrary and autocratic rather than otherwise, to the galleys, or *galères*.

The galleys, that is to say vessels propelled by oars, were known to the ancient world by the names biremes, triremes, quadriremes, etc., according to the number of banks of oars; but the name "galley" was first applied under the Byzantine empire. From that time on their use became general. England, under Alfred the Great, excelled in her galleys, which carried from forty to sixty rowers on each side; the forces of William the Conqueror were transported across the Channel in galleys so

a Rev. Hugh James Rose: Among the Spanish People, vol. 1, p. 376. See, also, E. C. Wines: State of Prisons, etc., p. 366.

b Rev. Hugh James Rose: Among the Spanish People, vol. 1, p. 363.

c *Idem*, p. 376.

d It is probable (judging from the context) that this is a typographical error in Mr. Rose's book, and that the sentences should read "*prison mayor* and *prison correccional*."

small that they carried no more than twenty armed men besides the rowers. When Richard Cœur de Lion went to the Holy Land in 1190, he had, besides other ships, thirty-eight war galleys, and the Saracens fought him with similar vessels.(a)

In the most ancient times to row in the galleys was considered honorable, and the early Greek oarsmen were generally voluntary recruits. Gradually, however, the social standing of the manning crew was lowered; first, prisoners of war were placed at the oars, then slaves, and finally the convicted criminals.

In France the punishment of being sentenced to the *galères* is of comparatively recent origin. Philip IV, the Fair (1285–1314), is the first king of France who had rowing galleys. Charles Cœur, purser of Charles VII (1422–1461), possessed four galleys, which, after the former's trial and conviction, were sold to Bernard de Vaux, of Montpellier, who was then created "general of the *galères*," one of the grand officers of the crown, and placed in command of that part of the French navy.(b)

A convict sentenced to the *galères* was branded with red-hot irons, leaving an indelible mark. First, the three letters GAL. were used; later on, only two, either T. F. (*Travaux forcés*) or T. P. (*Travaux à perpétuité*). In the time of Charles VIII (1483–1489), the galley-men were subjected to other, even more cruel, mutilations, such as cutting the nose and the tongue and clipping the ears, but in the same reign these latter barbarities were abolished and the entire galley system placed in charge of a royal officer to superintend it.

The ordinance of Orleans is the first known written law which mentions the penalty of the *galères*; it appears, however, that this punishment had then been already inflicted for some years. Charles IX (1560–1574), in article 104 of the above-mentioned ordinance of Orleans, directs his bailiffs and seneschals to "order all those who are called Bohemians or Egyptians (gipsies), their wives, children, and others of their followers, to depart within two months from the realm and royal possessions, under the penalty of condemnation to the *galères* and corporal punishment; and if they are found after the aforesaid two months, then will the judges immediately, without other form of trial, cause the hair and beards of the men and the hair of the women and children to be shaved off, and will deliver the men to a captain of a *galère*, there to serve for a period of three years."(c)

Shortly after this, in an edict promulgated in the month of November, 1564, at Mantes, the king forbade the judges of the superior and lower courts to sentence convicts "from now on" to the *galères* for a period of less than ten years, and assigns as the reason for this iniquitous decree that, as it requires three years for a convict to become accustomed to the wave and trained to the use of the oar, it would be injudicious to discharge him just at the time when he begins to be useful.

The words "from now on," in the before-mentioned edict, lead to the presumption that the punishment under consideration had already been in force for some time previous. Charondas, in his Pandects, reports a decree of the year 1532, promulgated in the reign of Francis I (1515–1547), in which ecclesiastical courts are prohibited to sentence to the *galères*.

The crimes and offences punished with sentence to the galleys were sorcery, blasphemy, forgery, murder, smuggling, poaching, fraudulent bankruptcy, etc.

Closely connected with the establishment of the galleys are to be found the rudiments of the penal institution called "*bagne*," bagnio. The name is derived from a prison which existed in Constantinople; this was a long one-story building with very high walls. On the inside, beds, or more properly bunks, were ranged closely against the walls, leaving but a central alley where great quantities of water were gathered for the baths; from this fact the Italians called the prison *bagnio*, or bath, which name was subsequently applied to all institutions of a similar character. Tournefort describes it as being one of the most horrible prisons that ever existed. The inmates,

a American Cyclopædia, vol. 7, p. 576.

b St. Edme: Dict. de la Pénalité, vol. 4, p. 140.

c Idem.

however, were not convicts, but captive Christians held as slaves, which was the case in all the bagnios of the orient.

When the galley-slave system was introduced in France the galley-men were kept (when not at the oars) in prisons which, for the want of a better name, were called by the name which the Italians had seen proper to apply to the before-mentioned slave-pen at Constantinople, that is *bagnio*, in French *bagne*.

These prisons were at first old hulks, but under Louis XV (1715-1774), when the rowing-galleys were abolished, it became necessary to provide more substantial places of detention for the *galériens*, and more adapted to the labor which henceforth they would have to perform, and consequently the bagnios of Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, and Lorient were established, the wording of the sentences changed from *galères* to *travaux forcés* (forced labor), and the convicts employed in constructions, harbor labor, armament and disarmament of ships, rope-making, sail-making, etc.; for such services the convicts received a few cents per day for tobacco and notions. Besides this pecuniary remuneration the *galériens*, or *forçats* (as they were called after the abolition of the galleys), derived small incomes from the selling to visitors of small articles, such as toys, straw goods, and other knick-knacks, which they were permitted to manufacture when off duty.

The labor in the bagnios was very severe; the convicts were chained and heavily ironed, and constantly under strict surveillance and discipline. At Brest the precaution was taken to place two cannons, loaded with canister, at each end of each room. These cannons were pointed at the bunks, and were always ready for action in case of a general insurrection or outbreak on the part of the convicts. Lepelletier says, in connection with this precaution, that, "thanks to it, general tranquillity was but rarely disturbed in a serious manner."

In 1828 the bagnio of Lorient was discontinued; in 1854 those of Brest and Rochefort, and now the entire system is abolished, and deportation to the penal colonies takes its place.

Imprisonment at Toulon was for ten years; that at Brest and Rochefort for ten years, and, in certain cases, for life.

The total expenses at the bagnio of Toulon for the year 1870 were 615,633 francs (about \$123,126), while the income from the labor of the convicts amounted to only 239,548 francs (about \$47,908).

OTHER FRENCH PRISONS.—Careful investigation leads to the conclusion that imprisonment in the other French prisons was unaccompanied by labor till nearly the close of the eighteenth century. Prison life in the Bastille, the Conciergerie, the Grand and the Petit Châtelet, For-l'Evêque, l'Abbaye, Bicêtre, la Force, Saint-Martin, Saint-Eloi, and la Salpêtrière was either of great severity or of great laxity. The prisoners were either kept in dungeons, called *cachots*, *oubliettes*, *cabanons*, *au secret*, without sufficient air, room, food, clothing, and other necessities of life, or they could congregate, converse, play games, eat and drink what they could afford to pay for, and live in rooms which they could rent at prices regulated by a fixed tariff; but always would they lead a life of enforced idleness, at least so far as regulated prison labor is concerned.

A motley crowd was gathered in some of the prisons, young and old, men and women, prisoners of state and vagabonds, criminals and debtors, insane and sick, all promiscuously mixed up.

That such a system was deleterious to all parties concerned, that it was fruitful of the most evil consequences, that the enforced idleness gradually, but surely, undermined moral and physical health, soon became apparent in an age in which Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot lived, at a period when the first clouds, premonitory of that storm which shook the foundations of the whole civilized world—the French revolution—gathered at the horizon.

By a declaration of King Louis XVI (1774-1792), dated August 30, 1780, it was directed that airy and spacious infirmaries should be constructed for the sick, that

separate places of confinement and courts should be provided for men and women and for prisoners of different classes, and that all underground dungeons should be abolished.

In consequence of this royal declaration several important changes took place. The prisons For-l'Évêque and Petit Châtelet were entirely abolished and the prisoners transferred to other prisons. Debtors were sent to the Hotel de la Force, the criminals to the Conciergerie or the Grand Châtelet. The Abbaye became a prison exclusively for the military or guards and for such debtors as were men of rank. The prisons of Saint-Martin and Saint-Éloi were set apart for women.

The prison of Bicêtre was but slightly affected by this attempt at regulating the then existing prison system. This is probably due to the fact that it was more of a general hospital for men (as the Salpêtrière was for women) than a prison.

So far, however, no attempt had been made to introduce any kind of regulated labor in any of the prisons of Paris or of the provinces. The enforced idleness of the prisoners, taken in connection with the crowded condition of nearly all the prisons, became rapidly a fertile source of diseases of all kinds, predominant among them scurvy of the most malignant type.

Howard, writing about 1784, says, in connection with the foregoing: "The French are now sensible of the bad policy of confining persons in idleness; for of late they have here [Bicêtre] set their prisoners to work. I saw in 1783 120 employed in three rooms, engaged in polishing, etc., plate glass; and the water was drawn by 72 prisoners, in three sets, each set working one hour at a time and five hours in a day. They draw 16 buckets an hour and about 240 buckets daily, and are paid for each bucket two sous and a half. The prisoners are much healthier than they were at my former visits." (a)

In order to fully understand the kind and amount of labor performed in drawing the water, it may not be amiss to describe briefly the well at Bicêtre which Howard styles "somewhat of a curiosity" and the method of drawing water adopted previous to employing convict labor. The well is 15 feet in diameter and 210 feet deep; there were 2 buckets, each holding about 3 hogsheads, drawn up by horses. A bucket was drawn up in five minutes, and about 500 hogsheads daily; three horses were working at a time, and twelve kept for the service.

With the exception of the above, and noting the fact that 24 women were employed at needle-work in the house of correction at Bordeaux, no further mention of convict labor is made by Howard.

In the lapse of time between the beginning of the French revolution and the end of the first empire, little or no mention is made of convict labor. Alboize and Maquet state that the female convicts at the Madelonnettes (an auxiliary prison to that of Saint-Lazare for females) were put to work, and give the following figures: 136 at sewing and laundering, 66 at carding, and 17 at gum working, with 86 females unoccupied, and 151 sick. (b) In April, 1831, the character of the prison was changed, the women were all sent to Saint-Lazare, and this establishment destined to the reception of juvenile offenders. These remained till September 11, 1836, when they were transferred to the Roquette prison. But on the 1st day of January, 1838, the Madelonnettes prison was constituted a regular house of detention, and received adults under accusation, and juveniles arrested or convicted under article 66 of the penal code. In 1842 there were two workshops connected with this prison, one for the manufacture of list shoes, the other for boot and shoe soling. Later on, with the advent of a new director the number of workshops was increased to nine, as follows: 1 tailor shop, 3 list shoemaking shops, 1 boot and shoemaker shop, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 cabinetmakers' shop, 1 whalebone shop, and 1 boot and shoe soling shop. No figures are given, showing either the quantity or the value of the goods manufactured.

At Saint-Lazare the convicts (all females) worked, in 1845, from 7 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, with two hours' intermission during the day.

a John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., 3d ed., page 174.

b Alboize and Maquet: *Prisons de l'Europe*, vol. 8, p. 173.

There is a workshop for sewing and one each for the following occupations: Lace work, suspender making, underclothing, and pasteboard articles. The contractor pays the convicts according to a fixed tariff, and has to provide fuel and light for the workshops.

At the Sainte-Pélagie prison (mainly for debtors) there were, in 1838, two workshops for list shoes, a shoe-soling shop, a tailor shop, a shop for coloring prints, a shop for the manufacture of camping tents and satchels, and finally a gunsmith shop. This last shop was started first for the purpose of cleaning and furnishing the arms of the national guard. From the very beginning the bayonets were excluded from the shop; then the hammers were unscrewed before the guns passed into the hands of the prisoners; then the entire lock was taken off, so that finally there was nothing left to do but the repairing of the wood-work and the cleaning of the barrels. As this kind of limited work did not sufficiently remunerate the contractor the entire shop was abolished. The workshops were open twelve hours, and heated and lighted during the working days by the contractor. The average earnings were about 30 cents a day per capita, of which one-third was paid to the prisoner every Sunday, one-third was set apart as a saving fund to be remitted to the prisoner at the time of his discharge from the prison, and the other third went to the general contractor of the works.

It appears then from the foregoing that severe labor was exacted only from those convicts who were found guilty of grave crimes and were sentenced to perform this labor in the bagnios.

Crimes of a lesser degree were punished with incarceration in prisons such as were mentioned. Toward the end of the last and the beginning of the present century prisoners of different sexes were placed in separate places of detention, as were also juvenile offenders, for whom special houses of correction were established from 1831 to 1836, with an experimental agricultural station at Mettray in 1839, which has so far proved to be beneficial and truly reformatory to the young offenders.

THE MODERN SYSTEM.—Before describing the mode of employing convict labor in France a brief statement will be given of the penitentiary system at present existing in that country, including the classification of convicts by law.

All penal establishments, excepting those for military and naval convicts, which the war and navy departments respectively control, are placed under the authority of a central direction which is dependent on the home department.

French law inflicts four sorts of penalties besides death.

A. Penal servitude either for life or for a term of years. Convicts so sentenced are transported to ultramarine settlements, where by law they are employed at the hardest labor for the exclusive benefit of the government and without being entitled to the slightest remuneration. As will be stated subsequently, the rigor of these legal requirements is much tempered in their application. Women sentenced to penal servitude are very seldom transported, and then only at their request and in particular cases, for instance, when their husbands are transported and they are allowed by special favor, to join them. Usually they pay their forfeits in one of the penitentiary houses of which mention is made hereafter. The places of transportation are two in number, New Caledonia for European convicts, and French Guyana for convicts native of the African and Asiatic colonies. The whole number of convicts who were transported during the year 1884 was 2,539; 1,410 of whom were Arabs of Algeria.

B. Confinement for life, inflicted only on persons above sixty years of age or in a few special cases, or for a term of years not under five. Convicts so sentenced are confined in the central prisons (*maisons centrales de force*), where they do certain work not necessarily hard, determined in accordance with their individual aptitude, and the product of which may be in part assigned to their own benefit at the will of the government. The central prisons are five in number—four for male and one for female convicts. The total number of prisoners in them, was, in 1884 (31st of December), 3,746 men and 220 women.

C. Imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, inflicted for minor offences. Convicts of this class are confined in the central houses of correction (*maisons cen-*

travaux de correction), or, when the terms of their penalty do not exceed one year, in the common departmental prisons. They are also required to work, but enjoy the privilege of choosing the sort of labor they like, as far as the special regulations of their place of confinement make it possible, and they have a legal claim on a share of the products of their labor. The central houses of correction are fourteen in number—ten for male and four for female convicts. The sum total of the convicts confined in them was, in 1884, 8,873 men and 997 women.

Besides, there are in Algeria two central houses, one for male, the other for female convicts, and one agricultural penal settlement for male convicts. In 1884 the sum total of the penitentiary population of Algeria was 1,962 men and 23 women. We must also mention two agricultural penal settlements for male convicts—most of them Arabs—in Corsica. Their inmates are included in the above figures.

The departmental prisons—which are the property, not of the state as the other penitentiary buildings, but of the departments (although under the management of the central penitentiary administration)—are 982 in number, one at least for each tribunal. In fourteen of them the cellular system exists. The average aggregate population of these institutions is about 29,000 individuals of both sexes, including the prisoners who are temporarily placed there under arrest before trial.

D. Detention for a term of years, decreed for particular offences of high treason or of a political character. Convicts of this kind were formerly confined in fortresses; now they pay their forfeit in private cells of certain prisons. They are not constrained to labor, and are governed by special and comparatively lenient regulations.

Another kind of penal establishment may be mentioned, specially designed for convicts, under age, of both sexes, that is, boys and girls under sixteen years of age. Those who are sentenced for two years or more are confined in four special houses of correction. Their inmates in 1884 numbered 394. Those who are sentenced to a minor punishment, and those who are judged “to have acted without discernment” and have been committed till they are of age to the guardianship of the government, are placed in special establishments of a reformatory character, where they are compelled to certain labors and are taught manual trades. These establishments are six in number for boys—five agricultural settlements, where mechanical trades also are practised, and one maritime settlement. Their total population was, in 1884 (31st of December), 2,170 boys. In addition, twenty-one private houses are allowed to receive boys of this class under the superintendence of the government's agents. They contained in 1884, 2,998 boys.

A house of this character has also been established for girls as an experiment at the suggestion of Mr. Herbette, director of penitentiary administration. It is located at Anberive, Seine at Marne.

With this exception girls of this class are committed to private charitable houses which receive from the government pecuniary help and are controlled by the penitentiary agents. These houses contained, in 1884, 1,198 girls.

The officers and agents of all ranks employed by the penitentiary administration are about 6,000 in number, for France and Algeria. The average expenditure of this department is nearly 29,000,000 francs (about \$5,800,000).

Two systems are in practice for the employment of convict labor, viz : (A) by contract, and (B) for public account.

A. This system is practised in fifteen of the nineteen central prisons and houses of correction, according to the following regulations :

For each of these houses the government enters into a contract with a private citizen—the lowest bidder at a public auction held for this purpose—who, in return for a certain sum per day per head for a term of years, provides for the maintenance of the convicts, in compliance with specified conditions. He also enjoys the privilege under and by permission of the administration, of subcontracting with private manufacturers for employing the convict labor, in the following manner: This under-contractor proposes to the administration a certain trade and a rate of prices per day to

be paid for each convict's work. An inquiry is instituted in order to compare this rate of prices with those that are paid to free laborers in the same trade in the district where the penitentiary is situated. But convict labor is valued at less than free labor for several reasons that are at once understood. In fact, convict labor is much inferior to free labor on account of the ill-feeling of most of the convicts, of their unskilfulness, many of them being employed in trades which they have never practised, and because it is not always possible to supply them with congenial or suitable work. Its product, too, is often inferior to that of free labor, and frequently there is a notable waste of raw material. Moreover, contractors who employ convicts are put to unusual expenses; they must subordinate the organization and administration of their work to penitentiary regulations; they need more and, particularly, abler overseers; and, finally, they are compelled to supply the convicts with work for all workdays in the year, without any stoppage, whatever may be the condition of the market, even when stocks are unsalable and accumulating. Therefore it is only fair that a not inconsiderable abatement should be allowed them from the average price of the free laborer's work. According to the order of April 20, 1844, this abatement was permanently fixed at 20 per cent. But it was observed that this system offered certain disadvantages, now to the contractor, again to the government, and it was modified by the order of April 19, 1882, which is based on another principle. According to this order this abatement is variable, and the rate is settled in each case only after a circumstantial inquiry, in which no element of accurate information and impartial calculation is omitted.

When settled on that basis, the price of the daywork of each convict employed in each trade is paid by the contractor to the government. A portion of this sum is retained by the government in order to lessen the expense of the convict's maintenance; another portion is applied for the convict's own benefit, as follows:

- (a) To convicts sentenced to confinement: Four-tenths of price of labor;
- (b) To convicts sentenced to imprisonment: Five-tenths of price of labor;
- (c) To prisoners before trial, who are not constrained to labor, but may ask for work and have a right to obtain some: Seven-tenths of price of labor.

It must be observed that convicts of class (a) have no legal claim on any fraction whatever of the product of their labor, and are indebted to the government's kindness for the four-tenths which is granted them. With respect to convicts of classes (b) and (c), however, the law acknowledges their right to a share of their earnings, but leaves the proportion to be settled by the prison administration. The above proportions may be modified according to the behavior of the convict; his share is diminished as a disciplinary punishment and increased as a reward and an encouragement. A trifling portion of this share is placed at his disposal during his confinement, and he may spend it for such purposes as do not conflict with the penitentiary regulations, in particular for improving his diet. The largest portion is laid by and paid into his hands on the day he is set free, in order that he shall not be thrown back into the community entirely destitute.

B. The penitentiaries where the public-account system is practised are but four in number, besides the three agricultural settlements in Algeria and Corsica. In these the government provides directly for the wants of the convicts by means of contracts with local tradesmen, and undertakes also the charge of supplying them with work. In each establishment a special inspector manages and controls the workmen (convicts), settles the rate of their pay, regulates the production, etc. In all other respects the regulations are precisely the same as in the institutions of Class A. The trades taught in the institutions of Class B are 47 in number. It is obvious that men can be worked at important industrial trades only in the central prisons and houses of correction where prisoners are confined for more than one year, and where it is possible to organize labor in common. In the departmental prisons, where the term of confinement is short, they can be employed only on unimportant and little remunerative work. In the smaller institutions it is still more difficult to multiply industries,

since the inmates are isolated from each other and proper superintendence of their work is almost impossible. It must be acknowledged, however, that prisoners of this class are always ready to work, and one of the punishments most dreaded by them is to be deprived of the diversion of hard work and to be relegated to the dullness of solitude.

The following is a complete list of the trades, manufactures, etc., at which convicts are now employed. The most important and profitable of them are indicated by the mark *. It may be easily discerned which of them can be carried on only in institutions where convicts are confined in common, and which are especially practised by female convicts :

- | | |
|---|---|
| * Iron bedsteads. | * List shoes and clogs. |
| Locksmiths' work. | Paper and canvas bags. |
| * Smithery. | Steel chains. |
| Axle trees and carriage springs. | Planing of metallic pens. |
| * Iron and tin wares. | * Stitching of school copybooks. |
| Joinery and cabinet work. | Bookbinding and boarding. |
| Cooperage. | Printing. |
| Wood turning. | * Shoes and wooden shoes. |
| Wood gilding. | * Copies for tradesmen. |
| Cartwrights' work. | Lint. |
| Wire gauze. | Gasket. |
| Silk, cotton, wool, and flax weaving. | Pipes. |
| Cotton and wool winding. | Combs. |
| * Caning and straw bottoming of chairs. | Lineal measures. |
| Tailoring. | * Mother-of-pearl and horn button making. |
| * Brush making. | Preparation of hair for hairdressers. |
| * Basket work. | Artificial foliage. |
| * Straw matting. | Glovemaking. |
| * Straw casings for bottles. | Sorting of grains. |
| Fishing nets. | Sorting of horsehair. |
| Lace work. | Stocking nets. |
| Umbrellas. | Sewing, especially shirts and canvas trousers for the army. |
| Lamp shades. | Ironing. |
| Perforated paper. | |
| Bead wreaths. | |

In the agricultural settlements they are employed in farming, drain making, stone cutting, brick, tile, and cement making, wood cutting, and quarrying. Moreover, in all penitentiary establishments convicts may be employed, either by the contractors or by the government, in bookkeeping and menial or administrative duties, etc.

Convicts work eight hours a day on an average, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the time of the year. Labor is stopped on Sundays and on regular holidays—Christmas, Easter Monday, Whitsunday, All Saints' Day, New Year's Day, and the 14th of July, the national festival.

When first imprisoned it is hardly possible for convicts to find employment in the trade in which they were engaged when free. They are, as far as practicable, employed in handicrafts for which their skill and former habits adapt them, but even this is not always easy to arrange. For instance, masons, diggers, ploughmen, gardeners, stablemen, boatmen, and many others of similar avocations can very seldom find like occupations in the prisons. The difficulty is still greater for tradesmen, clerks, and professional men. There are also numbers of convicts entirely ignorant of any trade whatever; vagrants, thieves, robbers, burglars, swindlers, by profession, as it were. Hence the necessity of assigning most to an apprenticeship in which few show good-will, application, or ability. Those even who can practise their own trade, or one like it, prove usually very sluggish and neglectful; some of them take even a

malignant pleasure in doing wrong. It must be said, however, that not infrequently convicts are found who work with their best diligence, and are even employed as monitors of their fellow-convicts.

The quality and quantity of convict labor is far superior in central prisons, where they can be worked at certain trades in common, superintended by the contractors as overseers, and where also the convicts are confined for a longer term and enjoy the advantages of a regular apprenticeship and the prospect of a not inconsiderable stock of money when set free; there, too, they generally take more pleasure in their work. In fact, the sum total of the production of a certain number of convicts is estimated to be, as respects quantity, one-third less than that of the same number of free workmen. This accords with English experience, as given in another part of this report. The valuation as to quality is rather difficult to determine; but it may be said that, generally speaking, the quality is also decidedly inferior.

From what has been already said it appears that under the contract system the government has in most cases no concern whatever with the way in which contractors dispose of the products of the convict labor employed by them, for such products are the property of the contractors and are sold by them to the public exactly as the products of free labor. But in the institutions managed on the public-account system the case is different. The articles made by the convicts are the property of the government and are never sold. In these prisons the convicts work exclusively for the prison department, not even for any other public department. In one of them, for instance, a rather important number of male and female convicts is employed in making clothes for the penitentiary population. In the large central prison at Melun there is a printing office which is operated only for the prison department's use, printing official reports and administrative papers. In the agricultural penal settlements and in the reformatories for juveniles convict labor is exclusively employed in providing for the wants of the establishment or of other penitentiary establishments. Consequently the prison department receives no orders for any products. Contractors do, but the government has no concern therein.

The system now in vogue for the employment of convict labor is governed by the law of April, 1882, which cancelled all prior ones. This law modified the proceedings of the prison department with respect to the contract system, especially in converting the set rate of 20 per cent. into a variable rate for the abatement allowed to contractors on the price per day of the convict's work. This rate is now settled according to circumstances. The director of the penitentiary in question first considers the contractor's proposals; he then consults the chambers of commerce of the district—the competent chamber of syndics—and, after an amicable agreement with the contractor, refers the whole matter to the minister for the home department—the authority of last resort—who decides in accordance with the advice of a special committee (general inspectors of the administrative departments, penitentiary section). No other modification of any consequence has been made for more than thirty years in the regulations of the prison department concerning convict labor.

Reference has been made to an experiment tried by the present director with a view to organize public reformatories for girls; but this is not directly connected with the question. However, good hopes are entertained of improvement in female morality amongst the lowest classes when all the girls shall be committed to the government's guardianship till they are of age, and are carefully trained and taught a remunerative trade, which is but very imperfectly done in the private charitable institutions (generally ill-managed) in which they are confined for the present.

Convicts are never employed on any public works outside the precincts of their place of confinement, with the sole exception of the transported convicts, of whom mention will soon be made.

It may be added that the government does not obtain any great pecuniary benefit by employing convicts in any way. The contemplated end is an entirely moral one. It is the duty of the government to provide convicts with work, for the triple pur-

pose of giving them opportunity to earn some money during their confinement, of saving them from the demoralization engendered by idleness, and of keeping them in health as well as in order. Nevertheless, the profit which results to the government from employing convict labor is not to be overlooked. The yearly subsidies granted for the maintenance of convicts rise to the sum of 12,000,000 francs (\$2,400,000), and every diminution of this heavy charge is welcome. In one of the central prisons the labor is so far productive that, all the wants of the convicts being provided for, the government makes a profit of one centime (one-fifth of a cent) per head per day, paid by the general contractor. This is, indeed, the single instance of a net profit realized by the prison department, and it is a paltry one.

Free laborers are never permitted to work together with convicts, save in the capacity of overseers or agents of the contractor, who alone are permitted to enter the penitentiary premises.

Something further relating to the amount of the convict's daily earnings may be of value. These vary greatly, of course, according to the ability of the individual, to his industry and general behavior, and also to the class in which he is placed with respect to the proportion of his earnings which is assigned him. Very few of them earn less than 1 franc (about 20 cents) a day; female convicts sometimes earn a few centimes (a cent or two) less. A small number of the best workmen earn from 2½ to 3 francs (50 to 60 cents), but only in the classes where the proportion of earnings assigned for their own benefit is one-half or seven-tenths, and when this share is increased by one-tenth or two-tenths on account of good behavior.

Transported convicts, sentenced to penal servitude, are much more rigorously treated in all respects than convicts sentenced to confinement in penitentiaries. Nevertheless, the present tendency in all penitentiary questions being in the direction of leniency, the severity of the legal requirements is tempered in practice; so much so, indeed, that most criminals prefer transportation to confinement, and not seldom convicts confined in a central prison commit a crime in the prison, upon one of their fellow-convicts or one of their keepers, for the express purpose of being sent to New Caledonia, depending on the well-known and excessive leniency of the present president of the French republic, Mr. Grévy, to obtain a commutation of the penalty of death (if that be adjudged) to that of transportation. According to the spirit of the law, transported convicts should be employed on public works, roads, railways, canals, drain making, unloading boats, and, generally speaking, at all kinds of hard and perilous labor. This is done, indeed, in some cases, but there are still great inconsistencies in the application of the new system of penal servitude. When put to some hard labor convicts pretend to be too ill, and not infrequently are heard to say, "I won't do it"; "I am no sailor, to work so hard," or words to that effect.

Transported convicts, while not kept idle, are seldom employed in useful labor for the government. Some are employed in agricultural or mechanical work by the colonists, who contract for their labor with the prison department by auction or private agreement. In New Caledonia, for instance, some rather important nickel mines are worked by convicts hired in that way by a private contractor. In such cases it may happen that convicts work together with European or native free laborers; but in all cases they are looked after by the officers of the prison department. Convicts who distinguish themselves by their good conduct may be allowed to practise some trade in one of the settlements of the islands, and even to be employed by private persons in menial duties, in which case they enjoy a quasi-liberty. Although transported convicts have no legal claim on any share of the product of their labor, three-tenths of it is generally set aside to be paid them when set free; this sum may be increased or diminished according to their more or less satisfactory deportment. This does not refer, of course, to those who are transported for life, who receive no share of their earnings, save a trifling sum given to them for such personal uses as the penitentiary regulations admit. In fine, with its present organization, the system of ultramarine transportation is very burdensome to the government.

HOLLAND.

Howard found in Holland the condition of the prisons much the same as in Germany. He says:

"The states do not transport convicts; but men are put to labor in the rasp houses and women to proper work in the spin houses upon this professed maxim: Make them diligent and they will be honest. The rasping logwood, which was formerly the principal work done by the male convicts, is now in many places performed at the mills much cheaper; and the Dutch finding woollen manufactures more profitable, have lately set up several of them in these houses of correction. In some the work of the robust prisoners does not only support them but they have a little extra time to earn somewhat for their better living in prison or for their benefit afterwards." (a)

The sentences to these houses were for seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even as high as ninety-nine years, but seldom for life; and as an encouragement to industry and good behavior reductions were made in the sentences of the well-conducted.

The labor of the prisoners was not sufficient to maintain these houses, though all were kept at work suited to their strength and capacity. (b)

In Holland, as well as in Germany, we have incidental evidence that the employment of criminal labor began long before the time of Howard, for at the time of his visit to Delft, in 1781, he found over the gate of the house of correction "a representation of two men rasping logwood, and the city arms, dated 1682." (c)

At this prison he found all the prisoners engaged in woollen manufacture, the women spinning, carding, etc., the men weaving from coarse to very fine cloth. Their task was to earn thirty-five stivers (70 cents) a week. Those who earned more were allowed half of the surplus. (d)

In the rasp-house at Rotterdam the prisoners were variously employed—the men at rasping logwood, combing, spinning, and carding wool, making fish nets, and sorting coffee berries, the women at spinning wool and flax, carding hair, etc. (d)

In the house of correction at Middleburg, the prisoners were weaving cloth or sacking for the East India Company. In that at Breda they were making a coarse carpeting. (d)

At the Leyden house of correction the prisoners were all employed in spinning wool. (d)

In the rasp and spin house at Groningen the prisoners of both sexes were employed in spinning wool. Over the gate of this institution was the inscription: *Vitiorum semina—otium labore exauriendum*. Anno 1664. The seed of vice—idleness—is to be removed by labor. Anno 1664. (e)

These examples might be multiplied, but enough has been given to show the very general utilization of convict labor in this country a hundred years ago, and indications of a still earlier beginning.

The following short account of prison discipline in the Netherlands is derived mainly from Dr. Wines's "State of Prisons," which gives the condition of affairs as they existed in 1879:

There are four classes of prisons: (1) Central prisons for those sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months or more; (2) detention prisons for those sentenced for less than eighteen months; (3) houses of arrest for those sentenced for three months or less, and (4) police or cantonal prisons for persons sentenced to imprisonment for one month or less. In the prisons of the last three classes are also confined prisoners awaiting trial.

Cellular and associated imprisonment both exist, but cellular separation cannot be extended beyond half the sentence awarded, and in no case for a longer period than two years.

a John Howard: State of Prisons, etc., p. 45.

c *Idem*, p. 52.

d *Idem*, pp. 47-53.

b *Idem*, p. 46.

e *Idem*, p. 64.

There are several prisons on the cellular plan, but in the majority of the prisons the two kinds of imprisonment exist side by side. In the matter of classification of prisoners nothing more is attempted than the separation of hardened criminals from other offenders.

Imprisonment is either simple detention or accompanied by hard labor.

A certain proportion of the earnings of prisoners sentenced to hard labor is paid to them. This proportion varies with different classes of prisoners, ranging from 40 per cent. for civil and military prisoners sentenced to simple confinement, to 70 per cent. for the prisoners confined in the short-term prisons.

The prisons are maintained by a charge upon the state appropriations, the product of the prisoners' labor being inconsiderable.

This labor is industrial only, never penal, and embraces a great variety of trades, most of which are followed under direction of outside contractors; but the public-account system is also pursued, the state furnishing materials and machinery.

Throughout the entire country it is said that about one prisoner out of four is ignorant of a trade at the time of commitment, and it is regarded as a matter of the highest importance to impart to each the knowledge of some useful calling during the period of his incarceration.

The reformation of the prisoner is a main idea, and to this end, and to encourage him in a course of good conduct, remissions of sentence not exceeding six months are granted to such well-conducted prisoners as, having originally been sentenced for three years or more, have undergone at least one-half of their sentence.

There are no official chaplains attached to the prisons of Holland, but in all the central prisons and houses of detention, and in most of the houses of arrest, the duties of chaplain are confided to ministers of each religious denomination residing in the parish. These duties consist in performing religious services on Sundays and feast days, in making pastoral visits, and in imparting religious instruction. Schools also exist in the first three classes of prisons, and all prisoners, up to the age of forty years, who do not know how to read and write when received, are obliged to receive that instruction.

The government does not charge itself with the care of liberated prisoners, but the directors of many of the prisons use strenuous efforts to secure employment for them, and generally with success.

There is also a society of charitable persons for the moral amelioration of the condition of prisoners both during and after their incarceration. This society has some forty branches scattered all over the country, and has individual members at many places where there are no branches of the society. It accomplishes much good for the liberated prisoners, in the way of providing employment, procuring tools, furnishing the means of emigrating, etc.

BELGIUM.

Howard found the employment of criminal labor to be as general in Austrian Flanders [Belgium] as in Germany or Holland, and he refers to quite a number of prisons and houses of correction in which he found various industries carried on. From these we will select only two. The first is the large house of correction near Vilvoorde [Vilvoorden] which at the time of Howard's first visit in 1773 was in process of erection. This prison was built on the cellular plan, with associated labor by day, but the sexes were kept entirely separate, and prisoners for life were kept separate from those sentenced for a limited term.

In December, 1781, there were 168 men and 86 women in this prison. They were clad in a uniform, and were employed in weaving, spinning cotton and flax, making clothes and shoes, mending linen, and making lace. (a)

The second example worthy of mention is that of the *Maison de Force*, at Ghent. This, like the prison at Vilvoorde, was a new prison, and was only partly finished

when visited by Howard. It was erected in great measure through the instrumentality of Count Vilain XIV, and was conducted upon what was afterward called the "Auburn" system in this country—that of cellular separation at night and associated labor by day.

The prison was divided into various wards, whereof one was for women, a second for vagrants and petty offenders, a third for male criminals, etc. It was considered a model prison, and indeed, in the perfection of its rules and the utilization of the labor of its inmates, it was perhaps not far behind our most famous prisons of to-day. As this prison is often spoken of as one of the earliest examples of the modern penitentiary system, we quote somewhat at length from Howard's description of it. He says:

"There is at Ghent a new prison building by the states of Austrian Flanders. It is a house of correction for those provinces (as that at Vilvoorde for Austrian Brabant) and is called *La Maison de Force*. It is situated near a canal. The plan is an octagon; only four sides finished; in one of them were, in 1775, 159 men criminals; in 1776, 191. Another of the sides is for women, of whom there were 59.

"In order to the admission of a prisoner, previous notice must be given by the city or province that sends him. When he comes he is shaved and washed; a surgeon examines him, and if healthy he is clothed with the uniform of the house, viz: a linen coat and breeches, and cloth waistcoat, which are marked with the number of his room; to it he is conducted by one of the most orderly of the prisoners, who is appointed to that service, and who also acquaints him with the rules of the house. Commitment from one year to twenty or more, according to their crimes.

"A bell is rung in the morning to summon the prisoners into the dining-room; in the summer at five, in winter the hour varies with the length of the days. Half an hour after the bell rings their names are called over, and they go to prayers in the chapel. They are then allowed half an hour to breakfast. At noon they have two hours for dinner, making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air), and for recreation. I was present during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order with which the whole was conducted. Everything was done at a word given by a director; no noise or confusion appeared; and this company of near 190 stout criminals was governed with as much apparent ease as the most sober and well-disposed assembly in civil society. At night they have an hour for supper, etc. The bell gives notice of all these successive hours; it is rung at a window over the gateway by a sentinel who there overlooks the whole court, and, should there be any disturbance, is to give the alarm to a company who kept guard. There are eight small rooms (*cachots*) without beds for the punishment of the refractory, but I always found them empty.

"On the ground-floors of the building are work-rooms. Those for the men are too small for the looms, etc. The women's work-room is 170 feet long, 26 wide, and 9 to the springing of the arch. In this many were spinning and combing wool, mending linen, etc. Others were washing the linen in places proper for that purpose.

"An exact account is kept of every circumstance relating to each man's work, in a book that has fourteen columns.

"The first column contains the names of prisoners.

"The second, the sort of stuff on which each man is employed; as shalloon, cloth, dimity, etc.

"The third, the number that is marked on the piece.

"The fourth, the day it was begun.

"The fifth, the day it was finished.

"The sixth, measure of the whole piece.

"The seventh, number of working days the prisoner was upon it.

"The eighth, the task due per day.

"The ninth, surplus work upon the piece beyond task.

"The tenth, price of the piece per ell.

"The eleventh, observations on occasional circumstances, such as sick, lame, difficult work, first piece, etc.

"The twelfth, payment to prisoners for surplus work.

"The thirteenth, deficiency of task.

"The fourteenth, punishment for the default.

"This last column is written by the magistrates themselves. I saw in it: often, excuse; sometimes, make up in next piece; sometimes, to work alone—to break and water; seldom, to rasping logwood.

"I revisited this prison in 1778 with one of the magistrates, and found they were still carrying on a well-regulated manufactory. There were two hundred and eighty men prisoners, and one hundred and seventeen women. These latter had on the house clothes, and were at work. Most of them were spinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the prisoners were allowed one-fifth of their earnings for themselves. I brought home specimens of the cloth, as I did of the paper from Brussels; which I mention, because I know an idea has prevailed that no manufacture can be carried on by convicts to any valuable purpose.

"The number of criminals in December, 1781, was two hundred and six. They were spinning, weaving, making nets, making and mending clothes, or working in the bakehouse and kitchen, and appeared clean and healthy.

"In another quarter the number of petty offenders was a hundred and six, who were employed in the same manner with the criminals above mentioned, except some who worked as carpenters, turners, and smiths for the use of the house. On the women's side there were a hundred and fifty, who were washing, spinning, making and mending the linen, or at work in the kitchen." (a)

At a later visit, paid in 1783, Howard found a great alteration for the worse, the work of the manufactory stopped, and the machinery sold. This, he says, was in consequence of the emperor's too hasty attention to the petition of a few interested parties.

THE MODERN SYSTEM.—On July 8, 1836, the number of convicts in the whole kingdom was about 5,642; the number of employed convicts was about 4,063, or 72 per cent.; the number of idle convicts was about 1,579, or 28 per cent.

This list of idle convicts includes—

(1) Pupils (children under fourteen at special reformatory institutions), infirm persons, and invalids; (2) convicts that are not sentenced to labor; (3) convicts that are idle for lack of work.

Of the working convicts 736, or 18 per cent., were employed in housework, and 3,327, or 82 per cent., in industrial labor. In this latter number, however, are included apprenticed tailors, shoemakers, joiners, blacksmiths, etc. (special reformatory institutions, 540, or 16 per cent.; those employed in public work (prison and army), 573, or 17 per cent.; altogether, 1,113; so that there only remains, besides the apprentices, the difference between 3,327 and 1,113, namely, 2,214, or 67 per cent., which represents the number of convicts of both sexes working for outside contractors.

The free workmen representing the printing industry petitioned the legislature to pass a law stopping labor in the prisons until some vigorous measures could be taken to remedy the evils from which the laboring class is suffering. To this petition the government answered by stating its obligation to occupy prisoners; that to do this was to exercise an inalienable right; and, furthermore, that the employment of the criminal at work was one of the indispensable factors in the success of the system of solitary confinement established in Belgium. In fine, without work the solitary confinement system would be impracticable; the lack of work would bring with it most disastrous consequences, and would result in the destruction of discipline, even in prisons where this system does not obtain. Moreover, the attention of the petition-

ers was called to the evident exaggeration of their complaint when they referred to "the vast workshops of the prisons which undersell them in the markets," and to the lack of information displayed thereby.

As a matter of fact there is continued idleness in some of the principal penitentiary shops, so that the contractors for prison labor leave the government because of the frequent loss rather than profit resulting from their contracts. In consequence the government cannot find contractors to take all the prison labor.

Some of the statistics that follow will prove this:

The 2,214 hired convicts represent only 39 per cent. of the entire number of convicts imprisoned. By the last census there were found to be: Master workmen, 195,057; common workmen, 784,311; altogether, 979,368.

It thus appears that for every thousand free masters and laborers together there are a little more than two convict laborers, and for every thousand free laborers there are less than three convict laborers. It will be seen, further, what is the relation between the principal articles of production and the number of free laborers. We will first state—

1. That the working day in the prison is much shorter than that outside.
2. That most of the convicts produce but little, because they are lazy and not fond of work, and because some of them are expert in trades not carried on in prisons.
3. That of the 2,214 convicts whose labor is hired out 1,283 work at trades that are carried on only in the prisons, and but 931 work at trades in which they come into competition with free labor.

CONVICTS IN OCCUPATIONS THAT COMPETE WITH FREE LABOR.

a. Manufacture and preparation of articles made out of ordinary metals	42
b. Linen and cotton industry.....	112
c. Manufacture of tobacco.....	13
d. Manufacture of wooden ware.....	71
e. Manufacture of chains.....	2
f. Manufacture of lace.....	6
g. Manufacture of lace articles.....	18
h. Manufacture of hosiery.....	110
i. Manufacture of articles of clothing.....	400
j. Manufacture of cross-bows and arrows, guns, etc.....	1
k. Manufacture of articles for hawking and fishing.....	13
l. Manufacture of harnesses.....	1
m. Typography, lithography, etc.....	1
n. Manufacture of brushes.....	19
o. Bookbinding, etc.....	94
p. In half a dozen trades, at clock-making, copying, etc.....	28

931

FREE LABORERS IN ABOVE-MENTIONED OCCUPATIONS.

Class.	Employers.	Free laborers.	Total.
a.....	13,650	36,669	50,319
b.....	8,658	78,250	86,908
c.....	991	4,921	5,912
d.....	27,538	53,282	80,820
e.....	752	6,536	7,288
f.....	4,220	52,834	57,054
g.....	364	892	1,256
h.....	1,314	4,837	6,151
i.....	56,639	103,269	159,908
j.....	581	10,623	11,204
k.....	18	37	55
l.....	1,579	1,679	3,258
m.....	1,117	6,969	8,086
n.....	260	1,038	1,298
o.....	544	2,042	2,586
p.....			

Of the 28 workmen in class p, it is impossible to make any comparison with the free laborers.

Now, granted that there should be taken into the calculation only the 931 convicts who work at generally established trades, it is found that the convicts who thus compete with free labor do not amount even to 1 per cent. of the employed free laborers. If, however, it be contended that the point of consideration should be to regard the labor of all convicts without distinction who are employed at productive work as coming into competition with free labor, then the proportion rises to only 2 per cent.

A comparison of the amount of the products of prison labor with the number of free laborers shows :

1. In the manufacture of articles from the ordinary metals there are engaged : Employers, 13,650 ; workmen, 36,669 ; together, 50,319 men.

The prisons have produced in this industry altogether, 346,630 articles ; a loss, perhaps, to each person engaged in free labor at this industry of seven articles per annum.

2. In the linen and cotton industry there are at work : Employers, 8,658 ; workmen, 78,250 ; together, 86,908 men.

The prisons have produced in this industry altogether, 123,908 units of weight and length ; a loss, perhaps, to each person engaged in free labor at this industry of a little more than one unit yearly.

3. Manufacture of tobacco. In this industry there are engaged : Employers, 991 ; workmen, 4,921 ; together, 5,912 men.

The prisons have produced 465,023 articles ; a loss, perhaps, of seventy-nine cigars yearly to each person engaged in free labor at this industry.

4. Manufacture of wooden ware. In this industry are engaged : Employers, 27,538 ; workmen, 53,292 ; together, 80,820 men.

The prisons have produced 508,639 units ; a loss, perhaps, of a little more than six units per annum by each of those engaged in free labor at this industry.

5. Manufacture of hats, etc. In this industry are engaged : Employers, 752 ; workmen, 6,586 ; together, 7,338 men.

The prisons have produced 2,929 articles ; a loss, perhaps, of less than one-half article per annum to each person engaged in free labor at this industry.

6. Woollen industry. In this are engaged : Employers, 2,078 ; workmen, 46,284 ; together, 48,362 men.

The prisons have produced 3,715 units ; a loss perhaps, of less than eight decagrams annually to each person engaged in the free industry.

7. Manufacture of lace. In this industry are engaged : Employers, 4,220 ; workmen, 52,834 ; together, 57,054 men.

The prisons have produced altogether 1,804 units. The loss to free labor engaged in this industry is here inappreciable.

8. Manufacture of lace goods. In this industry are engaged : Employers, 364 ; workmen, 892 ; together, 1,256 men.

The prisons have produced 176,027 units ; a loss, perhaps, of one hundred and forty units annually to each person in free labor at this industry.

9. Manufacture of hosiery. Persons engaged in the free industry : Employers, 1,314 ; workmen, 4,837 ; together, 6,151 men.

The prisons have produced 48,933 units, or about eight units loss, perchance, yearly to each person in the free industry.

10. Manufacture of articles of clothing. Persons engaged : Employers, 56,639 ; workmen, 103,269 ; together, 159,908 men.

The prisons have produced 1,002,963 articles ; perhaps a loss of six articles per annum to each person engaged in the free industry.

11. Manufacture of umbrellas, etc. Persons engaged : Employers, 452 ; workmen, 420 ; together, 872 men.

The prisons have produced 30,047 units of the articles used in making umbrellas ; hence a loss, perhaps, of thirty-four units per annum to each person engaged in the free industry.

12. Manufacture of bows and arrows, guns, etc. Persons employed: Employers, 581; workmen, 10,623; together, 11,204 men.

The prisons have produced 48,500 units, an assumed loss of 4 units yearly to each person engaged in free labor at this industry.

13. Manufacture of articles for hunting and fishing. Herein are engaged: Employers, 18; workmen, 37; together, 55 men.

The prisons have produced 1,298 units, a loss, perhaps, of 24 units each per annum to the free laborers engaged in this industry.

14. Manufacture of harnesses. At this are employed: Employers, 1,579; workmen, 1,679; together, 3,258 men.

The prisons have produced 87 units, a loss to each person engaged in the free production that is scarcely calculable.

15. Typography, lithography, etc. Persons engaged: Employers, 1,117; workmen, 6,769; together, 8,086 men.

The prisons have produced 5,066,846 units, perhaps a loss of 627 units per annum to each person engaged in the free industry.

16. Manufacture of brushes. In this are employed: Employers, 266; workmen, 1,038; together, 1,304 men.

The prisons have produced 68,493 units, a loss, perhaps, of 35 units yearly for each man engaged in free labor at this industry.

17. Bookbinding industry. Persons engaged: Employers, 544; workmen, 2,042; together, 2,586 men.

The prisons have produced 60,905 units of work, a loss perhaps of a little more than 3 units annually to each person engaged in the free industry.

18. In the occupations which are carried on only in the prisons, were produced altogether, 141,795,074.54 different articles.

The financial aspect of the question is, in brief, as follows:

From convict labor in 1833 the government realized a net profit of \$83,796.07. But it must be remembered that a large part of this amount came from employing the convicts on public works, in which, therefore, they did not compete with free labor. The main work done by hand in 1833 is represented by the sum of \$306,337.45, which includes the gross profits of the various penitentiaries. Now, if this sum be divided by the whole number of persons employed in free industries the quotient will represent the annual loss which convict labor causes to each of the free workers. This loss is scarcely 31 cents per man, or, if only the free laborers (aside from their employers) be considered, the loss is 39 cents. But, if only those free laborers are taken into our calculation who are engaged in the industries carried on in the prisons, it is found that convict labor causes each of these individuals an annual loss of 58 cents, or, counting out the employing class, a loss of 74 cents to each free laborer in industries where free and convict labor are brought into competition.

The single conclusion derivable from the foregoing statistics is, that the prisons do not produce enough to render their competition with free labor of any moment. Such is the governmental view concerning the employment of convicts.

GERMANY.

In the time of Tacitus, one of the earliest authors of their history, the Germans appear to have been divided into four classes, viz: nobles, freemen, the *liti* (or freedmen), and slaves. These slaves are said to have been composed chiefly of prisoners of war or persons condemned to slavery as a punishment for crime.^(a)

At quite an early period, however, the payment of a composition, afterwards called the "*wergeld*," became one of the principal methods of expiating crime. The amount of this composition depended on the social importance of the family injured, and a person committing a murder was allowed to purge himself of the crime by making a

^a James Sims, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. 10, p. 425.

pecuniary composition satisfactory to the family of the deceased. Later this was accompanied by another fine, called "fredum," which was paid to the state.

The settlement by composition was general, since nearly all crimes were considered as private injuries.

Only two offenses were accounted crimes against society in the time of Tacitus, and as such punished by death; the one, treason and desertion to the enemy; the other, cowardice and a secret offence against decency, which modern laws leave unpunished. (a)

According to the author just quoted, it would appear that the Christian religion very soon after its establishment and recognition, began to exercise a great influence on the criminal codes of Europe.

The new religion instituted three ideas regarding the treatment of criminals, which were new to all the world: Firstly, expiation instead of vengeance; secondly, a gradation of penalties or penances suited to the various grades of crimes; thirdly, the reformation of the offender.

Never, says Du Boys, was the authority of the church over temporal society greater than from the sixth to the tenth century.

Having acquired great influence in the legislative and judicial assemblies by means of intellectual superiority, the priesthood always inclined the balance in favor of justice for all, of equality before the law, and, if it was at all partial, it would be toward the poor, the weak, and the defenceless.

In its own punishments it imposed rigorous penances, it is true, but temporary in character, even for the greatest criminals. In the establishment and administration of these penalties it occupied itself first with the reclamation of the sinner; the protection of society and the maintenance of public order were, for it, interests of only secondary importance.

In the following period a reaction is manifested against the insufficiency of the guarantees which such a regime gives to a society agitated by so many troubles and disorders. Feudalism, which about the eleventh and twelfth centuries begins to dominate all European nations, even to their oriental colonies in Palestine, bases itself, on the contrary, upon the principle of material force and intimidation. (b)

Throughout the period of the existence of the feudal system in its strength it is, perhaps, vain to search for evidences of the employment of convict labor; for during the prevalence of this system, when each petty feudal lord held his own little court, and tried his vassal in accordance with his own notions of justice, it would be unreasonable to expect that stability of judicial institutions which alone can give birth to jails, workhouses, and houses of correction.

In such times we may look for sentences that are capable of speedy execution; and so we find that gradually, as the feudal system arose, the punishments became more generally corporal and capital, increasing in severity as the influences of the church became less general.

The idea of the reformation of the offender was lost along with the temporal supremacy of the church, and lay neglected until almost the dawn of the present century.

The other two principles of punishment which we owe to Christianity—those of expiation instead of vengeance, and of a gradation of sentences proportioned to the magnitude of the crime—remained indeed; but only in name, for the punishments during this feudal age increased so much in severity and cruelty as to rival those of savage nations.

The church, which had formerly been such a power for good, became injuriously affected, during this period, by the struggle which it made to preserve its autonomy and at the same time to hold ecclesiastical feudatories. The result of such a struggle was that it lost much of its sacred character and the ecclesiastical powers became as cruel in their punishments as the temporal lords themselves. (c)

a Albert Du Boys: *Droit Criminel des Peuples Modernes*, vol. 1, p. 34, Trans.

b *Idem*, pp. 665-667, Trans.

c Larousse: *Dictionnaire Universel*; article, Prisons.

During the middle ages the prisons of the kings, lords, and villages were mostly horrible dungeons (*affreux cachots*).^(a)

Throughout this period, and up to the end of the fifteenth century, there is no evidence of the employment of convict labor in Germany; Du Boys, who treats of this very period in his *History of the Criminal Law of Modern Peoples*, and who mentions a very great number of punishments in force in the various European countries, makes absolutely no mention of criminal labor among the Germans.

However, judging from the almost universal employment of such labor throughout central and western Europe during the periods covered by the visits of John Howard (1776-1783) and the degree of advancement then attained in its utilization in the various channels of industry, we may fairly assume that it had its origin a considerable time before his earliest visit to Europe.

Indeed, Howard, in his *State of Prisons*, gives us some circumstantial evidence to this effect, for in speaking of the *Werk- und Zuchthaus* at Hamburg, after mentioning the varied industries pursued by the inmates, who were mostly petty offenders, he states that one of the regents presented him with a book containing an account of the institution "reprinted in 1766 from the original in 1622."

"This book," says Howard, "contains instructions for the governors, orders for the officers of the house (such as steward, schoolmaster, taskmaster, clerk, raspmaster, turnkey, and porter), and regulations for the management of the poor, and of such as have been committed for offences."^(b)

Again, speaking of the house of correction at Cassel, he states that it was built by Charles, grandfather to the present Landgrave.^(c) As Howard paid his visit to this place in 1778, this statement would seem to show that the institution was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century.

At the time of Howard's visits felons convicted of the more heinous offences were called "galley-slaves" and were confined in separate prisons, often known as "castles" or "fortresses." He observes that the term galley-slaves was inapplicable, since these criminals worked on the roads, fortifications, chalk-hills, and other public works.^(d)

Whether the Germans had actually used the galley convict system in earlier times, and the name of galley-slaves still remained after its proper application had ceased, is not certain, but it scarcely seems reasonable that they should have employed the system, since they had so very little use for a navy, and the most natural supposition is that they adopted the name *Galeeren-Strüfling* to designate criminals whose crimes corresponded with those punished by the galleys in France and other countries, and who, in their own land, were placed at the hardest and most degrading labor for the benefit of the state.

Howard says these "galley-slaves" were sentenced for terms of four, seven, ten, fifteen, and twenty years, according to their crimes, and that they were clothed and fed by the government.^(d)

Their labor differed greatly from that of the prisoners sentenced to the workhouses and houses of correction, and they generally carried a chain.

The following extracts from his work are sufficient to show the great variety of industries followed by the prisoners confined in workhouses and houses of correction, and also to give some idea of the nature of the labors of those criminals designated by him as "galley-slaves," "slaves," "convicts," or "state prisoners," all of which terms he has applied to offenders condemned to labor on the public works.

Speaking of the house of correction at Bremen, he says: "The stronger and less docile men rasp logwood; others weave a set task of hair carpets, etc. The keeper appoints a weaver in the house to instruct every newcomer, who generally teaches him the art in a short time. The women's apartments were very clean; their work is spinning cows' and goats' hair, knitting, etc."^(e)

^a Larousse: *Dictionnaire Universel*; article, *Prisons*.

^b John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., p. 73.

^c *Idem*, p. 134.

^d *Idem*, p. 66.

^e *Idem*, p. 68.

Of the house of correction at Hanover, he says:

"Here were 94 prisoners, 58 of whom were children, clothed in a neat uniform of blue and white linsey-woolsey made in the house. The girls were all spinning cotton and linen. The boys in some rooms were carding and spinning wool and linen, and making list shoes and carpets. In one room there were six boys (the eldest only twelve years of age) working at so many small looms for saddle-girths and clothes. In two other rooms there were a number of women employed in spinning. There are also two small rooms for harder work, such as rasping logwood and hartshorn. The coverlets of all the beds had been made in the house. Besides their own clothes, etc., the prisoners here make girths, slippers, and list carpets for sale, specimens of which I brought with me."(a)

At Lunenburg the convicts were "digging stone from a large chalk-hill; others were preparing it for the kiln, grinding, sifting, packing, etc., in the warehouses. * * * The criminals, of whom there were 31, had a chain of about four pounds."(b)

"At Hamburg there were thirteen slaves [convicts] working on the fortifications, with irons on one leg, and chains supported by girdles 'round their waists."(b)

At the "*Werk- und Zuchthaus*" (workhouse) at Hamburg, the inhabitants were knitting and spinning, weaving stockings, linen, hair, and wool, and rasping logwood and hartshorn (the task of logwood to a strong man is 45 pounds per day). Some men and horses working at a fulling-mill, and a smith was in constant employment. At a former visit I saw in the great room about 300 women and girls; and in 1781 the whole number in the house was about 600. There is kept a regular account of the earnings, of the amount of which each person receives one-fourth.(c)

At the *Maison de Travail* (workhouse), Berlin, where, in 1781, there were 546 beggars, idle persons, and petty offenders, "old and young, men and women, were spinning and carding wool in rooms about 75 feet by 24."(d)

In the fortress or castle at Spandau there were, in 1778, 36 state prisoners and 105 criminals. "Some few of the latter were rasping logwood—the task for each, 36 pounds a day—but most of them were spinning."(d)

"In the house of correction [Spandau], in 1778, there were about 150 persons, spinning, knitting, and carding wool for a manufactory in Berlin."(e)

"At Magdeburg the Prussian slaves were at work on the fortifications, serving the masons, digging sand, etc. * * * In the house of correction (which was formerly a convent) was a mill to grind or beat the logwood that the men rasped, and two or three large chambers of silk-worms on which the women attended."(e)

In the house of correction at Nuremberg "the prisoners were employed in grinding spectacle-glasses. The surplus of what they earn above 40 krentzers, or 18 pence a week, each, they are allowed for themselves. * * * Some of the women were working gold and silver lace on cushions."(f)

"At Schwabach, in the margraviate of Anspach, is a large house of correction, in which were 93 prisoners. Some men here also were grinding glasses in two large rooms, and others in different apartments were employed in polishing steel buttons for clothes, wire-drawing, and making spinning-wheels, and I was informed that 12 were at work on the road. The women were spinning." * * *

"In the large house of correction near Bayreuth, in Franconia, the men were all working on marble, which is found in the neighboring mountains. Many were employed at the polishing-bench, two on each slab. Others were variously engaged in finishing, filing, or carving, or in cutting proofs or samples at the wheels, or in working on tobacco-boxes, snuff-boxes, etc. A large warehouse contained the goods they had finished."(g)

Since the time of Howard convict labor has, of course, been constantly employed in Germany.

a John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., pp. 70, 71.

b *Idem*, p. 72.

c *Idem*, pp. 72, 73.

d *Idem*, p. 100.

e *Idem*, pp. 101, 102.

f *Idem*, p. 131.

g *Idem*, pp. 131, 132.

The various states have pursued different systems in the utilization of such labor, and some have been more progressive than others in securing a good prison system.

THE MODERN SYSTEM.—The division of power between the empire on one side and the individual states on the other, renders it difficult to describe the present mode of employing convict labor in Germany. The imperial penal code defines three grades of punishment, which differ from each other principally as to length of sentence. With respect to labor, it provides that convicts sentenced to confinement in penitentiaries shall be held to the employments introduced into those institutions. They can also be employed outside them, particularly on public works, or in labor superintended by a state functionary, but when so employed the prisoners must be kept separate from free laborers. A milder punishment is that for state prisoners, whose sentences vary in length from one month to five years. They may be employed in ways suitable to their circumstances and capacities. Employment outside of the institution is only permissible with their (the officials') consent. The punishment of simple confinement for minor offences carries with it no obligation to labor, although work is to be provided the prisoner at his request.

These are the general regulations for the empire; the execution of the sentence is left entirely to the governments of the separate states. In consequence, there is opportunity for the widest dissimilarity in the treatment of prisoners, and the man sentenced in Prussia may fare very differently from the prisoner who serves his time in one of the Thuringian states.

The discussion concerning their treatment has been, and must needs be, exceedingly general. Theorists, practical prison officials, manufacturers, laborers, and artisans have given their opinions.

Each advocate of a particular system considers this topic from a standpoint of his own, and only occasionally touches upon the general question. Thus Bauer, the experienced industrial manager of the model cellular prison at Bruchsal, contends that the entering of the prisons into the ranks of industrial competition is perfectly justifiable, and that a dangerous competition can only exist when the market for the product is limited to a narrow field, and where the prison prices are too low. When, however, he expresses the opinion that a capable manager can avoid this evil result, we must bear in mind that he is speaking for an institution like his own, where the administration manages for its own account (the public-account system).

The public-account system is, however, condemned by other writers, at least so far as the sale of the manufactured goods in the open market is concerned. They would not do away with the labor of the convicts, but turn its productive energies into other channels. Siechard, a practical prison official of long experience, says that not industrial labor, but some of the industries, ought to be banished from the prisons. This author supports with zeal the plan of employing the labor of the convicts to supply, first, the needs of the prison, and then, and most important, the needs of other public departments. Here, of course, the war department, with its enormous needs for clothing, shoes, and equipment, occupies a prominent place in his calculations. However, a little reflection convinces one that there is a large field besides this, as the frequent solicitations for permission to offer proposals are proof. The carpets and furniture for public buildings, the official uniforms of public servants and the police, the printing and bookbinding for public purposes may be mentioned, to which we may add the countless needs of the state railroads. That this task of reconciling public opinion and public good with the profitable (and, to the criminal, beneficial) operation of this public-account system, offers no insuperable difficulties under properly obtained conditions, would seem to be proved by the example of Wurtemberg. Our author expects from this plan the best results. He is driven to accepting it, however, not so much on account of these results as because he discovers grave defects in each of the other systems. Denying that the competition of the prisons with industries performed by free labor could have any very serious results so far as the whole land is concerned, he sees dangers for the district

immediately surrounding the prison. In 1878, when occupying the post of administrator of a prison in Wurtemberg, he gave very encouraging accounts of the success of this system in that state.

Representative Ehrty, in the Prussian *Landtag* (parliament), has raised his voice every session, during the discussion of the budget, against the enormous sums spent by the Prussian government for prisons. He declared these prisons to be large and costly concerns, managed according to no recognized principle of prison management. He was warm in his praises of the Irish system as corresponding to the most enlightened ideas, while at the same time it was not costly. He alludes in one of his speeches to the complaints of free industry, and sees the remedy in the application of the Irish system, wherein so much importance is attached to out-door work, improvement of bad lands, building of canals, etc. The demand that the convicts be employed in such out-door occupations has often been made, but has generally been silenced by a list of important objections, among them the general weakness and ill-health of the convicts, the increased cost of supervision, together with the dangers of associated labor.

However desirable it might be for some reasons, especially that of discipline, to adopt the public-account system, it is declared by many to be practically impossible. When reference is made to the success of the system in Baden, for instance, the objectors reply, that it does very well for a small state with but few prisons, but it does not follow that a great centralized state like Prussia, with its numerous institutions, some of them containing over 1,000 inmates, can pursue the same policy. Such a policy would, in the first place, require mercantile knowledge and experience on the part of the director and industrial skill on the part of the supervisors. This would, in its turn, involve an entire change in the *personnel* of the management. Apart from this the whole management would become more complex and more difficult. Another and more important objection lies in the fact that this system involves the exercise of a mercantile business on the part of the state, and the employment of the public moneys at an unjustifiable risk. This risk would be larger for a prison than for a private person.

The latter, by increasing his business when trade is good, and decreasing his output when trade is slack, can balance losses by gains and secure the best average results. The prison can neither contract nor expand its business, and must, therefore, lose the advantages which accrue from such flexibility. Such power (of contracting and expanding), says one author, a great state like Prussia cannot tolerate on the part of its officials; and it is not to be denied that the granting of it to prison directors would be in strong contrast with the system of innumerable and specific instructions with which the government directs the actions of its officials in other branches of its service, for instance, the state railways.

As the friends of the contract system do not regard it as a perfect one, but rather in the light of a last resort, it is worth while to note how they look upon the disadvantages of other systems. It is evident that one of the chief drawbacks to the public-account system would be removed if the producing energy, over and above what the prisons themselves require, were applied to supplying the needs of the state. The demand would be steady and regular, subject to no variation in the state of trade; payment would be safe, and no risks would be run. Why, then, has not this system been developed in this direction? Whenever this question is asked, the war department has usually been foremost to answer: The army must be independent, must be able to supply its own needs; hence, there are artisans attached to the regiments who make and mend shoes, clothing, and equipments; the army cannot get along without them and would be at a loss without their presence and skill in time of war. The question, however, is only half answered, for there is still a large quantity and variety of goods for which the government contracts with private firms. With respect to these articles it is said, that the prisons cannot deliver satisfactory work; that it stands to reason that the forces recruited from the worst classes of society, unintelligent, weak in body, and with evil intention, cannot furnish that quality of goods demanded

by the government. But this is by no means wholly true. That such goods need not necessarily be of poor quality is proved by the fact that in Baden the term "prison goods" is equivalent to a first-class recommendation, and that cases occur where private parties label their wares "prison goods" in order to insure quicker sales. Moreover, a friend of the contract system has declared that the contractors for government supplies are at the same time often contractors for convict labor. In general, it is evident that the government would get better results from convict labor if it were done, under its control, in the prisons than when it is controlled by outside parties. While the latter can be made to undertake the responsibility for the quality of the delivered goods, still the methods of business are complicated by the interposition of the middleman, which also tends to increase the price of the goods to the government. But in spite of these admissions, made even by the friends of the system, they continue to advocate it as the best in the long run, the injurious effects upon free industry being, they assert, only imaginary, or, at most, very insignificant, whereas the advantages for the administration are very great.

It has been said that when the needs of the state are supplied by the prisons the convicts learn nothing which will be useful to them upon regaining their freedom. Belgian prisoners, employed in this way, know only how to make a certain part of a uniform, etc. This objection has weight according as one holds punishment to be reformatory in its purpose or not. In either case the words of Bauer, written in 1861, are significant. He says:

"Industrial training loses more and more its importance. Of 200 convicts released from Bruchsal, in 1856, 148 were too old or too sickly to learn a trade, or had one at the time of imprisonment. This left 52 who could be and were taught a trade. But when they were set free only nine of them pursued the trade they had learned in prison, and two of these returned in a short time to their old abode within the prison walls. Less than 5 per cent., therefore, profited by the industrial training."

It is the class of independent artisans which has felt most severely the competition of the prisoners. Through the comparatively late industrial development of Germany, the members or masters (*i. e.*, employing workmen) of the old guilds, which were not finally done away with till toward the middle of the present century, are still very numerous, and receive, as a class, the special attention of the legislative bodies. In the great industrial revolution which steam has brought about this class is being pushed more and more to the wall by the superior advantages of the employment of machinery and concentrated capital in large amounts. The convict labor, they contend, tends to aggravate their condition, since it is cheap labor, and just as effective in the hands of their competitors as is their machinery. And as it is particularly in those employments now carried on in the prisons, which the free laborer can best pursue, namely, shoemaking, tailoring, manufacture of cigars, etc., this competition becomes almost intolerable. On the other hand, manufacturers also complain that they cannot compete with the prison contractors, and the laboring men complain that, through the low prices paid for convict labor, their wages are depressed.

The public-account system occurs in Baden, Bremen, and, in part, in Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, whereas the contract system prevails in the remaining states of the empire of which Prussia and Saxony form the greater part. Now it is to be noted that the states contained in the first list are comparatively small, their total population being about one-fifth of that of the whole empire, and that they are geographically and politically separate from each other, while the prisons are all of moderate size, none of them exceeding 500 inmates in capacity, and are not situated in industrial centres. The contract system, on the other hand, is practised in Prussia, a state with 27,000,000 people, and where the bare figures of the prison statistics therefore appear very formidable. It is, too, not to be overlooked that their movement—this agitation of the convict labor question—makes itself felt most in the thickly populated industrial districts. The conditions under which the respect-

ive systems come into use are so different and difficult to analyze that the mere fact that in one case many complaints occur, and in the other but few, does not warrant the conclusion that the systems alone are responsible for the results, good or otherwise.

"The wages paid by the contractors for the prison labor are such that competition is impossible," is an oft-repeated complaint. Convict wages are indeed very meagre in Prussia, the average being reckoned in 1883-84 at 52.02 pfennigs (12½ cents) for each day's work, for those employed by the contractors. In the figures on which this average is based there were, however, certain not unimportant variations, ranging, for the provinces, from 61.04 pfennigs (15 cents) in Brandenburg to 39.3 pfennigs (9½ cents) in Prussia (the province of that name). The average for the industrial districts was nearly the same as that for the whole state. In Baden, the model prison at Bruchsal furnishes somewhat better results. Thus in 1877 the calculated wages of the convicts varied from 2.03 marks (49 cents) daily, in the coopering trade, to 79 pfennigs (19 cents) for day laborers. A comparison with the model cellular prison at Moabit, near Berlin, would give somewhat more favorable results.

It is reckoned that the wages of convicts in Prussia are only one-third those of free labor. This is a great advantage for the prison contractor, apparently. But it is not the only one. According to the practice in Prussian institutions the contractor pays no rent, nothing for light and heat, and is relieved by the prison officials of a part of the clerical work. By this saving he has his competitors at a disadvantage.

But the whole number of convicts, in comparison with the mass of free laborers, is very small. If reckoned at thirty thousand as a daily average in Prussia, it would still amount to less than 1 per cent. of the whole industrial population. This number, if employed in one industry alone, would prove very disastrous to the free workers engaged in it; but when the pressure is distributed through a variety of trades, it becomes almost imperceptible. And in Germany this is the case. In only one state, Bavaria, have complaints been heard that the prison labor embraced but few industries. Prussia has had since 1869 more than thirty-five, and although the absolute figures of convicts employed are sometimes high, as, for instance, two thousand cigarmakers, the relative number to free laborers is by no means so unfavorable. For some of the less extended trades, brush making for instance, the comparison is less favorable than in the more important industries. This comparison is further deceptive, inasmuch as only the number employed appears, whereas if the comparison should include the amount of product the result would be far less disturbing. For the prisoner does not accomplish so much work as the free laborer. He is often sickly, unwilling to work, dull and slow, is raw and unskilled at his work, and labors under compulsion. Taking all these things into consideration, one authority says that one free laborer is equal to two or three convicts. The chamber of commerce in Hirschberg, a Silesian town, says, more precisely, it is as one to two. The testimony of witnesses does not agree. Thus, the chamber of commerce in Elberfeld makes full calculations for the shoemaking industry in the prison of that city, from which it appears that the relative production of free and convict labor is as 20 to 19.5. The wages are, on an average, one-third those of free artisans. In Halle it would seem to be but little different. Here, it is said, that the convict finishes three pairs of felt shoes while the free laborer is making four, or three pairs of leather shoes while the free laborer makes five. There are glaring inequalities in the estimates made by different prisons, and it may be that such disproportions are corroborated by the facts. All these facts taken into consideration, it is evident that the value of convict labor is not equal to that of free labor and that it cannot expect the same rate of pay. If it were worth more than it gets it would, of course, bring more. Since any one may bid for it, the offers would be higher and the bidders more numerous if it had a value higher than what is commonly paid for it. But, as a matter of fact, the competition is meagre and the government often obliged to accept unfavorable offers in order to keep the men at work. In some institutions no offers have been made for a number of years.

The contractor has the advantages mentioned, but allied with them disadvantages which make his position a rather unenviable one. He must submit to the prison rules, and the ordinary hours of labor are interrupted by teaching, exercise, conferences with the director, and so forth. He must furnish a large sum of money as security, and at the same time he cannot expand or contract his business as he sees fit. He is obliged to take the convicts who are supplied to him, and yet cannot demand the full number stipulated in the contract, the administration undertaking no responsibility to furnish them, if, for any reason, it be inconvenient. These are disadvantages which the complainants do not stop to consider, or which they are apt to forget in face of the fact that the wages paid the convicts are so much lower. It is maintained, therefore, that from the necessities of the case the contractor is no better situated than his competitor.

In connection with the complaint of ruinously low wages with correspondingly low prices for the goods, one hears of the miserable quality of prison products. Statements to that effect have often been made without provoking much contradiction. But has the proof been given? The example of Bruchsal shows plainly enough that the work need not be bad. It has been said that the fault lies in the contract system, in which the administration does not guarantee the quality of the goods and cannot insure that the raw materials supplied be of good quality. As a matter of fact, it is asserted that the contractor works in the poorest stuff imaginable. But why should this be so? One witness says, because the work of the convict is of such an inferior sort and the waste so great that it would not pay to use the best material. Another, that being bound by so many troublesome regulations, and operating with such heavy pecuniary risks, the contractor is forced to reduce the quality of his article if he wishes to make a profit. The invested capital is so large that he cannot incur new risks by putting too great value into his goods. All these arguments, however plausible they may seem, prove neither that prison goods are poor in quality nor that they need be so. To the contrary, ample testimony can be had of prison goods that are as good in quality as the products of free industry; while proof is not wanting that the products of free industry are not always first-rate, that here fraud and deceit are also practised, and that goods of the poorest quality are thrown on the market. Professor Reuleaux, at the Centennial Exhibition, pronounced upon the German industrial products the verdict: "Cheap and poor." Although it is not unlikely that prison goods might have been among them no one will pretend that they formed a considerable part of the exhibit.

It is not to be denied that the prisons do at times furnish shoddy wares, but the proof that this is a necessary consequence of the prison labor as such, or of the contract system in particular, has not been given. The penitentiary at Münster has introduced the article of basket furniture into Germany. It cannot be pretended that by the introduction of a new branch of industry poor goods can be offered to the public with any chance of success. The carpet manufacture at the prisons in Munich caused complaint among the artisans, which led to an investigation. It was found that this product of convict labor was finer than any similar one elsewhere in the country. And, indeed, the Austrian artisans found fault that in the prisons there were industries carried on which furnished products of the highest artistic finish, and which excited universal admiration at exhibitions in Vienna. In Austria the general state of affairs is similar to that in Prussia. From this conflict of testimony it will be seen that neither side is able wholly to prove its assertions.

This discussion is as old as convict labor itself, and the competition of the prisons has always been a grievance of the workmen. Empress Maria Theresa, of Austria, introduced regular labor in the prisons as early as 1772, but it was not long before the master workmen discovered in it a dangerous competitor. Emperor Joseph abolished it a few years after upon the petition of the guilds. But the necessities of the prison systems demanded regular and productive occupation. When John Howard and other distinguished philanthropists began to turn their attention to the condition

of prisons, it was impossible, in the light of the new ideas advanced, that this part of the system should not be perfected and extended. Complaints, however, did not cease; the trades-societies and guilds, still under the old forms, began to wrestle with the new problems of industrial life which the application of steam to industry and the increasing employment of machinery called forth. Then, as now, people were not wanting who saw the principal cause of their trouble in unimportant side issues. To meet the complaints of the master workmen all sorts of devices were proposed. Thus, in 1847, Baden made the rule that the master workmen should have the privilege of buying the products of the prison at four-fifths of the real selling price, and only in case he did not buy could the goods be sold to others. This plan did not meet with much favor. Fortunately for the institution only one person availed himself of this privilege. Accounts of this date show that four-fifths of the real selling price would not have covered the cost of the raw materials. In 1851 this rule was abolished, and complaints thickened. Yet with the extension of the market for which the goods were manufactured the complaints had disappeared, as Bauer testified in 1861. Since that time, in spite of the agitation in other parts of Germany, we have no accounts of complaints from this section.

In Prussia a similar movement made itself felt. In 1849 petitions from every part of the land were sent to the Prussian parliament praying for a regulation of the industrial conditions and legislation for the benefit of the independent artisans. Among the demands, which covered the furnishing of military supplies by civil, instead of the hitherto employed military, artisans, the giving of contracts for public buildings, etc., to the trades corporations direct, without the intervention of contractors, was one for the regulation of the prison labor. The proposition that the prison labor should not be allowed to injure the free artisan runs through all. In the discussion upon it various remedies were suggested. Some said the needs of the institutions themselves should be supplied through the convict labor; some demanded an extension of the agricultural occupations among the prisoners; some advised the production of inferior articles only; and a few held that the chief aim of the prisons was punishment, and that the labor there should be selected with that purpose in view, the houses of deputies ordered an investigation of the matter. The report of the committee to whom it was referred expressed a willingness to do all that was possible for improvement, at the same time showing that the proposed measures were inadequate to meet the case. As a matter of fact almost everything needed in the prisons was produced there, and agricultural employment was extended as far as possible. Assuming that the convicts must be employed, and that the interests of the taxpayers demand that the employment be pecuniarily productive, certain principles of action were proposed which it was advised to follow as far as possible in order to prevent injury to the laboring classes. The first of these was that thenceforward the labor of the convicts should, as a rule, be hired out to contractors, and that such industries as manufactured for the foreign trade or made half products should receive the preference. The animus of this statement was evidently opposition to the employment of convicts for the account of the state. It was hoped in this manner to secure the best possible returns for the services of the convicts. The desire to shield the class of small manufacturers or artisans, where the principal feature of the trade is the skilled labor, prompted the second suggestion. This was to confine, if possible, the labor of the convicts to the elementary processes, and thereby to relieve the better class of laborers from the effects of their competition. Further, says the report, manufacturing for the account of the government, when unavoidable, shall be confined to such branches of industry as can be carried on only on a large scale. Another clause designed to protect the same class of free labor. And finally, the sale at retail, by the prisons, of goods, which are also made by this class of artisans, is forbidden, while, on the other hand, master workmen shall be allowed to contract for the labor of the convicts.

The prison administration accepted these principles and applied them as far as practicable. The production for the account of the management sank to a minimum.

Nevertheless, the complaints did not cease. The results of the plan did not seem particularly favorable either for free industry or for the state treasury, as the wages obtained for the convict were below what had been hoped. During this period the administration itself made the offers and closed the contracts with the manufacturers. This was reversed in 1869, when, in order to make the competition free and open to all, and in the hope of raising the rates of pay to convicts, the house of deputies passed a resolution requesting the authorities to close contracts only after bids had been received in open competition. This resolution, which sought to remove the injurious competition from the free laborer, was acted upon by the administration. In the succeeding years the prices paid by contractors for prison labor rose considerably (15 to 20 per cent.), a circumstance that is rather to be attributed to the general development of business, however, than to the effects of this regulation.

Then came the years of the war, and after that the restless business activity of the following years. In this period of prosperity, when every one expected to become rich, when money was plenty and trade most prosperous, none thought to complain of convict labor. But we must not attribute this to the brilliant success of the measure we have just described. For with the hard times following 1873-74, the complaints returned in full force, and have remained the order of the day with varying degrees of prominence ever since. During this time Representative Ehrty, in the lower house of the Prussian parliament, has not ceased yearly to advocate the Irish system of prison management, speaking strongly of the injury done to the industrial population by the competition of the prisons. But he has stood alone.

In 1876 a large number of petitions found their way to the *Reichstag*—the imperial parliament. Socialists and manufacturers joined the artisans. In December of that year a committee of the *Reichstag* presented a report on the subject. It maintained that the prices paid by manufacturers for prison labor were as high as could be expected. The opponents of the contract system take it for granted, it says, that the convict is equal to the free laborer. But, on account of weakness, clumsiness, unwillingness, and evil intention, the capacity of the convict is so far behind that of the free laborer that, particularly where skilled labor is concerned, one of the latter may be considered equal to two or three convicts. The report then declares that agricultural labor in the prisons cannot be extended as demanded, and that convict labor cannot be turned to the production of military supplies, as the war department cannot well or wisely give up its own workshops.

An investigation from another source took place in 1878. The *Deutsche Handelstag*, a congress composed of the representatives of manufacturers' and trades' societies, directed a standing committee to a thorough investigation of the question. For this purpose the chambers of commerce in the various cities were invited to express their opinions and report their experience. The Prussian and Saxon governments took an active interest in the discussions, sending representatives and directing the prison authorities to supply any information which might be requested of them. The committee consisted mostly of manufacturers and merchants, representing rather the standpoint of the capitalist than that of the laborer. As the result of the investigation a report was issued containing the following deductions:

- (1) The necessity of productive employment for the convict is disputed by no one.
- (2) Nevertheless, a considerable difference of opinion exists among the members of the committee concerning the organization of such productive employment, as well as concerning the extension and character of the same in the individual prisons, and concerning the resultant influence exerted upon the free industry by the same.
- (3) Complaints are heard, particularly in connection with the contract system in vogue in north Germany, that a more or less factory-like business, especially when steam is used, has been established. *Per contra*, the public-account system has also led to complaints. The manufacturers of small iron articles in the Rhine district and Westphalia, of envelopes, etc., are quoted as conspicuous examples in the first-mentioned case.

(4) The poor quality and low prices of the goods produced in the prisons, facts often stated and often substantiated, seem to be less the result of the convict labor as such than of the organization of the same.

With these deductions in view, the committee recommended attention to the following points:

(1) In the employment of the prisoners a predominating influence is not to be exerted for the production of goods—for the financial interests of the institution—but punishment and reformation should be prime objects of prison administration. Therefore, certain employments should be more or less excluded, since from their nature they lead to laxity of discipline. Examples are cigarmaking and gilding.

(2) The greatest possible diversity of industries is desirable in each separate prison.

(3) It appears desirable that the prisons should manufacture articles for government use. With these are to be reckoned the supplies for transportation (mails, telegraphs, railroads, etc.), the courts and administrative authorities, the army, etc.

(4) Further, the founding of independent prison boards is to be advised, wherein representatives of trade and manufactures should be allowed to participate and vote, as well as the legal, administrative, and financial government officers, the physician and the clergyman. Wurtemberg furnishes a good model.

(5) The publication of full reports concerning the character and extension of prison employment is desirable; it should be upon a uniform basis for all the states, if possible.

The report then proceeds to support these propositions. It asserts that convict labor receives too low wages, that its products are of poor quality and unsalable, and that it disturbs the natural conditions of production in the country at large. With these arguments we are already acquainted. Discussing the causes of the various complaints against it, the report distinguishes between such as can be removed through administrative action, and such as seem to lie in the nature of the system—meaning the contract system. In the debates of the committee a resolution assigning to the contract system all the blame was voted down.

Certain branches of industry are singled out as doing particular injury to free labor. Thus in the tobacco trade there are only 28 workmen in the cigar manufacture against 1 convict. Only 395 of the 2,459 convicts employed in this industry in Prussian prisons for 1877 were cigarmakers by trade. Through prison labor, says the chamber of commerce at Hirschberg, trade is demoralized, and even the standard of character among the workmen sinks through association with the released convict. Envelopes were made in Elberfeld and Wisbaden by convicts at 70 pfennigs (17 cents) daily wages. In free industry this work is done by girls who receive 1½ marks (32 cents) daily, and yet accomplish but two-thirds as much as grown male convicts. If the consumption of envelopes be reckoned at one thousand millions, then the prisons at Elberfeld and Wisbaden furnish the fifth part of it. Another industry where the competition is represented as very severe, is the manufacture of smaller iron products, such as chains, hinges, locks, etc.

Finally, the report praises the public-account system, although it recognizes the enormous difficulties connected with its application.

An answer to this report was prepared by the Privy-Councillor Illing and attached as an appendix to the Prussian prison statistics for the year 1877-78. Its general standpoint has been presented in what we have already said. In considering the contract system he cites a sentence from the summary of the opinions of the chambers of commerce, as follows: "In general it may be said that the contract system commonly in vogue in Germany, and particularly in Prussia, has found little contradiction in principle, while the excrescences of the system have been censured." Concerning the particular industries followed he says that cigarmaking is easily learned, and of value to the released convict. The manufacture of envelopes cannot be remunerative, as represented, for at the last renewal of the contracts not a single bidder presented himself. In manufactures of iron the average ratio of free workmen to convicts is 86 to 1; but if single branches of this great industry be considered, the ratio

is not always nearly so favorable to free labor. Only 58 convicts make chains, whereas in the centre of this industry 1300 to 1500 free laborers are employed. In the fabrications of locks the ratio is as 130 to 1, although one sort is turned out by the prisons in comparatively large quantities. It is, too, questionable how far it is justifiable to pick out single articles. Finally, he calculates that the above industries, which it is proposed to abolish in the prisons, employed 3,440 convicts, or over 21 per cent. of those employed by contractors. If they were to be dispensed with, what would take their places? The committee of the *Handelstag* does not answer this question, and a glance at the list of employments existing in Prussian prisons will convince one that, if these industries are to be given up there, few equally profitable ones could be found to take their places.

The agitation and discussion continued. It was now the class of independent artisans that were most active. On complaint that convict labor was employed to make goods on orders according to measure for private persons, and that the regulation of 1850, according to which the masters could employ convict labor, had been abused in order to carry on this form of trade, the Prussian minister of the interior issued an order in 1882, that in all future contracts it should be stipulated that the contractor be prohibited from accepting orders of this nature from persons living in places where prisons were situated or within ten kilometres of the same. The same order declared that the masters could employ convicts on repairing work only to a limited extent and then at only such prices for the customer as were common in the neighborhood.

It became again a subject of debate in the *Landtag*. Representative Strosser, the director of the penitentiary at Münster, in general an advocate of the system as it exists in Prussia, stated that he recognized a certain amount of truth in the complaints of free industry. The state, nevertheless, cannot take upon itself the management of the industrial occupation of convicts. It must be contracted to third parties. But in order to equalize the pressure, and secure the advantages of cheap labor to the whole people, he proposed that the management of the whole matter be turned over to the trades corporations. He desired the compulsory organization of the producers in the different branches—a subject which belongs to the industrial policy of the nation at large, and the discussion of which is not proper here.

In the same year (1882) there were a number of petitions praying for the abolition of convict labor. This was interpreted to mean the removal of competition from that source, and the discussion in the *Landtag* was conducted upon this basis. No new suggestions, however, were offered. Perhaps the most significant remark was the expression by one member of his belief that the present system was the result of free trade tendencies and a distrust of state enterprises, and that the future might bring a change of opinion and cause a change of base. The result of the discussion was purely negative, it being resolved that the complaints of the petitioners did not furnish subjects for further discussion, inasmuch as the government sought continually to avoid a competition dangerous to free industry.

Since that time the subject has remained in *statu quo*. Evidently the feeling that the present system is a lasting one is by no means strong. There seem to be indications that the future will bring some new developments. It marked a great change of opinion when the German Prison Society, composed of prison officials, adopted in 1880 a resolution to the effect that in principle the public-account system is the right and proper one.

The following pages describe in detail the penitentiary systems of some of the more important states, viz: Prussia, Baden, and Württemberg. The Saxon system, which is very well administered, resembles so closely the Prussian that a particular description would yield no new points. Little has been published on the Bavarian prisons, which are managed on the same general plan as those of Württemberg, except that the authorities do not take the products; and the same is true of some of the other and smaller states. Brunswick has brought the contract system to a high grade of perfection in the newly-erected prison at Wolfenbüttel. Bremen, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg have achieved excellent results with the public-account system.

PRUSSIA.

The administration of the prisons is divided between the ministers of justice and of the interior. The latter has the responsibility of all penitentiaries for the hardest punishments, and at the same time supervision of a few of the prisons for longer punishment, and certain of the minor jails in the Rhine provinces. The whole number of institutions in this category is 51, of which 36 are penitentiaries. The minister of justice has under his care as many as 987, of which by far the greater part are minor jails, but a small proportion of which are destined for the execution of long sentences. This division of power has been a source of much sharp criticism, and more than once the *Landtag* has adopted a resolution requesting the government to take steps toward consolidation. The character of the local administration, as well as other kindred considerations, seems to stand in the way of a unification under one head, but meanwhile the two ministers seek to create a unity of operation by acting together on important matters and issuing uniform regulations.

It is of importance to note these facts and bear them in mind, for we are forced to confine ourselves to prisons of the ministry of the interior in the following paragraphs. The ministry of the interior issues very carefully prepared statistics yearly, from which can be formed a very good idea of the actual conditions in the institutions under its care, whereas the notices obtainable of the other prisons are exceedingly few.

As to the comparative numbers of prisoners confined, the following table is for the year 1883-84 :

Under—	Number confined during the year.	Daily average.
a. Ministry of justice.....	547, 930	27, 760
b. Ministry of the interior.....	131, 006	29, 086

From this it appears that the daily average for the prisons of the second class is only a little larger than for those of the first class, whereas the absolute number confined in the former is very much smaller. This is of decided importance in considering the topic of the effects of convict labor, for it is evident that the inmates of the prisons under the ministry of justice with their shorter terms cannot learn to perform any very complicated operations, and hence can under no circumstances become very serious competitors with free industry. And apart from this consideration, it is often impossible to find employment for these prisoners on account of the shortness of the terms, and there is always a much larger per cent. idle than in the other prisons. Hence, the figures relating to the prisons of the ministry of the interior have a greater relative value than would at first appear. From them, with certain allowances, we may best obtain the desired information.

The employment of convicts at work here is, first, for the needs of the institution; second, for private contractors, and finally—but only in very exceptional cases—for general sale. Only where it is impossible to secure work for the prisoners by the first two methods is it permitted to resort to the third. After deducting 10 per cent. of the number confined as sick, infirm, or undergoing disciplinary punishment, some 25 to 30 per cent. of the remainder is required to meet the needs of the institution in housekeeping and administration and in the care of the gardens attached; the remainder, with the exception of from one-half to two and a half per cent. of the whole number employed at work for general sale, are employed by contractors,

By far the greater part of those employed in the service of the institution are busied in the general duties of administration and housekeeping. These absorbed in 1883-84 the services of 6,031 persons as the daily average. A comparatively small number, 548, were employed in the care of the gardens attached to the prisons. Much smaller is the number of convicts employed directly by the prison management in productive labor. In 1883-84 it was 528 persons daily, of whom 160 worked for private parties to fill orders, and 368 were manufacturing articles for other prisons and for other pub-

lic departments. The greater number of articles go to other prisons, where the weaving and tailoring branches are most important.

This form of industrial employment is, however, quite insignificant in comparison with that which takes place under contractors. Contracts for three years' duration are closed by the institution with manufacturers who undertake the technical management of the labor. The contractor (or his representative) and his foreman have access to the prisons and direct the business under the supervision of the watch-master. The latter has to take charge of the pay lists and superintends the discipline. The director of the prison determines the daily task (*pensum*), which corresponds as nearly as possible to the average work of a healthy, sound workman. The contractor pays a stipulated sum for each finished task. In addition to this he pays another sum equal to from one-sixteenth to one-tenth of the amount paid for the task, and this latter constitutes the private money of the prisoners. Five pfennigs (1½ cents) is the maximum that can be paid the convict for one task. When he finishes more than one task a day he receives a proportionate reward for the overtask. The convicts are permitted to dispose of one-half their earnings for extra privileges, i. e., extra bread, butter, beer, meat, snuff, etc. The amount so used cannot exceed 6 pfennigs (1½ cents) daily. The remainder is kept for them until their release. Green hands, who have to take up a trade of which they know nothing, are obliged to serve some months as apprentices, during which time the contractor pays nothing for their services. Further than this, the administration makes no stipulation as to the duties or methods of the contractor. He can buy his raw material where he pleases—it may be good or bad, just as it suits him—and he can dispose of his manufactured products just as he chooses. As to the destination of the products, we know that certain articles are exported, but not in what quantity. We find further that the services of 184 convicts daily are required to fill orders from the state and local authorities. The hours of labor begin nominally at the rising of the convict in the morning, which is at 6 o'clock in winter and 5 in summer, and continue till he goes to bed at 7 p. m. Counting out the time for meals, for exercise in the open air, for school, for conferences with the director, the average time is calculated at ten hours daily.

In Prussia there is a great diversity of occupation, as the following figures for the year 1883-84 show:

INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON BY PRISON LABOR IN PRUSSIA.

Industries.	Daily average of employees.	Industries.	Daily average of employees.
MEN.		MEN—Concluded.	
1. Cigar manufacture.....	2,001.23	22. Tearing feathers.....	116.10
2. Weaving.....	1,881.68	23. Cutting cork.....	111.75
3. Manufacture of shoes (leather, felt, and cloth).....	1,588.48	24. Tanning.....	71.30
4. Joiner work and packing-box manufacture.....	1,204.08	25. Chains and nails, iron pegs and screws.....	58.83
5. Bookbinding, paper-box, cartridge shell, and papier-maché manufacture.....	1,098.23	26. Padding and felt manufacture.....	51.20
6. Brushes.....	750.43	27. Lithographic work, painting, and coloring.....	50.76
7. Baskets, cane weaving and splitting, basket furniture.....	744.83	28. Cutting and splitting wood.....	38.74
8. Tailoring.....	621.07	29. Cooperage.....	6.35
9. Toys.....	421.76	30. Watchmaking.....	0.22
10. Locksmiths' work.....	351.23	31. All other branches.....	1,762.38
11. Tinmiths' work in copper and soft metals.....	279.24		14,963.63
12. Manufacture of wooden lasts.....	253.49	WOMEN.	
13. Knitting of nets.....	244.12	1. Sewing and quilting.....	546.35
14. Harness making, etc.....	220.82	2. Knitting and embroidery.....	421.20
15. Button making.....	196.02	3. Upholstery work.....	279.35
16. Wood carving.....	190.01	4. Cigar-making.....	228.50
17. Straw plaiting.....	160.86	5. Tearing feathers.....	177.87
18. Tape, braid, belts, fringes, etc.....	167.07	6. Sewing gloves.....	90.35
19. Iron wares and machines.....	158.16	7. Spinning.....	7.16
20. Wood, bone, and ivory turning, umbrellas, canes, and combs.....	135.51	8. All other branches.....	1,007.42
21. Cutting and turning marble.....	131.18		2,758.20
		Grand total.....	17,741.83

These industries are mostly such as can be carried on without the use of power. Steam was used in only sixteen institutions, with a daily average of only 133.26 persons, more therefore as a supplementary affair than as a leading feature of the business.

In regard to the relative number of free laborers to convicts in the different industries, the following table from an earlier volume of the statistics gives interesting figures which are still useful to indicate the average ratio, since probably the absolute figures have changed but little one way or the other. It will be observed that the division of occupations is not exactly the same, but the difference is not so great as to deprive the figures of all value:

FREE LABOR AND PRISON LABOR COMPARED IN PRUSSIA.

Free, 1875.		Prison, 1875-76.		Free employes to one convict.
Industries.	Employés.	Industries.	Convicts.	
Tobacco	59, 648	Cigars	2, 110	28
Cotton weaving	60, 657	Weaving	1, 512	40
Shoemaking	204, 303	Shoemaking	1, 129	181
Cabinetmaking	134, 450	Joiners' work and packing boxes	996	135
Bookbinding and paper boxes	16, 607	Bookbinding	830	19
Tailoring	183, 665	Tailoring	391	470
Combs, brushes	5, 333	Brushes	434	12
Locksmiths' work, manufacture of safes	41, 367	Locksmiths' work	318	130
Saddles, strap makers	32, 428	Saddlers, making elms of all kind	324	100
Basket wares	14, 292	Basket wares	336	43
Fringe, etc., manufactures	10, 231	Fringes	147	70
Cravats and gloves	6, 782	Glove sewing	215	32
Crochet and embroidery wares	2, 967	Upholstery	305	10
Total	772, 730	Total	9, 047	85

The financial results of this labor were for the year 1883-84, 2,915,610 marks and 16 pfennigs (\$699,746.44) gross income, and 2,510,415 marks and 40 pfennigs (\$602,499.70) net income for the state. The gross income per head amounted to 28.67 pfennigs (7 cents) for each day of detention, or 52.02 pfennigs (12½ cents) for each work day for the convicts employed by the contractors. Taking everything into consideration, the income of the prisons amounted in 1883-84 to 2,916,647 marks and 16 pfennigs (\$699,995.32), whereas the expenses equalled 8,844,683 marks and 90 pfennigs (\$2,122,724.14), leaving 5,888,523 marks and 93 pfennigs (\$1,413,235.74) to be paid by the state treasury. Reduced to an average, the income per capita was yearly 100 marks and 27.32 pfennigs (\$24.07), the expenses 304 marks and 7.19 pfennigs (\$72.98). A further division of this last sum is made into two parts, of which one, equal to 170 marks and 20.64 pfennigs (\$40.85), goes to satisfy the personal needs of the prisoner; while the remainder, 133 marks and 79.05 pfennigs (\$32.13), falls to general expenses, under which administration, with 108 marks and 79.39 pfennigs (\$26.11) is the principal item. One-sixth of the gross income of the prisons was devoted to the private treasury of the prisoners. This amounted in 1883-84 to 493,589 marks and 49 pfennigs (\$118,461.48), or per capita 6.36 pfennigs (1½ cents) for each work day.

For the prisons under the ministry of justice a notice is given of the income in the budget for 1880. It was estimated at 734,500 marks (\$176,280), the actual return for the previous year having been about 590,000 marks (\$141,600). This amount, in comparison with that for the other prisons, is very low, and suggests remark as to the comparative importance of the two for the consideration of the problem in hand.

BADEN.

The grand duchy of Baden has won for itself a prominent place in the annals of prison management. All prisons, from the smallest jails to the large penitentiaries,

are under the care of the minister of justice. Of a daily average of 2,650 prisoners in 1882, 1,157 were in the minor prisons and 1,493 in the larger central prisons. The labor of the prison inmates is everywhere managed by the institutions for their own account, the contract system never having been followed in this state. As early as 1829 the present system was in operation in the central institutions, where weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking were carried on; whereas it has only lately become possible to introduce regular employment into the smaller prisons. The financial standpoint has never been the decisive one, and, for the class of smaller prisons, can hardly come into consideration at all. Thus, while the income from convict labor in the central penitentiaries is from 50 to 60 pfennigs (12 to 14½ cents) daily per capita, it does not rise above 30 pfennigs (7 cents) and, indeed, sometimes sinks below 10 pfennigs (2½ cents) for the smaller institutions.

In the model cellular prison at Bruchsal the following trades are carried on, the percentage for each for all work days in which they were carried on in a recent year being indicated by the figures in parenthesis: Weaving (10.37), shoemaking (8.63), tailoring (12.38), cooperage, locksmiths' work, bookbinding, reeling (winding wool, etc., on reels) (4.31), manufacture of cloth shoes, braiding straw and willow (17.66); and, besides these, day laborers' work, baking, and finally the house work (10).

These occupations are carried on by hand work, and particular attention is given to the technical education of the convicts. They are taught, as far as possible, all the processes connected with the trade assigned to them, most of them being obliged to begin at the lowest step and serve six months as apprentices. A certain number, ranging from 12 to 15 per cent., of the new comers are familiar with one of the trades worked at in the institution, and another fraction are too old and weak to learn a new trade, and must therefore be employed on some light work. In general the production is disadvantageously interfered with by the limitations of the cellular system and the necessarily primitive manner in which the work must be carried on. In spite of all this the goods made by these prisons have achieved a good reputation, which is to a large extent due to the painstaking selection of the raw material. At times much larger orders have been received than it was possible to fill.

The business affairs are in the hands of an administrator, who has entire charge of the production and sale of the goods. The latter is the most difficult, as here the conditions of the market and the trades, in a word, outside factors, are decisive; whereas the production, considered merely as a technical process, is completely under the control of the prison authorities. Hence the administrator has to know where to secure the cheapest raw materials. In 1869, Bauer, in his annual report, was doubtful as to the future. He said: "The extension of the market for purchases and sales foreshadows a hard struggle with outside competition, a struggle which is the more difficult for us, as our industries are carried on with primitive appliances, while our competitors stand upon a height of industrial progress. How long will the form of our industry secure us against the superiority of the factory; that is, for cheaper production of goods?" So much is dependent upon the ability of the administrator, that even in times of depression wise and skilful management secures success.

In 1876, in the depression following the crisis of 1873-74, the institution achieved the best financial results in the course of its history.

The products are widely distributed and go even into the neighboring states—Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Alsace, Switzerland, and France—and in more limited quantities to Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Scotland, and Austria. The greater part was made in 1874, upon the orders of business firms (153,535 marks and 60 pfennigs [\$36,848.54]); another considerable portion goes to the state (53,345 marks and 78 pfennigs [\$12,802.99]), and the remainder is sold, partially to the officials (8,537 marks and 47 pfennigs [\$2,048.99]), and partially to the public (12,593 marks and 2 pfennigs [\$3,022.32]), in retail trade. The needs of the prison itself required goods to the value of 68,527 marks and 68 pfennigs (\$16,446.65).

The financial showing of this institution is very favorable. Calculated for each man per day the income amounted to 1 mark and 29 pfennigs (31 cents) in 1876, or a total of 104,466 marks and 38 pfennigs (\$25,031.93) for the institution, equal to 295 marks and 40 pfennigs (\$70.90) per capita yearly. On the other hand the expenditure of the state to meet deficiencies was 233 marks and 4 pfennigs (\$55.93) per man.

The proceeds for each separate trade were as follows, in 1874, per capita daily, viz: Sewing, 1 mark and 75 pfennigs (42 cents); bookbinding, 1 mark and 51 pfennigs (36 cents); basket and chair-seat weaving, 1 mark and 48 pfennigs (35½ cents); locksmiths' work, 2 marks and 19 pfennigs (52½ cents); tailoring, 1 mark and 5 pfennigs (25 cents); cabinetmaking, 1 mark and 18 pfennigs (28 cents); shoemaking, 97 pfennigs (23 cents); linen weaving, 1 mark and 41 pfennigs (34 cents). In reviewing these facts and figures, we must bear in mind that they refer only to a single institution, situated in a small agricultural town.

There are no further notices of the prisons in Baden, hence this must serve as their representative. It is fair to assume that the new institution at Freiburg has equally favorable results to show. As to the other prisons they are mostly of smaller dimensions and could not of course be drawn into comparison with these.

WURTEMBERG.

The prisons of the kingdom of Wurtemberg are all under the supervision of the minister of justice. The labor of the convicts is arranged according to a mixed system. The house work, etc., is, as is elsewhere customary, performed by the prisoners themselves. The industrial employment which is for the account of the management is primarily for the needs of the state. But in addition to this there is the so-called "customer business." In this case the raw material is furnished and the finished product is received by private persons, who pay for the work of the convicts, which is itself supervised by the administration. The arrangements with these private persons are of such a nature that they can be easily dissolved. The distribution of prisoners to these different classes of employment averaged as follows, in the year 1884: House work, etc., 339.3; for the state, 1,012.4; for customers, 609.4, or 1,961.1 persons in all daily. The following table shows the distribution among the several occupations:

INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON BY PRISON LABOR IN WURTEMBERG.

Industries.	Prison duties, etc.	For the state.	For customers.
House work.....	160.8	.....	.....
Day-laborers' work.....	13.2	.....	50.9
Nursing.....	14.1	.....	.....
Washing.....	38.1	.....	.....
Kitchen work.....	27.3	.....	.....
Chopping wood.....	2.7	.....	21.5
Locksmiths' work.....	1.3	32.1	53.6
Building work.....	16.6	.....	.....
Baking.....	8.7	.....	.....
Sewing, knitting.....	20.9	{ 772.9) { 178.5}	.....
Care of clothing and bedding.....	5.0	.....	.....
Tailoring.....	12.4	36.1	1.8
Writing, copying.....	11.9	.....	1.3
Linen weaving.....	6.3	1.7	14.0
Preparation of linen.....	.....	148.9	.....
Weaving.....	.....	64.4	.....
Cabinetmakers' work.....	.....	99.1	0.4
Straw plaiting, etc.....	.....	84.9	62.3
Shoemaking.....	.....	87.2	6.0
Paper boxes, etc.....	.....	39.1	25.0
Agriculture.....	.....	47.1	.....
Paper shells.....	.....	97.4	.....
Wire work.....	.....	12.7	.....
Basket making.....	.....	0.1	.....
Purse weaving.....	.....	10.2	.....

a Women.

INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON BY PRISON LABOR IN WURTEMBERG—*Concluded.*

Industries.	Prison duties, etc.	For the state.	For customers.
Polishing			21.0
Sorting coffee			6.1
Cooperage			1.2
Picking horse hair			4.2
Cleaning and cutting feathers			25.9
Preparation of boxes for matches and blacking			157.3
Saddlery			16.0
Preparation of tools			1.9
Cigarmaking			46.2
Picking hops, etc.			3.2
Cutting braid			5.0
Grass work			44.9
All other branches			39.7
	339.3	1,012.4	609.4

In the same year the financial results were: Income, 856,110 marks and 69 pfennigs (\$205,466.56); expenses, 1,361,180 marks and 19 pfennigs (\$326,683.24); leaving 505,069 marks and 50 pfennigs (\$121,216.68) to be paid from the state treasury. The average income from the industry was 108 marks and 61 pfennigs (\$26.07) yearly, or 37.6 pfennigs (9 cents) daily per capita; the average sum paid by the treasury was 238 marks and 95 pfennigs (\$57.35); the average sum spent for the personal needs of each prisoner being 191 marks and 2 pfennigs (\$45.84) yearly.

The introduction of the public-account system began in 1874. With its growth kept pace a reduction of the "customer business." At the same time the latter cannot be wholly given up, says Director Siechard, at Ludwigsburg, until all the departments of the Government draw their supplies from the prisons.

RUSSIA.

The history of Russia begins properly with the year 862, A. D., in which Rurik the Great, at the head of his Varangians, founded the empire in Novgorod.

For the first century and a half the empire was without a written code of laws, and it was not until about the year 1018 that Yaroslaf framed the first code, and this was originally prepared for Novgorod alone. (a)

Before the time of Rurik "Slavonia was divided into numerous hunting, pastoral, agricultural, and commercial tribes, each of which had its laws or its usages. The Russians came, commingled under their dominion all these tribes, and likewise their laws and customs, and blended with them something of their own Scandinavian laws." (a)

It appears that neither the laws of the conquerors nor those of the conquered were written, and as the first grand princes did not trouble themselves with attempts to make them harmonize there arose confusion, and many of them were lost; hence from necessity Yaroslaf was compelled to frame an ordinance for the city of Novgorod, which at the time was the only one left under his control. (b)

Another historian, speaking of the same period, tells us that "in Russia the Byzantine codes of Justinian and Basil the Macedonian were established at the side of the Scandinavian of Iaroslaf" (Yaroslaf), and that "during many centuries the two systems existed together, each being slightly influenced by the other, until the time when they were mingled in a new code, the Ulogenie of Ivan the Great, and the Sudebnik of Ivan the Terrible." (c)

a Count Philipp de Ségur: *History of Russia*, etc., p. 37.

b *Idem*, pp. 37, 38.

c Alfred Rambaud: *History of Russia*, vol. 1, pp. 34, 35.

It is impossible to tell to what extent the code of Yaroslaf was influenced by the customs and laws borrowed from the Byzantines. The former, so far as is known, provided for no form of penal labor as a punishment for crime, whereas we are informed by Rambaud (a) that the Byzantine code included convict labor among its punishments. Under the code of Yaroslaf "perpetual slavery, extending to their posterity, was the lot of all prisoners of war and of all persons bought from foreigners; slavery for a limited period was the portion of those who sold themselves, of insolvent debtors, freemen who, without conditions, married a slave, servants out of employment, hired servants who did not fulfil their engagements, in a word, all the weak who made themselves the slaves of the strong to obtain subsistence and protection." (b)

This bondage, however, whether perpetual or temporary, was not, except perhaps incidentally, the punishment of crime, but rather of misfortune. It is scarcely probable that in a country so wild and among a people so savage, there was at this period anything corresponding, except in a remote degree, with our system of punishing criminals by compelling them to labor for the benefit of the state.

The code of Yaroslaf, though amended and changed in some particulars by various rulers, notably by Vladimir II, continued in force until the promulgation of that of Ivan III (the Great), who reigned from 1462 to 1505. Speaking of this new code, Ségur says: (c)

"Single combat decided upon the majority of criminal offences; in cases of suspicion where reputation is not spotless, torture is called in to enlighten justice.

"The penalties of Ivan's code are confiscation, the knout, slavery, and death, the level of his despotism. It is since his reign that the Russians have astonished Europe by their blind servility."

This code remained in force until about 1556, during the reign of Ivan IV, or Ivan the Terrible, when a new code was established. (d) Under this, as well as under the earlier code of Yaroslaf, fines were the punishment allotted for the majority of crimes. (e) The code of Ivan the Terrible remained in force until the accession of Alexis, the second sovereign of the house of Romanoff, who reigned from 1645 to 1676. In 1650 he summoned the most eminent Russians of all classes to assist in forming a new code which became known as the *Ulagenia*. (f)

This code continued the law until the reign of Peter the Great, who prepared new laws much more in accordance with the spirit and genius of European legislation. (g)

Peter projected his codes in 1710, but was engaged in perfecting them for years thereafter, and with the exception of his military code, which went into effect in 1716, the *Ulagenia* of his father Alexis continued in force until 1720. (h)

"In criminal cases he still employed torture, though with mitigation. He punished various crimes by sending the guilty to labor on the public works or the galleys. Those condemned to such punishment had their nostrils slit." (i)

It is stated that in 1593 Boris Godunof commuted the sentences of all capital offenders to exile to Siberia, but as nothing is said about the terms of their banishment, it cannot be determined whether they were made to labor in the mines which were then being opened. (j)

It is in the code of Peter the Great, then, that we have the first undoubted evidences of the legalized employment of convict labor for the benefit of the state, and this employment of criminals has existed in greater or less degree ever since. Rambaud

a Alfred Rambaud: *History of Russia*, vol. 1, p. 94 *et seq.*

b Count Philip de Ségur: *History of Russia*, etc., p. 40.

c *Idem*, p. 153.

d *Idem*, p. 159.

e *Idem*, p. 195.

f *Idem*, p. 390.

g *Idem*, p. 391.

h *Idem*, p. 391, 392.

i Alfred Rambaud: *History of Russia*, vol. 2, chap. 3.

j Albotze and Maquet: *Prisons de l'Europe*, vol. 7, p. 8.

states that after the battle of Pultova (1709) 1,200 Cossacks were sent to work at the canal of Ladoga. (a)

Again, referring to about the same period, he says: "The Czar (Peter I) required every town to send a certain number of shoemakers to take lessons in their art at Moscow, threatening them, if they continued to work in their old way, with confiscation and the galleys." (b)

Peter, before he framed his own laws, had examined those of other European countries, found criminal labor provided for in some of them, and adopted the idea in his own code.

It is a historical fact that during the latter part of Peter's reign robbery and murder were rampant in Russia. "These robbers were masters of the highways in open day, and they seized upon the towns, and even upon Moscow itself, as soon as the sun set. In some weeks there were found in the streets of that capital no less than sixty of its inhabitants who had been murdered." (c) Ségur ascribes this swarming of criminals in part to the severity of the recruiting and compulsory labor laws.

The system of compulsory labor on the public works was continued, and during the reign of Elizabeth (1741-1762) great numbers of criminals were thus set to work or sent to Siberia.

"Elizabeth imagined that she had abolished the penalty of death, but the knout of her executioners killed as well as the axe. Those who survived flagellation were sent, with their noses or ears cut, to the public works. It is estimated that during her reign more than 80,000 were knouted or sent to Siberia." (d) During her reign an edict was issued forbidding serfs to enlist in the army without permission of their masters, and ordering that such as persisted in presenting themselves for enrolment should be beaten with the knout and sent to the mines. (e)

During the reign of Catharine II the proprietors were empowered to transport unruly serfs to Siberia without trial, and even to send them to the mines for life. (f)

In 1767, during the same reign, an edict was issued declaring that "if any serf dare to present a petition against his master he shall be punished with the knout and transported for life to the mines of Nertchinak." (g)

Notwithstanding these severe edicts of Catherine against the serfs, it was during her reign that the humane treatment of prisoners received its first impetus.

According to John Howard, the prison reformer, who visited Russia in 1781, Catherine, in her instructions for a new code of laws, drew the following distinction between prisoners of different classes:

"One ought not to confine in the same place: 1. An accused person, against whom there are only appearances. 2. A convict. 3. A criminal who is condemned to prison as a punishment. The accused person is only detained; the two others are imprisoned; but with respect to the former of them, the prison is only a part of punishment; with respect to the latter, it is the punishment itself." (h)

The impression to be gathered from Howard's account of his visit to Russia is that he found the prisons of the empire, generally, in bad condition, with little or no attention paid to the reformation of the criminal. In some of the prisons he found all classes of prisoners crowded together, debtors, petty offenders, and persons convicted of grave crimes.

At some of the prisons he found the prisoners at work, the men generally at public works of various kinds, the women working in the garden. But in other cases the

a Alfred Rambaud: *History of Russia*, vol. 2, p. 49.

b *Idem*, vol. 2, p. 97.

c Count Philip de Ségur: *History of Russia*, etc., p. 411.

d Alfred Rambaud: *History of Russia*, vol. 2, p. 168.

e Ukase of June 2, 1742. See D. MacKenzie Wallace: *Russia*, p. 468.

f Ukase of January 17, 1765, and of January 28, 1766. See Wallace, p. 468.

g Ukase of August 22, 1767. See Wallace, p. 461; compare Rambaud, vol. 2, p. 297.

A John Howard: *State of Prisons*, etc., p. 86.

prisoners seemed to be in close confinement without labor of any kind. The debtors confined in prison subsisted chiefly on the charity of the public, and are described as having been in a wretched condition. At St. Petersburg a "spin-house," or house of correction, was in process of erection at the time of Howard's visit, and he describes it as being an "elegant, though plain," building. (a)

This was probably the first of those "houses of amendment and labor" which were established by Catherine and are spoken of hereafter.

Prison discipline in Russia is of comparatively recent origin. It was much discussed as far back as the commencement of the present century, and in the year 1819 a society now known as the Imperial Society was established to watch over the administration of prisons. (b) This society still exists and exercises a general supervision over the prisons of the empire. It is not known that any general system of purely industrial labor has ever been adopted by the government for the prisons of Russia, but the following extract from the proceedings of the International Penitentiary Congress of London (1872) shows that at that time there was at least one purely industrial prison in the Russian empire:

"Dr. Wines brought to the attention of the congress the large industrial prison of Count Sollohub, at Moscow, the reformatory results of whose discipline were remarkable, only nine prisoners having returned during six years out of twenty-one hundred discharged. At this prison each convict was permitted to choose the trade he would learn, and on mastering it was allowed two-thirds of his earnings. So great a stimulus was this to industry that a man often became a skilled workman in two months. To this system the distinguished count attributed the surprising reformatory results mentioned above." (c)

A further extract indicates that there has recently been a strong sentiment developed in favor of industrial labor for prisoners. The passage referred to reads as follows:

"In Russia a marked difference between different kinds of labor is beginning to show itself. Industrial work, which scarcely existed in times past, is now making great progress, owing to the advantages it offers to the prisoner, who sees that he can thereby best escape relapse. Penal labor alone cannot, it is held in Russia, have a beneficial influence. This is clearly proved in Siberia, where the number of escapes is counted by thousands. An intense hatred of the authorities and a strong desire of vengeance are the result when penal is not accompanied by industrial labor, which latter is the sole means of reformation. Industrial labor has produced good results in Russia only when let to contractors. It is now a question whether penal labor shall not be let in the same way. It is held that the administration should not interfere with its direct duties by the care of commercial undertakings.

"A thoroughly-organized bureau of statistics has but just been established by the ministry of justice. It is therefore impossible at present to give the exact proportion of prisoners who are without a trade when committed, but it is certainly more than one-half. To impart the knowledge of a trade to a prisoner ignorant of such knowledge is a special point in the reforms now projected. To give him the power of self-help is regarded as of the very highest importance, since penitentiary science in its whole scope and essence is but a struggle against the tendency to relapse." (d)

"The principle of an abbreviation of sentence by means of good conduct and industry has been admitted only in imprisonment with hard labor, and even there awaits a regular organization and systematic application. Russian law prescribes work for the prisoners and grants them a part of their earnings according to the particular class of prison. But this law still remains almost a dead letter. It has been executed

a John Howard: *State of Prisons, etc.*, pp. 85-95.

b *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. 19, p. 781.

c Report of International Penitentiary Congress, London, 1872, p. 145.

d *Idem*, p. 72.

only in rare cases. The organization of industrial labor is regarded as lying at the root of the penitentiary improvements now under consideration by the government.

"One of the clauses in the project of reform relates to the proportion of earnings granted to the prisoners. No system of rewards has yet been established." (a)

In the introduction to a report submitted to the Penitentiary Congress of London (1872) on the prison system of Russia, the Russian delegate (Count Sollohub) explained that it was impossible to give a detailed description of the system then in force in his country, and, even if possible, that such a description would not give a correct impression, inasmuch as Russia was even then on the eve of a radical reform of her prison system. A report was submitted, however, under the stipulation that it was not to be regarded as the exposition of a system, but rather as a short sketch of the traditions of the country.

From the published proceedings of the congress embodying the substance of this report we make the following extracts:

"The existing laws of Russia relating to the arrested and the sentenced are divided into two parts, the first referring to the imprisoned, the second to the transported. The following is the present classification of prisons: (1) Prisons properly so called (*ostrogs*), established in all the towns of the empire. Originally they were merely places of safe-keeping, the actual punishment being either bodily inflictions or deportation to the farthest limits of the empire, with a treatment of greater or less severity. More recently they have been used for punishment in cases where the imprisonment does not exceed a year and four months. (2) Prisons for arrest. This must not be confounded with preliminary arrest, where the detention is merely that of safe custody. It is a true punishment, which is inflicted by justices of the peace for slight offences, and cannot exceed three months. (3) Houses of amendment and labor, established by the Empress Catherine, probably under the influence of Howard, to whom Russia owes her first notions of the humane treatment of prisoners. (4) Prisons for industrial sections or companies. These companies, sentenced to labor on public works, formerly under the jurisdiction of the minister of ways and communications, have lately passed into that of the minister of the interior. Sentences to this class of prisons cannot now exceed four years, though formerly they might be extended to twelve.

"The system of associated imprisonment in rooms still exists in Russia, with some exceptions; for example, in the *ostrogs* of the first class there are separate cells.

"Classification of the prisoners is rigidly required by the Russian legislation, but the bad condition of many of the prison edifices, and especially the lack of space, restricts it to the separation of the sexes and of persons arrested from those who are undergoing their punishment.

"The prisons derive their support mainly from the treasury of the state. The earnings of the prisoners have thus far been inconsiderable, especially when considered in comparison with the vast population and the immense productive power of the empire." (b)

The foregoing statements relate to the condition of prisons and prison discipline prior to and during 1872. Since then various changes for the better have been inaugurated.

The ministry of justice has been engaged in an earnest study of the subject of a new penal code for Russia; and in 1877 a special commission was created to examine the draft of a new scale of punishments prepared by that ministry. The commission reported favorably upon the proposed scale of penalties in which "the death penalty is retained only in the case of crimes against the safety of the state and the person of the emperor. Properly speaking, therefore, banishment to Siberia, coupled with hard labor (*travaux forcés*), occupies the first place among Russian penalties. By the exist-

a Report of International Penitentiary Congress, London, 1872, p. 43.

b *Idem*, pp. 20, 21.

ing code this penalty is for life, or a maximum term of twenty years; by the draft (*projet*) of the commission it is for life, or a maximum term of fifteen years.

“Moreover, the commission is in favor of the absolute abolishment of simple banishment to Siberia, that is, without the addition of hard labor; it would have this species of banishment replaced by imprisonment in some form. Indeed, the tendency of its labors and propositions is toward the absolute destruction of Siberia as a place of punishment.” (a)

It appears that a project for the establishment of an administration (or bureau) of prisons was adopted by the government in 1879, and that a chief of this administration was appointed and clothed with high authority, though subject to the minister of the interior. Another project was also presented to the government having for its object the establishment of a general penitentiary system for the empire. The proposition in this project, which met with the greatest opposition in the council of the empire (the legislative body), was one providing for the abolishment of the system of deportation to Siberia. (b)

M. de Grot, from whose letter to Dr. Wines the foregoing facts are taken, concludes his epistle as follows: (c)

“As regards the regime to be adopted in the penitentiaries the government accepts a mixed system—the cellular system entire in short-term prisons, and in the convict or central prisons cellular separation at night and associated labor by day. When this project shall have been definitely adopted and the law promulgated, it will then belong to the new administration to carry it into execution and to take the steps necessary to improve existing penitentiaries and to construct new ones as funds shall be placed at its disposition. It thus appears that the whole penitentiary question in Russia is in a state of transition and reform. It would be very difficult to furnish extended details upon the actual condition of the prisons, especially as the old administration, in expectation of a reform whose commencement dates only from the year 1860, neither could nor would in these latter years put in operation any radical measures. All that I can say is that the state of our prisons is very bad. We have neither good prison structures nor employes specially prepared for the prison service. The labor is imperfectly organized, and the greater part of the prisoners have nothing to do. Even the youths are not everywhere separated from the adult prisoners. It must be said, however, that in these later times the penitentiary question has great interest for the Russian public, and books begin to issue from the press relating to it.

“At the present moment the Russian public is a good deal occupied in organizing agricultural colonies and reform schools for young criminals, and within the last eight or nine years not less than ten or a dozen have been founded in different provinces of the empire. All the agricultural colonies hitherto founded in Russia owe their existence to the initiative of private persons who form societies to that end, but the government also aids in their support.”

Inasmuch as the sentence of deportation to Siberia, with or without hard labor, has, for a long time, been one of the principal punishments in force in the Russian empire, the following account of it, taken from a trustworthy source, (d) may be interesting and instructive:

“Deportation to Siberia began in 1591. (e) It was principally used for political prisoners, insurgents, religious dissenters, and conspirators. Large numbers of Poles were exiled in 1758; others again in 1830; and now, since the nihilist movement, numbers of these implacable foes to the existing regime are regularly dispatched to Siberia. The total number deported varies from 17,000 to 20,000 per annum, but this

a E. C. Wines: *State of Prisons*, etc., p. 462.

b *Idem*, pp. 465-466. (Letter from M. de Grot.)

c *Idem*, p. 466.

d *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 19, pp. 781-82.

e Dronke says, in *Plerer's Universal-Lexikon*, vol. 18, p. 402, that the first deportation by the czar was of Samailov in 1688, and judicial deportations began in 1753.

includes wives and children who may elect to accompany the exiles. The sentences are of two kinds, (1) the loss of all rights and (2) the loss of particular rights. The first includes degradation, the rupture of the marriage tie, inability to sign legal documents, to hold property, or to give a bond. The exile must wear prison dress and have his head half-shaved. He may be flogged, and if murdered would not be much missed. After a lengthened period of probation in prison the exile becomes a colonist, and may work on his own account. Those sentenced to the loss of particular rights are only compelled to live in Siberia, where they may get their living as they can. Many, however, are condemned to spend a portion of their time in confinement, but without hard labor. The exiles are sent from all parts of the empire by rail or river to Ekaterinburg, and thence to Tiumen, whence they are distributed through Siberia. Those deprived of partial rights are generally located in western Siberia. Those deprived of all rights go on to eastern Siberia. The latter go by river generally to Tomsk; thence they walk to their ultimate resting place, which may be Irkutsk or Yakutsk or Tchita, or the island of Saghalien, and the journey may occupy months. Not long ago a party of convicts was dispatched by sea to the last-named destination, embarking at Odessa, and travelling through the Suez canal and by the Pacific ocean.

"There are several hundred prisons in Siberia. They are of three kinds: (1) the *etape*, which afford temporary lodgings for prisoners on the line of march; (2) the *prislynie*, where the detention is often for several months during the winter, or until the ice is broken up; and (3) the *ostrog*, the generic Russian name for a prison, which is the place of durance for all exiles not on their own resources. Few of the large prisons in Siberia were built for the purpose. They are converted buildings—old factories, distilleries, and so forth. They are all upon the associate principle, containing a number of large rooms to accommodate any number from twenty-five to a hundred. The great central prison near Irkutsk, called the Alexandreffsky, one of the most important in Siberia, generally holds from 1,600 to 2,000 prisoners, all under sentence of hard labor and awaiting transfer to the mines. Dr. Lansdell, who visited this prison in 1879, found the prisoners very short of work. Some were engaged in making cigarette papers, others in shoemaking and brickmaking. The prison is a huge stone-built building, very different from the ordinary run of Siberian prisons, which are usually built of logs, calked with moss to keep out the cold. They are surrounded by a high wooden palisade. Each prison has its hospital, chapel, generally a school room, and a few workshops. The prisoners themselves are not unkindly treated.

"At most of the stations there are local committees to watch over the welfare of the prisoners. This is an extension of the Imperial Society of St. Petersburg * * *. The committees supply books and visit the prisoners. They clothe and educate the prisoners' children and help their wives to employment. They also augment the prisoners' diet from funds obtained by subscription. The regulation rations of Siberian exiles seem very liberal.

"The Russian prisoner has nearly twice the amount of solid food that an English prisoner receives, and he is at liberty to add to his diet out of his own means, which the English prisoner is not. The prisoners are also supplied with ample clothing if they have none of their own, those sentenced to deprivation of all rights being obliged to wear convict dress. The discipline of the prisons is now in accordance with European ideas. Prison offences are punished by relegation to a solitary cell, a certain number of which exist at all the prisons. Diminutions of diet are also inflicted, and an obligation to wear irons if they are not already worn. All exiles wear leg-irons for a certain time. These are riveted on to the ankles, and caught by a chain which is carried suspended to a belt round the waist.

"The irons are worn for various periods; from eighteen months to four and even eight years. Very heinous offenders, or those who have escaped frequently, are chained to a wheel-barrow, which they are obliged to pull about with them wherever

they go. A more severe punishment, when confinement and irons fail, is birching with a rod, for the knout is now abolished. The rod consists of switches so small that three may be passed together into the muzzle of a musket. The punishment is described as not more severe than that inflicted at English public schools. There is another flagellator, however, called the *plate*, a whip of twisted hide, which is still retained at a few of the most distant Siberian prisons and only for the most incorrigible, on whom irons, the birch, and other punishments have had no effect. The costliness of deportation is enormous and the results it obtains doubtful. The slow colonization of this vast territory may follow eventually, but there are already great difficulties in finding employment for the mass of labor in the government's hands. The mines of gold, silver, and coal are passing into private hands, and there are no other public works. Hence part of the Russian criminals who would have gone to Siberia are detained in the large prisons in Russia, where they are employed in manufactories or in the labors of ordinary mechanics, or any out-door work such as making brick, mending roads, and manufacturing salt. Nevertheless recent visitors to Russian prisons, whether in Russia proper or in the heart of Siberia, describe the prisoners as generally idle.

"The principle of progressive stages by which a prisoner can gain a remission of sentence or milder treatment prevails throughout. The well-conducted persons can earn wages, and may spend the money in buying an increase to their diet. The bulk of the worst convicts gravitate to the island of Saghalien, where the number in 1879 was about 2,600. Half of those were kept in prison; half remained comparatively free. The discipline here is very severe. The diet is said to be scanty, and as the island is barren, everything has to be imported. Fish, however, is found in large quantities. There are four large prisons at Dui, the principal post on the island, which are insufficiently heated in winter and generally overcrowded. The convicts are chiefly employed in raising coal from mines which are let to a company."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Productive labor as a general employment for convicts is so modern in Great Britain that it may be said to belong to the last half-century; but as a casual employment it may be traced back to at least 1547, when vagrants received a V, branded with a hot iron upon the breast, and were placed "at the common works, amending highways." The idea itself of a compensation to the state or some recognized power for adjudged crime was found in the slavery of the earlier ages and the serfdom of the later, as well as in the commutation of penal sentences to military service. To understand the gradual process by which the present system has been built up it is necessary to look a little into the condition of the people as long ago as when serfdom began to weaken. At that point, perhaps, there will be found the origin of a part at least of the criminal class, and soon after the idea that labor or service in some shape should be got out of it, although little of the practice. In that earlier state of society when even human life was of little account, and it was looked on as natural that the strong should prey upon the weak, there could hardly have been a criminal class as understood in modern times. Civilization as it has advanced has labelled one act after another as a crime and devised varying punishments. When military conquest was the business of rulers, the criminal might pay for his crime by service in war. But when the world became industrial it came to be demanded of him that he should pay in labor. The growth of the labor idea has been side by side with industrial development.

Sir Frederic M. Eden, in his celebrated work, *The State of the Poor*, published at London in 1797, says of the condition of the people immediately subsequent to the Norman conquest (1066):

"If we except the baronial proprietors of land and their vassals, the free tenants and socmen, the rest of the nation for a long time after this era seems to have been involved in a state of servitude, which, though qualified as to its effects, was uni-

form in its principle, that none who had unhappily been born in or had fallen into bondage could acquire an absolute right to any species of property." (a)

The condition in Scotland was similar. "Na bondman may buy or purches his libertie with his awin proper gudes or geir * * * because all the cattell and gudes of all bond-men are understand to be in the power and dominion of the maister; see that without consent of his maister, he may not redeme himself out of bondage with his awin proper denires or money." (b)

"The condition, however, of the people who were thus debarred from tasting the first of social blessings was not, in other respects, equally abject and miserable; those denominated villeins in gross were at the absolute disposal of their lord, and were transferable by deed, sale, or conveyance from one owner to another. They were principally employed in menial services about the house, and were so numerous as to form a considerable branch of English commerce. An author who lived in the reign of Henry II informs us that such a number of them was exported to Ireland that the market there was absolutely glutted; and another declares that from the reign of King William I to that of King John there was scarcely a cottage in Scotland that did not possess an English slave. These were probably the captives taken in the predatory inroads on the borders; there can be but little doubt but that the English retaliated on their neighbors, and made slaves of such of the Scotch prisoners as could not pay for their ransom. In the various accounts of the marauding expeditions of the moss-troopers of Cumberland, men are often mentioned as the principal part of the booty they brought back.

"Villeins regardant were those who were annexed to manors, and bound to perform the most servile offices of agricultural labor, which was originally unlimited, both with regard to its quality and its duration. They, however, were sometimes permitted to occupy small portions of land to sustain themselves and their families, but were removable at the lord's pleasure, and were liable to be sold with the soil to which they belonged, from which they might also at any time be severed. I have made this distinction between villeins in gross and villeins regardant as it is laid down by our lawyers and historians. It may however, I think, be doubted whether the difference in their condition was more than nominal." (c)

The struggle of the people for escape from their servile tenure now began—a struggle which was not to end till the last serf was declared a free man in 1660. In one way and another individuals began to rid themselves of the control of their barons. Except in the idea of freedom from service their condition could not have improved. They were masterless men. Neither society nor legislation had yet had occasion to take such men into account. Without protectors they often became wanderers, sustaining life as best they might.

"Between the conquest and the reign of Edward III (1066 to 1327) there arose a middle class of men who, although they did not immediately acquire the full power of bartering their labor to the best bidder, were yet not subjected to the imperious caprices of a master and the unconditional services of personal bondage. Of this condition were the servile tenants of manors, who, although they were permitted to occupy small portions of land for their own use, were required at stated periods of the year to attend to the cultivation of the demesnes of their lords." (d)

Greene, in his *History of the English People*, after speaking of the terrible ravages of the black death, a pestilence which swept over England in 1347, by which one-half the population was destroyed, says of the time immediately following:

"An outbreak of lawless self-indulgence, which followed everywhere in the wake of the plague, told especially upon the 'landless men,' workers wandering in search of work, who found themselves for the first time masters of the labor market, and

a Sir Frederic M. Eden: *The State of the Poor*, vol. 1, p. 6.

b *Idem*, p. 7. Quoted from *Regiam Majestatem*, or the *Auld Laws of Scotland*, buke 11, chap. 12.

c Sir Frederic M. Eden: *The State of the Poor*, vol. 1, pp. 7, 8.

d *Idem*, p. 12.

the wandering laborer or artisan turned easily into 'the sturdy beggar,' or the bandit of the woods. A summary redress for these evils was at once provided by the crown in a royal proclamation. 'Because a great part of the people,' runs this ordinance, 'and principally of laborers and servants, is dead of the plague, some, seeing the needs of their lords and the scarcity of servants, are unwilling to serve unless they receive excessive wages, and others are rather begging in idleness than supporting themselves by labor, we have ordained that any able-bodied man or woman, of whatsoever condition, free or serf, under sixty years of age, not living of merchandise nor following a trade nor having of his own wherewithal to live, either his own land, with the culture of which he could occupy himself, and not serving another, shall, if so required, serve another for such wages as was the custom in the twentieth year of our reign, or five or six years before.'

"It was the failure of this ordinance to effect its ends which brought about at the close of 1349 the passing of the statute of laborers. 'Every man or woman,' runs this famous provision, 'of whatsoever condition, free or bond, able in body, and within the age of threescore years, and not having of his own whereof he may live, nor land of his own about the tillage of which he may occupy himself, and not serving any other, shall be bound to serve the employer who shall require him to do so, and shall take only the wages which were accustomed to be taken in the neighborhood where he is bound to serve,' two years before the plague began. A refusal to obey was punished by imprisonment. But sterner measures were soon found to be necessary. Not only was the price of labor fixed by the parliament of 1350, but the labor class was once more tied to the soil. The laborer was forbidden to quit the parish where he lived in search of better-paid employment; if he disobeyed he became a 'fugitive,' and subject to punishment at the hands of justices of the peace. To enforce such a law literally must have been impossible, for corn rose to so high a price that a day's labor at the old wages would not have purchased wheat enough for a man's support. But the land-owners did not flinch from the attempt. The repeated reënactment of the law shows the difficulty of applying it and the stubbornness of the struggle which it brought about. The fines and forfeitures which were levied for infractions of its provisions formed a large source of royal revenue; but so ineffectual were the original penalties that the runaway laborer was at last ordered to be branded with a hot iron on the forehead, while the harboring of serfs in town was rigorously put down. Nor was it merely the existing class of free laborers which was attacked by this reactionary movement. The increase of their numbers by a commutation of labor services for money payments was suddenly checked, and the ingenuity of the lawyers who were employed as stewards of each manor was exercised in striving to restore to the land-owners that customary labor whose loss was now severely felt. Manumissions and exemptions, which had passed without question, were cancelled on grounds of informality, and labor services from which they held themselves freed by redemption were again demanded from the villeins. The attempt was the more galling that the cause had to be pleaded in the minor court itself, and to be decided by the very officer whose interest it was to give judgment in favor of his lord. We can see the growth of a fierce spirit of resistance through the statutes which strove in vain to repress it. In the towns, where the system of forced labor was applied with even more rigor than in the country, strikes and combinations became frequent among the lower craftsmen. In the country the free laborers found allies in the villeins whose freedom from manorial service was questioned. These were often men of position and substance, and throughout the eastern counties the gatherings of 'fugitive serfs' were supported by an organized resistance and by large contributions of money on the part of the wealthier tenantry." (a)

This enactment has become known in history as the Statute of Laborers (23d and 25th Edward III, 1349 and 1351), and a quotation from the author of the History of Crime in England regarding it and throwing light on the conditions of the times will be of interest.

"In this statute is the first legal recognition of the fact that the feudal system could not include all the rural population in its grasp. Two classes of laborers are mentioned—those who owed and those who did not owe obedience to a lord—the bond and the free; and as those who held by a free tenure and tilled the land of their own were not included in the provisions of the act, it is clear that there had grown up a class of men, nominally, at least, free, and yet without any definite means of support. This is further made apparent by a very stringent clause against giving alms to beggars able to work.

"The origin of the lowest grade of freemen has afforded a subject for the dissertations of many historians, and is necessarily obscure in proportion as our earlier history is incomplete. When southern Britain was conquered by invaders from beyond the North sea, most of the natives who were not slain, or who did not find refuge in towns, must have submitted to be, under one name or another, the slaves of their conquerors. At a somewhat later period, when land became the property of individuals, and none was common to a tribe, the dependence of the smaller holders upon the greater reduced the weaker freemen to a condition not very widely distant from slavery. In an age so brutal as that before the Norman conquest, none could have enjoyed the lord's protection unless he was content to do the lord's bidding, whatever it might have been. A refusal could easily have been avenged by an accusation involving a heavy pecuniary penalty, which the accused would have been unable to pay, and which would have reduced him to the condition of a slave. Once made a slave, the refractory churl could be sold and shipped off to Ireland, or to any other country in which Christianity was professed.

"When Domesday Book was compiled, a distinction was observed between the slave and the villein—the one probably representing the actual slave originally made in war, the other the churl, who held a plot of land, but who was compelled to perform services, either fixed or uncertain, for his lord. It has often been asserted that these two classes were subjected to a harsher rule after the Norman conquest than before, but there is not a tittle of contemporary evidence in support of that proposition. On the contrary, one of the most remarkable of the Conqueror's laws is that in which the exportation of slaves is prohibited; and the exportation appears to have ceased from that time forward. In the benefits of this law the churls or villeins participated as well as the slaves, because the prospect before them, should they have the misfortune to be reduced to actual slavery, was by no means so dark as when they might have been carried off, like sheep, to a foreign country. Indeed, it is doubtful whether penal slavery was a recognized institution after the conquest, and it is certain that the institution did not long survive.

"To close the market against the foreign purchaser was necessarily to diminish the value of the slave in England. Human beings born in slavery must have increased in number at a far more rapid rate than before; they must have become at once more difficult to watch and less worth the trouble of watching. Before the conquest the runaway slave might fear to see a slave-dealer in every man he met; after the conquest it was not the interest of any one, except of his owner, to pursue him. His greatest danger lay in the old laws concerning strangers and in the duty imposed on the sheriff to send him back to the place whence he came. But it was possible for him to find employment in the towns, and, at the worst, he might meet a welcome among some of the bands of outlaws, who could not then export him. Thus at a very early period after the Norman conquest the name of slave disappears, and the lowest ranks of men in the rural districts are called villeins. It is true that there was a legal difference between the villein in gross, whose bondage was to the person of the lord, and the villein regardant, whose bondage was to the land and who could be sold only with the land which he held in villeinage. In the deeds relating to the sale of villeins, it is declared sometimes that the land is conveyed with the villein who occupies it; sometimes that the villein is conveyed, with his goods and chattels and all his following or issue; and in the latter case his value seldom exceeded 4 pounds of the

money of those early times. But documents of either kind are rare; the villein regardant passed with the manor when it was conveyed, and he was not necessarily mentioned in the conveyance; the villein in gross was but very seldom sold by himself. The distinction between the two classes was necessarily very faint, because whenever, as must commonly have happened, the villein in gross was permitted to till a plot of land, and his children tilled it after him, their position was practically that of villeins regardant, and was little likely to be disturbed.

"At the time at which the Statute of Laborers was passed the descendants of the men who had, before the conquest, been slaves salable in a foreign market belonged to one of three classes. Some of them were villeins rendering base services to a lord, and acquiring a prescriptive right to the land on which they were permitted to dwell; some were townsmen, prospering as members of a craft-guild or earning a livelihood by one of the many occupations to be found in every town; some were, perhaps, in turn, brigands and agricultural laborers, now robbing a merchant on his way to a fair, now receiving wages from steward or farmer, who asked few questions when grass was to be mown or corn reaped, now begging on their way to the headquarters of their gang.

"Among these three classes, the villeins felt the hardships of their lot more keenly than the others, and the Statute of Laborers added to their discontent. Their lords had, according to the act, the first claim to their services; but where there was a dearth of labor they were to serve other masters as soon as their lord's work was done. They were to be paid apparently at the rate fixed by the statute; but according to the strict letter of the law their earnings were not their own, but their lord's. In many cases, no doubt, and perhaps in the majority, they were, as a favor, permitted to retain the money which they were able to make after the lord's dues had been rendered; but the lord's power of seizure was none the less a reality, and must have been a subject of bitter reflection to the villein and to all his household."^(a)

The growth of towns which was now going on was a constant temptation to the rural laborer to escape from his thralldom by flight within their confines. With the building of towns came increased development of commercial and industrial life, and the desire for a handicraftsman's comparatively elevated position stirred the souls of the more ambitious farm laborers.

Eden, speaking of the gradual establishment and growth of manufactures in towns and cities in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, says:

"From the inducements held out, every servile hind that could emancipate himself by artifice, or by favor, considered himself not only sure of protection in a city, but flattered himself with the expectation of a portion of the great gains in manufactures and commerce. These, and many other similar causes, before enumerated, contributed to the diminution of villeins; and when thus, by slow degrees, a new race of men arose in the country, and manufactures became firmly established, it is remarkable that the existence of the poor was first noticed by the legislature. The decrease of villeinage seems necessarily to have been the era of the origin of the poor. Manufactures, although they added to the capital stock of the nation, yet, by creating a necessity for free hands, and consequently enabling men to make use of the most valuable of all property, their own industry, subjected those who were any ways incapacitated from availing themselves of that fund to the miserable alternative of starving independently.

* * * * *

"A new class being thus insensibly created, they very soon, from their numbers, their vices, and their miseries, rose into notoriety."^(b)

The first legislation relative to banishment seems to have been directed toward this class. The act of James II of Scotland, chap. 22 (1449), relative to vagrants, provides that if there be any that follow the profession of "fools that are not bardis or

^a L. O. Pike: *History of Crime in England*, vol. 1, pp. 323-327.

^b Sir Frederick M. Eden: *The State of the Poor*, vol. 1, pp. 60, 61.

sick like ridders about "their ears are to be nailed to the trone, or to any other tree and then cut off, and themselves banished the country." (a)

Out of banishment grew the later practice of transportation to colonies, and service there at labor.

Throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the struggle for escape from serfdom was going on, and the country-side swarmed with tramps, who either could not get work or would not accept it. The towns, too, were pestered with a poor and more or less idle population, since residence within a town for a year and a day entitled the escaped serf to freedom. Enactments regulating the wages of labor and the prices of provisions were frequent.

The act of the 27th Henry VIII, chap. 25 (1536), relative to vagrants, provided "that such as be lusty, having their limbs strong enough to labour, may be kept in continual labour, whereby every one of them may get their own living with their own hands." (b)

The act also directed the authorities "to take up all children between the ages of five and thirteen years, who are begging or in idleness, and appoint them to masters in husbandry or other crafts to be taught." (b)

A few years later was passed the 1st Edward VI, chap. 3 (1547), an act of great severity against vagabonds. It was enacted:

"That if any man or woman able to work should refuse to labour, and live idly for three days that he or she should be branded with a red hot iron on the breast with the letter V, and should be adjudged the slave for two years of any person who should inform against such idler. And the master was directed to feed his slave with bread and water, or small drink and such refuse meat as he should think proper; and to cause his slave to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise, in such work and labour (how vile soever it be) as he should put him unto; and the statute adds that 'if he runs away from his master for the space of fourteen days he shall become his slave for life, after being branded on the forehead or cheek with the letter S; and if he runs away a second time, and shall be convicted thereof by two sufficient witnesses, he shall be taken as a felon, and suffer pains of death as other felons ought to do.'

"Masters were empowered 'to sell, bequeath, let out for hire, or give the service of their slaves to any person whomsoever, upon such condition, and for such term of years as the said persons be adjudged to him for slaves, after the like sort and manner as he may do of any other his moveable goods and chattels.'

"Another clause of the statute directs that 'if any such slave or slaves so adjudged shall at any time after such adjudgment maim or wounde their masters or mistresses in resisting their correction or otherwise, or when they be manumitted or set againe free, or, in the time of their service, shall conspire with any other, or by themselves, go about to murder and kill, or to maim their masters or mistresses, or those that were their master or mistress, or to burne their houses, barnes, or corne, so that their intent come to an act tending to the effect, that they should likewise be accounted felons, unless some person would take such offender into their service as a slave forever.'

"Harsh and inhuman as the above parts of the act may seem, a subsequent clause is more repugnant to every just principle of legislation. It enacts that 'although there be no man which shall demand such loiterer or loiterers, yet nevertheless justices of the peace shall be bound to inquire after such idle persons; and if it shall appear that any such have been vagrant for the space of three days, he shall be branded on the breast with a V, made with an hot iron; and shall be conveyed to the place of his birth, there to be nourished, and kept in chains, or otherwise, either at the common works in amending highways, or in the service of individuals, after all such former

a Sir George Nichols: History of the Scotch Poor Law, p. 2.

b Sir George Nichols: History of the English Poor Law, vol. 1, pp. 122-124.

condition, space of years, orders, punishments for running away, as are expressed of any common or private person to whom such loiterer is adjudged a slave.'

"All persons were empowered to take idle children from vagabonds, and to retain them as apprentices till the boys were twenty-four and the girls twenty years of age; and if they ran away before the end of their term, their masters might, upon recovering them, punish them, in chains or otherwise, and use them as slaves till the time of their apprenticeship should have expired.

"A master was likewise authorized to 'put a ring of iron about the neck, arm, or leg of his slave, for a more knowledge and surety of the keeping of him.'"(a)

In 1549-50, however, this cruel law was repealed, the reason given being "that the good and wholesome laws of the realm had not been put in execution because of the extremity of some of them."(b)

Pike says of this act of the first year of Edward VI:

"Had there been no previous statutes to serve as guides, the act passed at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI might seem to have been called forth by a sudden increase of vagrancy, caused solely by the dissolution of monasteries. Following as it does the act by which a vagrant might be executed as a felon before any monasteries had been dissolved, its true character is sufficiently apparent. It is but one of a series, more barbarous indeed, according to modern notions, than any of its predecessors; but, according to the notions of the time, only a little more severe than that which it immediately succeeded.

"This famous statute of vagabonds might well have been passed in the days of Edward III or Richard II, or even before the conquest, and is a remarkable indication of the old feudal spirit still lingering among the more powerful classes.

"Idleness and vagabondage were thus made penal in as high a degree as any offence, except treason. At the same time, however, retrogressive though the act was from one point of view, it was progressive from another; for it ordained not only, like the earlier statutes, that the aged, crippled, and weak should be relieved, but also that convenient houses should be provided for them 'by the willing and charitable disposition of the parishioners.' Thus the workhouse infirmary may be said to be of more ancient origin than the workhouse itself."(c)

In the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth (1562-63) an "Act touching divers orders of Artificers, Labourers, servants of Husbandry, and Apprentices" was passed which was a compendious reenactment of what seemed the most useful of preceding laws on the subject of labor and a repeal of the rest. One of its main features was the binding of the laboring classes for service periods of a year. The rates of wages, the hours and seasons of work, the time for meals, were all provided for. The giver of excessive wages was to be subjected to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of five pounds. The proportion of journeymen and apprentices in trades was established. A prominent writer thus alludes to some of the main features of this act:

"There is a wide difference between this statute of laborers passed in the sixteenth century and the statute of laborers which immediately followed the black death; but great though the difference is, the resemblance is even greater. The leading principle is in both the same—that the unmoneyed and unlanded classes shall be compelled to work, and that they shall not have any voice whatever in determining their own remuneration. By the older statute they were required to serve their lords as villeins, or, if not villeins, at the rate of pay usual before the plague. By the new statute their wages were limited to the amount annually fixed by the justices after due consideration of the circumstances of each year; either to give or take more than the amount thus fixed was an offence punishable by imprisonment. By the older statute

a Sir Frederic M. Eden: *The State of the Poor*, vol. 1, pp. 101, 102.

b Sir George Nichols: *History of the English Poor Law*, vol. 1, p. 134.

c L. O. Pike: *History of Crime in England*, vol. 2, pp. 71-73.

the lord might lend his villeins in harvest time; by the newer the justices might give a license to laborers to work, in harvest time only, in a county not their own. The name of servant was substituted for that of villein, the power of the justices had become superior to that of private lords; but all the old prejudices and feudal notions of government survived in forms only a little different from those of the middle ages. It had once been thought the perfection of organization that a slave should be a slave forever; it was now believed to be necessary that a servant or handicraftsman should serve his master at least a year, and should within that time have no liberty to direct his own movements except by a certificate from a justice of the peace, before whom also husbandmen had to show some reasonable cause if they wished to put away their servants.

"Villeinage itself, indeed, was now nearly extinct, and the descendants of many of the villeins of old had become copyholders—a class mentioned in the very statute of Elizabeth, which relates to laborers and servants, and exempted in it from compulsory service. But even during some years of Elizabeth's reign there were villeins upon the crown lands, who were allowed by her to obtain their freedom—for a consideration." (a)

The 14th Elizabeth, chap. 5 (1572-73), entitled *An act for the Punishment of Vagabonds*, was one of the most important of this period. The "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars," for whose benefit this act was passed, are defined by it "to include idle persons going about and using subtle craft and unlawful games, and all persons whole and mighty in body, but having neither land nor master, nor able to give an account of how they get their living, and all common laborers using loitering and refusing to work for the wages commonly given." (b)

"It directs that every person above the age of fourteen taken begging shall be committed to gaol until the next session, at which, 'if duly convicted of his or her roguish or vagabond trade of life, he or she shall be adjudged to be grievously whipped and burnt through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch about,' and this punishment is forthwith to be executed, 'except some honest person will of his charity take such offender into his service for one whole year following'; and if the offender so taken into service shall leave the same before the end of the year he is to suffer the punishment of whipping and burning through the ear as at first adjudged. For a second offence, 'taken, adjudged, and deemed in all respects a felon,' and to suffer as such, unless some honest person will take him into his service for two whole years; and if he depart and leave his service before the expiration of the two years he is then forthwith to suffer and forfeit as a felon.' For a third offence he is adjudged to 'suffer death and loss of land and goods, as a felon, without allowance of benefit of clergy or sanctuary.'" (c)

This act also contained special provisions relative to the impotent and sick poor, and is probably the first in which overseers of the poor are mentioned. But in order that no idle person should evade punishment or enforced service by pretended sickness it declared "that any of the said poor persons who are not so diseased or impotent but that they may do some manner of work 'shall be by the overseers of their said abiding place appointed to work,' and if they refuse then 'they are to be whipped and stocked for their first refusal, and for the second refusal to be punished as in case of vagabonds in the first degree.'" (d)

Nichols, in his *History of the Scotch Poor Law*, calling attention to the fact that legislation relative to paupers and vagrants in Scotland was at this time marching side by side with that of England, informs us that this act of Elizabeth provided "that the justices shall place and settle to work the rogues and vagabonds that shall be able (that is, the idle and able-bodied poor), there to be holden to work by the

a L. O. Pike: *History of Crime in England*, vol. 2, pp. 78, 79.

b Sir George Nichols: *History of the English Poor Law*, vol. 1, p. 163.

c *Idem*, pp. 162, 163.

d *Idem*, p. 165.

oversight of the overseers, to get their livings and to live and be sustained only upon their labour and travail." (a)

The statute of James VI of Scotland (1579), which has been considered the basis on which the Scotch poor laws rest, and which was plainly modelled on the 14th Elizabeth, "provides for punishing poor persons, who, being able, refuse to work, thereby implying [as Nichols says] that they are to be set at work." (a)

The 18th Elizabeth, chap. 3 (1575-76), was an act supplemental to the one of four years earlier, and it was under this that houses of correction were first established.

"By the 18th Elizabeth, chap. 3, the justices in every county are empowered to purchase or hire buildings, to be converted into houses of correction, and to provide a competent stock of wool, hemp, flax, iron, or other stuff, 'to the intent,' as the act says, 'that youth might be accustomed and brought up in labour, and then not like to grow to be idle rogues; and that such as be already grown up in idleness, and so rogues at this present, may not have any just excuse in saying that they cannot get any service or work'; and that other poor and needy persons, being willing to labour, may be set on work, the keepers of the stock were authorized to supply poor persons with materials for work, and to pay them for the work they should perform; and the profits arising from the sale of the goods thus produced were directed to be laid out in keeping up the stock. Idlers were ordered to be sent to the house of correction, there to be kept at hard work." (b)

It will be noticed that by this act not only was labor required of those sentenced to the houses of correction, but also that these institutions were required to furnish work to the poor of the neighborhood. This appears to be the beginning of a system which afterward had great vogue, and under the practice of which many houses of correction worked the poor outside their walls for their own profit, and doubtless forced within them those who might refuse to accept work.

In the "orders, rules, and directions" promulgated by the justices of the peace of Suffolk county for the house of correction at Bury, established under the 14th and 18th Elizabeth in 1588, among many curious and minute regulations appear the following:

"Item. It is ordered that the keeper of the said house shall cause every person committed to his custodie to be uppe and readie on the workings daies every morninge, in the wynter by fyve of the clock, and in the sommer by fower of the clock, excepte sicknes doth lett them; and at theire fyyst uprisinge all of them to com together into the hall of the said house and beinge all come together, shall reverently knele downe upon theire knees, and there shall joyne in praier one with another—

"Item. It is ordered that ymedyately after praier be done in the morninge every one shall applie themselves to theire worke as the keeper of the said house shall appointe them, wherat they shall contynue tyll seaven of the clock at night withowte intermission, save only at the tyme of dynner and meales, as is expressed herein." (c)

These two acts (the 14th and 18th Elizabeth) remained in full force for more than twenty years, or until they were superseded by the 39th Elizabeth, chap. 4 (1597). This act, while repealing "all statutes heretofore made for the punishment of rogues, vagabonds, or sturdy beggars, or for the erection or maintenance of houses of correction," empowers the justices of the peace of any county or city "to erect or cause to be erected one or more houses of correction within their several counties or cities.

"It is further provided 'that if any of the said rogues shall appear to be dangerous to the inferior sort of people where they shall be taken, or otherwise be such as will not be reformed of their roguish kind of life,' in such case the justices may commit them to the house of correction or the county gaol until the next quarter session, where the

a Sir George Nichols: *History of the Scotch Poor Law*, p. 25.

b Sir Frederic M. Eden: *The State of the Poor*, vol. 1, p. 128.

c *Idem*, vol. 2, Appendix, p. cxliii.

majority of the justices then assembled are empowered to banish such rogue into such parts beyond the seas as shall be at any time assigned by the privy council; and if the rogue so banished shall return again without license, he shall suffer death as in case of felony." (a)

Banishment for crime in England appears to have been first established by this act. Eden says, also, of the 39th Elizabeth that by it incorrigible offenders might be either banished or condemned to the galleys for life, and, to prove that the punishment of the galleys was actually inflicted at this time, he mentions that in the forty-second year of the reign of Elizabeth (1600) a special commission was issued "*pro condemnatis ad galeas transferendis*." (b)

In what essential respect the houses of correction provided for under this act were different from those established under the earlier act is not apparent. It is certain, however, that in both work was to be done by the inmates. Yet it will be seen, by subsequent legislation, that none of the laws relative to houses of correction were generally or at once carried into effect.

That the provision regarding banishment was intended to be operative may be seen by the following extract from another writer relative to an act of three years later date:

"By the 39th Elizabeth justices in quarter sessions were empowered to banish dangerous rogues, or to condemn them to the galleys for life, but the 1st James I, chap. 7 (1603-04), declares that this provision is now defective 'for that the said rogues having no mark upon them to be known by may return or retire themselves into some other part of the realm where they are not known, and so escape the punishment the said statute did intend to inflict upon them,' for remedy whereof it is now ordained that 'such rogues as shall by the said justices be adjudged incorrigible or dangerous, shall be branded in the left shoulder with a hot burning iron of the breadth of a shilling, with a great Roman R upon the flesh, that the letter R may be seen and remain for a perpetual mark upon such rogue during his or her life, and thereupon be sent to the place of his dwelling, if he have any; if not, then to the place where he last dwelt, the space of a year; if that cannot be known, then to the place of his birth, there to be placed to labour as a true subject ought.'

"These enactments against vagabonds and beggars equal in severity anything that appears in the older statutes, and it would seem, therefore, that the evil of vagabondage remained undiminished." (c)

The 43d Elizabeth, chap. 2 (1601), substantially perfected the organic laws of Great Britain relative to the poor. Such as they came to be under her reign they have practically remained. Subsequent legislation was indeed found necessary for making effective this and the preceding acts, as will be seen further along, but only for that purpose. After carefully elaborating the various provisions for the care and maintenance of the worthy poor, the lame, impotent, old, and blind, as well as homeless children, it is further declared that—

"Justices of the peace are empowered 'to commit to the house of correction or common gaol such poor persons as shall not employ themselves to work, being appointed thereunto by the overseers.'" (d)

"This was the process by which our poor rates, workhouses, and houses of correction were established. It will, however, be observed that there was not, even at the end of the reign of Elizabeth, a very clear distinction between the house of correction and the workhouse, between the house of punishment for the obstinately idle and the house of refuge for the poor unable to find employment." (e)

a Sir George Nichols: History of the English Poor Law, vol. 1, pp. 186-188.

b Sir Frederic M. Eden: The State of the Poor, vol. 1, p. 123, footnote.

c Sir George Nichols: History of the English Poor Law, vol. 1, pp. 215, 216.

d *Idem*, p. 196.

e L. O. Pike: History of Crime in England, vol. 2, p. 74.

It will probably have been noticed by the reader that while much space is given to houses of correction and workhouses, and the conditions precedent to their establishment amply illustrated, nothing thus far has been said of the prisons for the worst class of offenders. This is for the reason that no work was done in them. The introduction of productive labor in prisons is of so very modern origin that if the work in the hulks, introduced near the close of the eighteenth century, be excepted, it may be said to have hardly existed until the present century was well advanced. A recent writer summarizes in a very brief statement the condition of affairs in the sixteenth century, although he is apparently in error in asserting that England had no galleys. He says:

"The prison records of the sixteenth century are very meagre. No elaborate system of incarceration, as we understand it, existed. The only idea of punishment was the infliction of physical pain. There were prisons, but these receptacles, except for debtors, were only the antechambers of the pillory and the scaffold. The penalties inflicted were purely personal and, so to speak, final—such as chastisement, degradation, or death. England had no galleys, no scheme of enforced labour at the oar, such as was known to the nations of the Mediterranean seaboard, no method of compelling perpetual toil in quarry or mine. The germ of transportation no doubt was to be found in the practice which suffered offenders who had taken sanctuary to escape punishment by voluntary exile, but it was long before the plan of deporting criminals beyond seas became the rule. In Henry VIII's time, says Froude, 'there was but one step to the gallows from the lash and the branding-iron.' Criminals did not always get their deserts, however.

"As a matter of fact, offenders far too often escaped scot free through the multiplication of sanctuaries, which refuges, like that of St. Martin's-le-Grand, existed under the very walls of Newgate, the negligence of pursuers, and not seldom the stout opposition of the inculpat. Benefit of clergy, claimed and conceded on the most shadowy grounds, was another easy and frequent means of evading the law. Some judges certainly had held that the tonsure was an indispensable proof; but all were not so strict, and 'putting on the book,' in other words, the simple act of reading aloud, was deemed sufficient. So flagrant was the evasion of the law that gaolers, for a certain fee, would assist accused persons to obtain a smattering of letters, whereby they might plead their 'clergy' in court. It may be added that although the abuse of the privilege was presently greatly checked, it was not until the reign of William and Mary that benefit of clergy was absolutely denied to burglars, pickpockets, and other heinous offenders." (a)

The following extract from a prominent writer will give the reader some idea of the crime and lawlessness rampant in the reigns of "Good Queen Bess" and her immediate predecessors, a consideration of which may serve, in some measure, to excuse the severity of the legislators of that day, when England, social, industrial, and economic, was still in a formative stage, and those in authority as unskilled in governing as the masses were untaught in obedience:

"Of the regular police of the country, during the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, it does not appear that history has furnished us with many proofs; the nation was still far from having attained what could be called a state of civilization and order; and the principal difference between the enormities committed in ancient times and in the fifteenth century seems to have been, that, in the former, large bodies of men, headed by a desperate chieftain, carried on a species of civil war against their neighbors, and, in the latter, every part of the kingdom was infested with vagabonds and robbers. Writers who contend that severity of punishment is not the best preventive of crime are fully justified by the history of this period; never were severe laws issued in greater abundance nor executed more rigorously, and never did the unrelenting vengeance of justice prove more ineffectual. The prisoners for debt, in the different gaols in the kingdom, are stated by Mr. Hume, on the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1512, to have exceeded the number of sixty thou-

a Arthur Griffiths: *The Chronicles of Newgate*, pp. 38, 39.

sand, and Harrison assures us that the king executed his laws with such severity that seventy-two thousand 'great and petty thieves were put to death during his reign.' He adds that even in Elizabeth's reign 'rogues were trussed up apaoe,' and that there was not 'one year, commonly, wherein three hundred or four hundred of them were not devoured and eaten up by the gallows, in one place and other.' This account of the disorderly state of the kingdom is strongly corroborated by a statement preserved by Strype, which was written by an eminent justice of the peace in Somersetshire, in the year 1596, five years before the memorable act for the relief of the poor. In enumerating the disorders which then prevailed in that county, the author informs us that 'forty persons had there been executed in a year for robberies, thefts, and other felonies; thirty-five burnt in the hand; thirty-seven whipped; one hundred and eighty-three discharged; that those who were discharged were most wicked and desperate persons, who never could come to any good, because they would not work, and none would take them into service; that, notwithstanding these great number of indictments, the fifth part of the felonies committed in the county were not brought to trial, and the greater number escaped censure, either from the superior cunning of the felons, the remissness of the magistrates, or the foolish lenity of the people; that the rapines committed by the infinite number of wicked, wandering, idle people were intolerable to the poor countrymen, and obliged them to a perpetual watch of their sheepfolds, pastures, woods, and corn-fields; that the other counties of England were in no better condition than Somersetshire, and many of them were even in a worse; that there were at least three hundred or four hundred able-bodied vagabonds in every county who lived by theft and rapine, and who sometimes met in troops, to the number of sixty, and committed spoil on the inhabitants; that if all the felons of this kind were reduced to good subjection they would form a strong army; and that the magistrates were awed, by the associations and the threats of confederates, from executing justice on the offenders.' Such a picture of a single county is sufficient to convince us of the deplorable state of the whole kingdom. It is, however, very difficult at this distance of time to discover the causes of these disorders; but it is probable that they were in a great measure owing to the difficulty of finding regular employment for the superfluous hands which were not required in agriculture." (c)

How little all previous legislation as far as relates to work in houses of correction was enforced is shown plainly by a later act.

"The 7th James I, chap. 4 (1609-10), 'For the due execution of divers Laws and Statutes heretofore made against Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars, and other lewd and idle Persons,' recites that 'divers good and necessary laws have been made for providing houses of correction for the suppressing and punishing of rogues and vagabonds, and other idle, vagrant, and disorderly persons, which laws have not wrought so good effect as was expected, as well for that the said houses of correction have not been built, as for that the said statutes have not been duly and severely put into execution.'

"It then directs that all such laws shall be duly executed, and that houses of correction shall be provided in every county 'with convenient backside thereunto adjoining, together with mills, twines, cords, and such like necessary implements to set the said rogues, etc., on work;' and if in any county no such house of correction shall be provided by the Michaelmas of the following year, the justices of the county are each to forfeit the sum of five pounds. Governors are to be appointed to these houses, with authority to set such rogues, vagabonds, and idle persons as may be brought thither to work and labour, and to punish them by putting fetters or gyves upon them, and by moderate whipping; and these rogues, vagabonds, and disorderly persons are, moreover, 'in no sort to be chargeable to the county for any allowance, either in bringing or in going forth, or during the time of their abode there,' but are to have such and so much allowance only as they shall deserve by their own labour and work.

"The justices are further directed to assemble twice in every year, at the least,

within their several divisions, and oftener if there be occasion, and cause to be made 'a general privy search in one night within their said hundreds, towns, villages, and hamlets, for finding out and apprehending rogues, vagabonds, wandering and idle persons,' who are to be brought before the justices to be examined, and there punished or else sent to the house of correction." (a)

From 1614 to 1624 there was no legislation by parliament; but in 1619, by order of the king, 100 dangerous rogues were banished to Virginia. (b)

Under Charles I, in 1630, who endeavored, like his predecessor, to govern without the aid of parliament, the following order of the privy council was issued:

"That the correction houses in all counties may be made adjoining to the common prisons, and the gaoler to be made governor of them, that so he may employ to worke prisoners committed for small causes, and so they may learne honestly by labour, and not live idly and miserably long in prison, whereby they are made worse when they come out than they were when they went in; and where many houses of correction are in one county, one of them at least to bee neare the gaole." (c)

From the date of this order until nearly the close of the seventeenth century there seems to have been no important legislation relative to work in houses of correction.

Haydn, in his Dictionary of Dates, says that transportation was first authorized by the 18th Charles II, chap. 3 (1666), judges being given power to sentence offenders to be transported "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America." Banishment, however, established by the act of 1597, did not differ materially from transportation provided later.

Reference may here be made to the system of pardoning criminals, especially from prisons and jails, if not imprisoned for too heinous offences, as offences were then judged, on condition of accepting military service. This system, which has in it the idea of recompense to the state by way of a service for which there is much demand in the crude and formative times of nations, was undoubtedly of early vogue in Great Britain. That it should everywhere prevail among peoples in their military age might be expected, as well as that productive labor in mines, and with machinery and tools in workshops, should be characteristic of prison economies in this industrial age. A single extract from the history of Newgate will illustrate this:

"Release from prison was still, as before, and for long after, frequently accompanied by the penalty of military service. This had long been the custom. On declaration of war in the earlier reigns, it was usual to issue a proclamation offering a general pardon to those guilty of homicides and felonies on condition of service for a year and a day. Even without this obligation prisoners in durance might sue out a pardon by intercession of some nobleman serving abroad with the king. But later on the release was distinctly conditional on personal service. The lord mayor certifies to the king (1619) that certain prisoners in Newgate, whose names and offences are given, are not committed for murder; so they are reprieved, as being able-bodied and fit to do service in foreign parts. Another certificate states that William Dominic, condemned to death for stealing a purse, value £1, is reprieved, 'this being his first offence, and he an excellent drummer, fit to do the king service.' Again, the king requires the keeper of Newgate to deliver certain reprieved prisoners to Sir Edward Conway, junior, to be employed in his majesty's service in the Low Countries. Recorder Finch reports that he has furnished 'Conway's son with seven prisoners fit for service; sends a list of prisoners now in Newgate, but reprieved. Some have been long in gaol, and woresaved from execution by the prince's return [with Buckingham from Spain?] on that day. They pester the gaol, which is already reported crowded this hot weather, and would do better service as soldiers if pardoned, for they would not dare to run away.' A warrant is made out June 5, 1629, to the sheriffs of London to deliver to such persons as the Swedish ambassador shall appoint

a Sir George Nichols: History of the English Poor Law, vol. 1, p. 234.

b Richard Hildreth: History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 119.

c Sir Frederic M. Eden: The State of the Poor, vol. 1, p. 159.

forty-seven persons, of whom one was Elizabeth Leech—was she to be employed as a sutler or *vivandière*?—being prisoners condemned of felonies, and remaining in the gaols of Newgate and Bridewell, who are released 'to the end that they may be employed in the service of the king of Sweden'—Gustavus Adolphus, at that time our ally. There are numerous entries of this kind in the state papers. Sometimes the prisoners volunteer for service." (a)

The 4th William and Mary, chap. 23 (1692), enacted for the punishment of offenders against the game laws, provided that the convicted person, in default of the payment of a fine, "is to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding a month nor less than ten days with hard labor." (b)

The 8th and 9th William III, chap. 30 (1696-97, 98-99) provided "that in order 'that the money raised only for the relief of such as are as well impotent as poor may not be misapplied and consumed by the idle, sturdy, and disorderly beggars,' every person receiving relief of any parish shall, together with his wife and children, openly wear upon the shoulder of the right sleeve a badge or mark with a large Roman P, etc. * * * And if any person shall refuse or neglect to wear such badge any justice of the peace may punish such offender, * * * by committing such offender to the house of correction there to be whipped and kept to hard labor, not exceeding twenty-one days." (c)

These are the first instances noted of laws providing for a sentence to hard labor, and they are somewhat earlier than the date set by Bouvier, who says in his *Law Dictionary* that "hard labor was first introduced in English prisons in 1706."

However, the idea of enforced labor as a punishment had long obtained in English legislation. The 27th Henry VIII, chap. 25 (1536), referred to on page 462, which may be construed as permissive rather than imperative, provided for it, using the phrase continual labor instead of the now familiar hard labor.

In 1697 the several parishes of the city of Bristol were, by an act of parliament, formed into a union, having a common workhouse, and the management vested in a corporation. In this workhouse the poor were to "be employed in beating hemp, dressing and spinning flax, or in carding and spinning wool and cotton." Sir George Nichols quotes from Mr. John Carey who wrote "some years afterwards" "that it has had this good effect, that there is not a common beggar or disorderly vagrant seen in their streets." The example of Bristol in this respect shortly led to the passing of similar acts for Worcester, Hull, Exeter, Plymouth, Norwich, and other places.

The word "working-house" was first employed in the modern sense of workhouse in the 21st James I, chap. 1 (1623-24). The distinction between the workhouse and the house of correction both in theory and practice appears for a long time to have been very poorly defined. It is apparent, however, that under the house of correction acts so frequently enacted during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, paupers and vagrants were generally considered criminals, and that under the workhouse acts which from 1697 are thickly sown through the statute books of the realm, the unfortunate poor are treated as a class by themselves, demanding sympathy and support rather than punishment. Yet that this change was of slow growth there is abundant evidence. For two centuries the lines of separation are not drawn sharply in the laws, and probably still less so in actual practice. The workhouse was, however, in its conception and in fact, like the American poorhouse, a place of relief, and only incidentally and for certain classes perhaps a place of punishment by labor, while the house of correction was just as significantly a place of punishment generally, both by labor and otherwise, and only casually at first, though more so later on, as the harshness of the earlier times was softened into the tenderness and sympathy of the later, a house of relief for wretchedness and misfortune.

Nichols, in comparing the workhouses established at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries with modern workhouses, says of the

a Arthur Griffiths: *Chronicles of Newgate*, pp. 67, 68.

b Sir George Nichols: *History of the English Poor Law*, vol. 1, p. 392.

c *Idem*, pp. 368, 369.

former: "Employment was provided with a view to profit, and for the purpose of turning pauper labor to account, regardless of its effect upon the labor market and the position of the independent laborer. In the present instance, (a) however, this effect seems to have been in some measure foreseen, for the thirtieth section provides 'that no cloth or stuff, either woollen or linen, manufactured in the workhouse or houses of correction, shall be sold by retail within the city of Worcester and the liberties thereof, by any officer or agent of the said workhouse, on pain of forfeiting double the value thereof to any person who shall sue for the same.' The cloth and stuff made in the workhouse must, therefore, be used by the inmates or else be sent to a distance. In the latter case it might not, it is true, interfere with the produce of labor in Worcester, but it would certainly interfere with independent labor somewhere, and to the extent of such interference would it be injurious." (b)

In 1704 De Foe published an address to parliament, the following extract from which, taken from Eden, has considerable pertinence in connection with the subject of convict and pauper labor. He says:

"I humbly desire this honorable house to consider the difficulty of raising soldiers in this kingdom; the vast charge that the kingdom is at to the officers to procure men; the many little, and not over honest, methods made use of to bring them into the service, and the laws made to compel them. Why are gaols rummaged for malefactors, and the mint and prisons for debtors? The war is an employment of honor, and suffers some scandal in having men taken from the gallows, and immediately, from villains and house-breakers, made gentlemen soldiers? * * *

"The distresses of the poor,' he thinks, 'are either owing to infirmities merely providential, as sickness and old age, or to the improvidence of the laboring classes. Good husbandry,' he says, 'is no English virtue; it may have been brought over; and in some places where it has been planted, it has thriven well enough, but it is a foreign species; it neither loves nor is beloved by an Englishman. The English get estates, and the Dutch save them; and this observation I have made between foreigners and Englishmen, that where an Englishman earns 20s. a week, and but just lives, as we call it, a Dutchman grows rich, and leaves his children in very good condition. Where an English laboring man, with his 9s. per week, lives wretchedly and poor, a Dutchman with that wages will live tolerably well, keep the wolf from the door, and have everything handsome about him. In short, he will be rich with the same gain as makes the Englishman poor; he'll thrive when the other goes in rags, and he'll live when the other starves or goes a-begging.

"We are the most lazy diligent nation in the world. There is nothing more frequent than for an Englishman to work till he has got his pocket full of money, and then go and be idle or perhaps drunk till it is all gone and perhaps himself in debt; and ask him in his cups what he intends, he'll tell you honestly he'll drink as long as it lasts, and then go to work for more. I make no difficulty to promise on a short summons to produce above a thousand families in England, within my particular knowledge, who go in rags and their children wanting bread, whose fathers can earn their 15 to 25s. a week, but will not work, who have work enough, but are too idle to seek after it, and hardly vouchsafe to earn anything but bare subsistence and spending money for themselves. I can give an incredible number of examples in my own knowledge among our own labouring poor. I once paid six or seven men together on a Saturday night, the least 10s. and some 30s. for work, and have seen them go with it directly to the ale-house, lie there till Monday, spend it every penny and run in debt to boot, and not give a farthing of it to their families, though all of them had wives and children. From hence comes poverty, parish charges, and beggary. If ever one of these wretches falls sick, all they would ask is a pass to the parish they lived at, and the wife and children to the door a-begging. If this honorable house can find out a remedy for this part of the mischief, if such acts of parliament may be made as may

a The Worcester act.

b Sir George Nichols: *History of the English Poor Law*, vol. 1, pp. 386, 387.

effectually cure the sloth and luxury of our poor, that shall make drunkards take care of wife and children, spendthrifts lay up for a wet day, idle, lazy fellows diligent, and thoughtless, sottish men careful and provident.

"If this can be done, I presume to say there will be no need of transposing and confounding our manufactures and the circulation of our trade. They will soon find work enough, and there will soon be less poverty among us, and, if this cannot be done, setting them to work upon woollen manufactures, and thereby encroaching upon those that now work at them, will but ruine our trade, and consequently increase the number of the poor.'

"De Foe points his argument very strongly against Sir Humphrey Mackworth's bill, the chief object of which was the setting the people to work for the various manufactures, which had been before exercised in England. Such a scheme he considers as perfectly fallacious. 'The manufactures,' he says, 'are such as are managed to a full extent, and, the present accidents of war and foreign interruption of trade considered, rather beyond the vent of them than under it. Suppose, now, a workhouse for the employment of poor children sets them to spinning of worsted. For every skein of worsted these poor children spin there must be a skein the less spun by some poor person or family that spun it before. Suppose the manufacture of making bays [baize?] to be erected in Bishopsgate street, unless the makers of these same bays can find out at the same time a trade or consumption for more bays than were made before, for every piece of bays so made in London there must be a piece the less made at Colchester.

"If these worthy gentlemen, who shew themselves so forward to relieve and employ the poor, will find some new trade, some new market, where the goods they make shall be sold, where none of the same goods were sold before; if they will send them to any place where they shall not interfere with the rest of that manufacture, or with some other made in England; then indeed they will do something worthy of themselves, and they may employ the poor to the same glorious advantage as Queen Elizabeth did, to whom this nation, as a trading country, owes its peculiar greatness. If these gentlemen could establish a trade to Muscovy for English serges, or obtain an order from the czar, that all his subjects should wear stockings, that were none before, every poor child's labour in spinning and knitting those stockings, and all the wool in them, would be clear gain to the nation, and the general stock would be improved by it; because all the growth of our country, and all the labour of a person who was idle before, is so much clear gain to the general stock. If they will employ the poor in some manufacture which was not made in England before, or not bought with some manufacture made here before, then they offer at something extraordinary. But to set poor people at work on the same thing that other poor people were employed on before, and at the same time not increase the consumption, is giving to one what you take away from another; enriching one poor man, to starve another; putting a vagabond in an honest man's employment, and putting his diligence on the tenters to find out some other work to maintain his family.' "(a)

The subjoined analysis of a statute of Queen Anne is important:

"The last statute of this reign [Anne] which I shall notice is the 13th Anne, chap. 26 (1714), 'For reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, Sturdy Beggars, and vagrants into one Act, and for the more effectual punishing such Rogues, Vagabonds, Sturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, and sending them whither they ought to be.' After this long and significant title, the preamble recites that many parts of the kingdom are extremely oppressed by the conveying of vagabonds or beggars from county to county, persons being conveyed as vagrants who ought not to be so. For remedy of which it is enacted 'That all persons pretending themselves to be patent gatherers or collectors for prisons, gaols, or hospitals, all fencers, bearwards, common players of interludes, minstrels, jugglers, all persons pretending to be gipsies or wandering in

the habit or form of counterfeit Egyptians, or pretending to have skill in physiognomy, palmistry, or the like crafty science, or pretending to tell fortunes or like phantastical imaginations, or using any subtile craft or unlawful games or plays; all persons able in body who run away and leave their wives or children to the parish, and, not having wherewith otherwise to maintain themselves, use loitering, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages, and all other idle persons wandering abroad and begging (except soldiers, mariners, or seafaring men licensed by a testimonial in writing of some justice of peace) shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds.' It is then directed that if any such rogue or vagabond be found in any parish or place wandering, begging, or misordering him or herself, the constable or any other person there dwelling is to apprehend and convey him or her before a justice of peace to be dealt with according to law. Justices are, moreover, empowered to direct general and privy searches at night for apprehending such rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars; and may also make examination upon oath, and 'by any other ways and means they shall think most proper' into the condition, place of abode, and place of birth, of all vagrants, etc., apprehended and brought before them; and are to cause the same to be put in writing and signed by the person so examined, and then to be transmitted to the quarter sessions, to be filed and kept on record. And if it shall appear that any such person has obtained legal settlement in any place he is to be sent thither; but if no such settlement hath been obtained he is to be sent to the place of his birth; and if his place of birth cannot be known then he is to be sent to the parish or place where he last begged or misordered himself without having been there apprehended. On this last parish is therefore now thrown the responsibility of finding out the vagrant's place of birth or place of settlement, and, failing in that, to provide for him according to law.

"This penalty upon negligent parishes would no doubt operate as a strong incentive to cause the apprehension of beggars and vagrants; and after they are apprehended the justices are by the act further empowered before sending such persons to their place of birth or settlement to cause them 'to be stripped naked from the middle, and openly whipped until his or her body be bloody, or else to send them to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour.' And if the justices at quarter sessions shall adjudge any such person to be a dangerous and incorrigible rogue 'they shall cause him to be publicly whipt three market days successively at some market town near, and afterwards to be kept at hard labour for such time as they in their discretion shall think meet; and in case any rogue so committed shall break out of prison he is for such offence to be deemed guilty of felony and to suffer as a felon.'

"The eighteenth section of this act provides that in case any person shall upon examination before a justice be found to have committed 'any of the acts of vagrancy mentioned, or used the trade or life of a common beggar or vagabond for the space of two years last past, or be a dangerous and incorrigible rogue within the intent of this law,' the justice is empowered to commit such offender to the custody of any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, willing to receive him as apprentice or servant, who may detain, keep, employ, and set him to work, either in Great Britain or in any of her majesty's plantations, or in any British factory beyond the seas, for the space of seven years. An appeal to the quarter sessions is, however, allowed in case the person so committed shall think fit to avail himself of the privilege.

"And it is further enacted that in case any constable or other officer shall fail of his duty, or be remiss and negligent in apprehending and punishing rogues or vagabonds, he shall for every offence forfeit 20 shillings to the use of the poor of the parish.

"By the last section, the 39th Elizabeth, chap. 4 (a) and the 1st James I, chap. 7, (b) are repealed as is also so much of the 7th James I, chap. 4, (c) as relates to privy search.

a See *ante*, pp. 465, 466.

b See *ante*, p. 466.

c See *ante*, p. 468.

The present act is in fact little more than a recapitulation of those statutes, omitting the branding of vagrants directed by the 1st of James, but in all other respects it is very similar; and a revival of so much severity in the comparatively humane and civilized period of Anne, seems to indicate that mendicancy and vagabondage had increased, owing possibly to the circumstances arising out of the war (with France) in which the country had been so long engaged." (a)

It is noticed that the act of banishment was repealed and transportation again enacted by the preceding act of 1714. Not till the year 1718, however, was passed the act under which the latter became effective, and which continued for nearly sixty years without break or hindrance the means which England employed to rid herself of her surplus lawbreakers, and plant the seeds of hereditary crime in her colonies. Transportation in point of law was considered at this time as the punishment next below death in grade.

The following quotation will give a good idea of the main provisions of this important act:

"The proneness to disorder and the disregard of law which prevailed at this period are evidenced by the passing of the 4th George I, chap. 11 (1718), which declares that the laws in force against robbery, larceny, and other felonies, have not proved effectual to deter persons from being guilty of the said crimes. It also declares that in many of the colonies in America there is great want of servants; and it then enacts that persons convicted of grand or petit larceny, or felonious stealing, or of any offence within benefit of clergy, and who are liable to be whipped or burnt in the hand 'or have been ordered to any workhouse,' may be sent to some of his majesty's colonies in America for the space of seven years, and be made over to the use of any person who shall contract for such transportation for that period; and persons convicted of offences for which the penalty of death ought by law to be inflicted, may be transported, and so assigned to serve for fourteen years; and if any such offenders shall return before the end of the terms respectively assigned them, he or she so returning may be executed as a felon." (b)

The 9th George I, chap. 7 (1722), provided greater facilities for the establishment of workhouses:

"The churchwardens and overseers of the poor are moreover empowered, with the consent of the vestry, 'to purchase or hire any house or houses, and to contract with any persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing any or all such poor persons in their respective parishes, etc., as shall desire to receive relief, and there to keep, maintain, and employ all such poor persons, and take the benefit of their work, labour, and service.' * * * It is further enacted that the churchwardens and overseers of any parish having such house or houses, may, with the consent of the vestry, 'contract with the churchwardens and overseers of any other parish for the lodging, maintaining, or employing any poor persons of such other parish as to them shall seem meet,' such persons not thereby to acquire a settlement." (c)

Nichols says the workhouses at this time were mainly conducted with a view to deriving profit from the labor of the inmates:

"The workhouse was in truth at that time a kind of manufactory carried on at the risk and cost of the poor rate, employing the worst description of the people, and helping to discourage and pauperize the best." (c)

"The 17th George II, chap. 5 (1744), is entitled 'An act to amend and make more effectual the laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons.' This is the well-known vagrant act which has substantially remained in force to the present day, although not without receiving considerable modifications."

"The present act takes a closer, and at the same time a more comprehensive view of the question than was done in any preceding statute. * * * It divides the several

a Sir George Nichols: History of the English Poor Law, vol. 1, pp. 400-403.

b *Idem*, vol. 2, p. 4.

c *Idem*, vol. 2, pp. 15, 18.

offenders into three separate classes, the disorderly, the rogues and vagabonds, and the incorrigible rogues, assigning specific punishments to each.

"The first class comprises all persons who threaten to run away and leave their wives and children to the parish; all persons who unlawfully return to the parish from whence they have been legally removed; all persons who, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle without employment, and refuse to work for the usual wages; all persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways, or passages, to beg or gather alms. Persons so offending are to be deemed idle and disorderly, and may be committed by a justice of the peace to hard labor in the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month.

"The second class comprises all persons who run away and leave their wives and children chargeable to the parish; all persons going about as patent gatherers, or gatherers of alms, under pretences of loss by fire or other casualty, or as collectors for prisons, gaols, or hospitals; all fencers and bearwards; all minstrels and jugglers; all common players of interludes, and persons who for hire or reward act or perform, or cause to be acted or performed, any interlude, tragedy or comedy, opera, play, farce, or other entertainment of the stage, not being authorized by law; (a) all persons pretending to be gipsies, or wandering in the habit or form of Egyptians, or pretending to have skill in physiognomy, palmistry, or like crafty science, or pretending to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft to deceive and impose, or playing or betting at any unlawful games or plays; all petty chapmen and pedlars wandering abroad, not being duly licensed; all persons wandering abroad and lodging in ale-houses, barns, out-houses, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, pretending to be soldiers, mariners, seafaring men, or pretending to go to work in harvest; and all other persons wandering abroad and begging. Persons so offending are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds.

"The third class comprises all persons apprehended as rogues and vagabonds, and escaped from the persons apprehending them, or refusing to go before a justice, or to be examined on oath, or refusing to be conveyed by a pass as herein directed, or giving a false account of themselves; and all rogues and vagabonds who shall break or escape out of any house of correction; and all persons who, after being punished as rogues and vagabonds, and discharged, shall again commit any of the said offences. All such are to be deemed incorrigible rogues.

"Any person apprehending a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, and carrying him before a justice, will thereby be entitled to a reward of 10 shillings; and the justice is required to examine the offender as to his circumstances and place of settlement, and make a written record of such examination and transmit the same to the next quarter sessions, to be there filed. The justice is likewise empowered to order any such offender to be publicly whipped or to be sent to the house of correction until the next general quarter sessions; and if the justices there assembled adjudge him to be a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, they may order the former to be kept at hard labour for any further time not exceeding six months, and the latter for any further time not exceeding two years nor less than six months, with such whipping as they, in their discretion, think fit, and afterward pass him to his place of settlement. If any incorrigible rogue break prison or make his escape before the time limited, or if he again commit a like offence, he is to be deemed guilty of felony and may be transported for seven years.

"It is obvious how much the efficient working of this act must depend upon the existence of a well-managed jail or house of correction, without which the act would be in great measure nugatory. The justices in quarter sessions are accordingly em-

a Reputable theatrical companies were duly licensed, and hence not amenable to the terms of this act.

powered by the thirtieth section, on its being presented by the grand jury that the houses of correction are insufficient, either in number or extent of accommodation, to build, provide, or enlarge such houses as may be deemed necessary, and to raise the money required for the purpose, and to visit and regulate the same. These provisions, combined with the other powers which the act confers upon justices to search for, arrest, whip, pass, and convict offenders, give them a large discretion in dealing with the vagrant classes, whom they are empowered to judge and punish according to the several degrees of culpability in each case.

"The evil of vagrancy and vagabondism must be presumed to have been extremely burthensome, to call for such repeated enactments for its repression within the short period of thirty years. The 13th of Anno, chap. 26, was passed in 1714, and comprised the substance of all the previous laws on the subject, together with whatever additions were then considered necessary, the whole systematically arranged and seeming to leave no room for further legislation. Yet the present act is the third which has been since passed, enlarging and still further methodizing the law for the suppression of this social evil, the difficulty of dealing with which is evidenced, not alone by these repeated enactments, but also by the larger discretionary powers confided to the justices." (a)

In further evidence of the prevalence of the idea and practice of securing profit out of the more or less enforced labor of the poor, attention is called to a treatise published in 1763 by a Mr. Cooper, quoted by both Nichols and Eden. "He [Cooper] recommends that in every large hundred, and where they are small in two or three hundreds united, houses [houses of industry] should be established, each house to comprise an infirmary for the sick and disabled poor, with means of employment for those who are able to work, and correction for such as are able and not willing. Mr. Cooper proposes that these houses should be under the management of the gentry and clergy of the hundred, and he cites as an example of their operation the two small hundreds of Colnise and Carlford in Suffolk, which were incorporated for the purpose by the 29th George II, chap. 79 (1755), and where he says above. £2,000 had been saved in the four years from 1758 to 1762. This and other examples of a like nature led to the establishing many such houses as well in hundreds as in towns and large country parishes; but in every instance the inmates were employed with a view of obtaining profit by their labor, and in order that the burthen of their rates might thereby be lightened. This was made the chief object in all these houses, whether incorporated or parochial, and this object was, it must be admitted, as in the case of Colnise and Carlford, at first and for a time attained, although an opposite result would eventually be certain to follow. The workhouse in some shape or other continued to be regarded as a fence against excess in the poor rate, and formed henceforward a chief element in almost every plan devised for lessening its amount or preventing its increase." (b)

From the 17th George II, chap. 5 (1744), forward, no important legislation occurs relative to the labor in houses of correction and workhouses. By this time the distinction between the pauper and criminal classes had become well recognized, and while the statute books fairly bristle with acts relative to the former, there is little that alters or modifies the status with regard to labor of those convicted for minor offences.

The 5th George IV, chap. 83 (1824), relative to vagrants may be considered important as to details, but as far as enforced labor is concerned, it substantially reenacts the provisions of the act of 1744. It may be found almost in full in *The Statutes in Force Relating to the Poor Laws*, by William Cunningham Glen, pages 431-441.

Reference has been made several times to the idea prevalent that houses of correction and workhouses might be conducted with a view to profit from the labor of the inmates. That not only had the idea of profit from labor ceased to prevail in many of these institutions long before the close of the eighteenth century, but that

a Sir George Nichols: *History of the English Poor Law*, vol. 2, pp. 37-43.

b *Idem*, p. 63.

even labor itself had ceased to be common is very evident to any one who will consult Howard on this point. In the third edition of his work, published in 1784, speaking of the lack of proper food, or even of any food, in some bridewells (houses of correction) he says :

"It will perhaps be asked : Does not their work maintain them ? For every one knows that those offenders are committed to hard labour. The answer to that question, though true, will hardly be believed. There are few bridewells in which any work is done or can be done. The prisoners have neither tools nor materials of any kind, but spend their time in sloth, profaneness, and debauchery to a degree which, in some of those houses that I have seen, is extremely shocking. * * * The same complaint, want of food, is to be found in many county gaols. In above half these, debtors have no bread, although it is granted to the highwaymen, the housebreaker, and the murderer ; and medical assistance, which is provided for the latter, is withheld from the former. In many of these gaols debtors who would work are not permitted to have any tools lest they should furnish felons with them for escape or other mischief." (a)

We get some idea of the irregular, not to say corrupt, disposition of the earnings of labor in these institutions from the pages of Howard. He says :

"Some have supposed that the profit of the work in a house of correction might support the expense of the house ; but however it may appear in speculation, in practice it is always found otherwise. The difference is great between involuntary labour and that which is performed from choice. In the best regulated houses of correction in Holland taxes are fixed for their support. But though a bridewell cannot support itself, yet under proper regulation it would contribute in some measure toward its own maintenance. An exact account should be kept of the profit of the work, and all of it applied to common benefit, not left to the disposal of keepers ; for some of them in the few bridewells where work is done, keep to themselves a sixth part, some half, and some the whole of the prisoners' earnings, giving them only the short county allowance, and sometimes but part of that. When I said all the earnings should go to common stock, I meant it of the stated hours of working. Those who will employ themselves in extra hours should have the profit to themselves. And it would be an encouragement to diligence in the stated hours to give them some portion of the profit of those also ; or employ them in beating hemp, and spinning and weaving linen for their own use, for clean linen they should have every week. With regular economy prisoners would be better nourished and fitter for labour than they now are, and yet the county not burthened with much, if any, additional expense ; but a building fit for the intention they ought to provide." (b)

A common jail is defined at this time as being a place of safe custody for prisoners before trial and for debtors ; and a bridewell as another name for a house of correction. (c) The name bridewell seems to have grown out of the fact that a palace near St. Bridget's well, in London, was early turned into a correctional institution, and Bridget's well being applied probably first as a cant term to this particular prison came in time, in its corrupted form of bridewell, to be applied to all similar prisons. The term is found to be of universal use for a house of correction at the close of the eighteenth century.

In 1784 Howard published the results of his personal visits to about three hundred places of incarceration for criminals in Great Britain—prisons, county and town jails, and bridewells. He gives quite minute details regarding each, and undoubtedly mentioned so important a matter as labor wherever he found the inmates employed, especially as he was a pronounced advocate for systematic labor among criminals ; but a careful examination of his pages shows only thirty-six instances of it, thirty-

a John Howard : *The State of Prisons, etc.*, third edition, London, 1784, pp. 4, 5.

b *Ibid.*, p. 41.

c Henry Mayhew and John Binny : *The Criminal Prisons of London*. London, 1862, pp. 362, 364.

five being in bridewells, one in a jail, and none among the twenty-seven prisons visited. The following are the instances referred to, and his exact words are used: (a)

Bridewells.—The Bridewell (London): "The prisoners are employed by a hemp-dresser, who has the profit of their labor, an apartment in the prison, and a salary of £20. I always found them at work. The hours of work are in winter from 8 to 4; in summer from 6 to 6, deducting meal-times."

Clerkenwell (London): "Of the 171 prisoners, 22 men and boys, and 58 women were convicts. These were employed in picking oakum; the women in two rooms below, the men up stairs."

Norwich (Norfolk): "Employment, cutting logwood. This employment is too laborious and severe where most of the prisoners are women."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: "The keeper is a sergeant-at-mace. He has no salary but the profits of the prisoners' work, whom I always found employed."

Chester (Cheshire): "The employment is spinning."

Berkhamstead (Hertfordshire): "They are sometimes employed in chopping rags."

Chelmsford (Essex): "The employment of the prisoners is spinning wool at a penny a skain. The county has the profit."

Newport (Essex): "On the farther side a large work-room on the ground floor, and a smaller work-room over it; so that too many need not work together."

Halstead (Essex): "The prisoners did spin, but were not allowed any part of what they earned."

Maidstone (Kent): "The prisoners were at work, but they have no part of what they earn."

Dartford (Kent): "The prisoners were well, and at work upon a manufacture of flax-dressing and weaving sacks."

Lowes (Sussex): "They are sometimes employed in making whiting. When they work the keeper has all the profits."

Kingston-upon-Thames (Surrey): "At the back of the prison a hemp-dresser has a small house, and also a salary of £11 a year, to find work for the prisoners in beating hemp at three pence a stone."

Cambridge (Cambridgeshire): "The prisoners have the benefit of their work, which is beating hemp."

Wymondham (Norfolk): "There is another room for women, in which there were four dirty and sickly objects at work with padlocks on their legs."

Ipswich (Suffolk): "Keeper, a worsted manufacturer; salary, £17; no fees; prisoners, no allowance; employment, spinning worsted and turning a twisting-mill."

Becoles (Suffolk): "When prisoners work they have half the profits."

Lavenham (Suffolk): "Employment, spinning wool."

Warwick (Warwickshire): "The prisoners were at work, beating hemp, spinning flax or jersey, or carding wool. Earnings go to the county."

Gainsborough (Lincolnshire): "The prisoners were beating hemp."

Northampton (Northamptonshire): "Debtors, felons, and petty offenders were at work spinning, making pegs for shoemakers, etc."

Reading (Berkshire): "Keeper's salary, £18 from the county, £2 from the town, half the profit of the prisoners' work."

Thame (Oxfordshire): "The prisoners were carding and spinning."

Worcester (Worcestershire): "The prisoners were employed beating hemp, spinning, etc. Keeper has half the profit."

Usk (Monmouthshire): "The keeper has all the profit of the work."

Newport (Hampshire): "The principal work of the house was making sacks, biscuit and nail bags; besides there were tailors and shoemakers employed."

Exeter (Devonshire): "Keeper's salary, £60. He was a woollen manufacturer and did employ some of the prisoners."

York (Yorkshire): "Some prisoners were employed in beating or pounding tile-
sherds for the bricklayers."

Kingston-upon-Hull (Yorkshire): "The prisoners pound tile-sherds to mix in mor-
tar and pick oakum."

Morpeth (Northumberland): "The keeper, a clothier, employs his prisoners."

Preston (Lancashire): "The prisoners were spinning worsted."

Manchester (Lancashire): "The keeper is a chandler and employs some of the pris-
oners spinning candlewick at three half-pence a pound."

Liverpool (Lancashire): "They have a work-room 20 feet by 16 feet 9 inches. All
the prisoners were employed in picking oakum."

Middlewich (Cheshire): "This prison has been improved by the addition of a
work-room. I found at my visit in 1776 all the prisoners but two employed in pick-
ing oakum."

Brecon (Glamorganshire): "Keeper is a weaver and dyer; prisoners have two-
thirds of their earnings; spinning-wheels and cards for wool being found by the
county."

Gaul.—Cholmsford (Essex): "Here many were weaving garters."

Howard began his journeys of inspection in 1773. How little in the way of pro-
ductive labor was or could be carried on at this time, whatever the statutes may have
laid down, may be seen from the following brief and pointed review of the conditions
of prisons at that time:

"The prisons of the kingdom were a disgrace to humanity; they were for the most
part poisonous, pestiferous dens, densely overcrowded, dark, foully dirty, not only
ill-ventilated, but deprived altogether of fresh air. The wretched inmates were
thrown into subterranean dungeons, into wet and noisome caverns and hideous holes
to rot and fester, a prey to fell disease, bred and propagated in the prison house, and
deprived of the commonest necessities of life. For food they were dependent upon
the caprice of their jailers or the charity of the benevolent; water was denied them
except in the scantiest proportions; they were half naked or in rags; their only bed-
ding was putrid straw, reeking with exhalations and accumulated filth. Every one
in durance, whether tried or untried, was heavily ironed; women did not escape the
infliction. All alike were subject to the rapacity of their jailers and the extortions
of their fellows. Jail fees were levied ruthlessly; 'garnish' also, the tax or contri-
bution paid by each individual to a common fund to be spent by the whole body,
generally in drink. Drunkenness was universal and quite unchecked; gambling of
all kinds was practised; vice and obscenity were everywhere in the ascendant. Idle-
ness, drunkenness, vicious intercourse, sickness, starvation, squalor, cruelty, chains,
awful oppression, and everywhere culpable neglect—in these words may be summed
up the state of the jails at the time of Howard's visitation." (a)

The system of transporting convicts to the colonies of North America having been
destroyed by the declaration of independence of the United States, and no other
quarter of the world appearing at the moment available, the suggestions of Howard,
Eden, and other reformers had weight and led to the passing of the 16th George III
(1776), providing for the labor known as the hulks.

The hulks were old vessels lying at the mouth of the Thames and in other harbors
in which prisoners were now for the first time confined and employed in dredging and
other coarse labor.

This was followed three years later by the 19th George III, chap. 74 (1779), a very
important act, since it embraced in its conception for the first time the whole idea of
the modern reformatory prison.

It provided for the erection of penitentiary houses (probably the first use of the
term in English law), with storehouses, workhouses, lodging rooms, infirmary, chapel,
burying ground, prison, kitchen garden, airing grounds, a governor, clerk, chaplain,
surgeon or apothecary, storekeepers, taskmasters, and a matron, with salaries attached

to each of these mentioned offices to be paid out of the profits of the work performed by the prisoners.

The following review of this act and the operations under it is by a writer of the period :

"As soon as the buildings should be completed, the court, before whom any person was convicted for a transportable offence, might, in lieu thereof, order the prisoner to be punished by confinement in any of these penitentiary houses, there to be kept at hard labour in the proportion of five years instead of seven years' transportation, and not exceeding seven years in lieu of fourteen years' transportation, limiting at the same time the number of convicts to be sent annually from the circuits in the country, and from the different sessions in the metropolis.

"This act lays down various specific rules for the government of the establishment, and for the employment of the prisoners; and the following works as being of the most servile kind, and least liable to be spoiled by ignorance, neglect, or obstinacy, are selected, namely: Treading in a wheel for moving machinery, drawing in a capstan for turning a mill or engine, sawing stone, polishing marble, beating hemp, rasping logwood, chopping rags, making cordage, picking oakum, weaving sacks, knitting nets, etc.

"Certain other rules were established for the discipline of the house, under the direction of the committee to be appointed by his majesty, who were to attend every fortnight, and to have power to reward such offenders as should appear most diligent and meritorious, by giving them a part of their earnings to be applied for the use of themselves and their families. And when an offender should be discharged, decent clothing was to be delivered to him, with a sum of money for present subsistence, not less than twenty shillings nor more than three pounds.

"The second purpose of this act (and which is the only part of it which was ever carried into effect) regards the continuance of the system of the hulks.

"It declares that for the more effectual punishment of atrocious male offenders liable to be transported, the court may order such convicts as are of proper age, and free from bodily infirmity, to be punished by being kept on board ships or vessels, and employed in hard labour in raising sand, soil, and gravel, and cleaning the river Thames or any other river or port, approved of by the privy council, or in any other works upon the banks or shores of the same, under the direction of superintendents approved by the justices, for a term not less than one year nor more than five; except any offender be liable to transportation for fourteen years, in which case his punishment may be commuted for seven years on board the hulks. The mode of feeding is the same as already explained [bread and any coarse meat with water and small beer] and the clothing is to be at the discretion of the superintendent; * * * and on the discharge of any of the convicts they were to receive for present subsistence from twenty shillings to three pounds, according to circumstances.

"It is very much to be lamented that neither of these two salutary acts, so far as regarded penitentiary houses, which seemed to hold out so fair a prospect of employing convicts in pursuits connected with productive labour, industry, and ultimate reformation, without sending them out of the kingdom, has been carried effectually into execution, for in the year 1784 the system of transportation was again revived by the act of 24th George III, stat. 2, cap. 56, 'which empowers the court before whom a male felon shall be convicted, to order the prisoner to be transported beyond seas, either within his majesty's dominions or elsewhere, and his service to be assigned to the contractor who shall undertake such transportation.'

"This same act continues the system of the hulks for a further length of time, by directing the removal of convicts under sentence of death, and reprieved by his majesty, and also such as are under sentence of transportation (being free from infectious disorders) to other places of confinement, either inland or on board of any ship or vessel in the river Thames, or any other navigable river, and to continue them so con-

finued until transported according to law, or until the expiration of the term of sentence should otherwise entitle them to their liberty.

"This plan of transportation, through the medium of contractors (although some felons were sent to Africa), does not appear to have answered, from the great difficulty of finding any situation since the revolution in America where the services of convicts could be rendered productive or profitable to merchants who would undertake to transport them, and hence arose the idea of making an establishment for these outcasts of society in the infant colony of New South Wales, to which remote region it was at length determined to transport atrocious offenders. Accordingly in the year 1787 an act passed (27 Geo. III, cap. 2) authorizing the establishment of a court of judicature for the trial of offenders who should be transported to New South Wales.

"Another act of the following year (28 Geo. III, cap. 24) empowered his majesty, under his royal sign manual, to authorize any person to make contracts for the transportation of offenders, and to direct to whom security should be given for the due performance of the contract. Under these various legislative regulations the two systems of punishment, namely, the hulks and transportation to New South Wales, have been authorized and carried into execution.

"The system of the hulks commenced on the 12th day of July, in the year 1776, and from that time until the 12th of December, 1795, comprehending a period of nineteen years, 7,999 convicts have been ordered to be punished by hard labor on the river Thames, and Langston and Portsmouth harbours.

"The contractors for the convicts at Woolwich and Langston harbour (as appears from documents laid before the house of commons) entered into an agreement with the lords of the treasury obliging themselves, for the consideration of 1s. 3d. per day (being £22 16s. 3d. a year for each convict), to provide at their own cost or charges one or more hulks, to keep the same in proper repair, to provide proper ships' companies for the safe custody of such convicts, and sufficient meat, drink, clothing, and medical assistance for the convicts, as also to sustain all other charges (excepting the expense of the chaplain, coroner, and bounties to discharged convicts), obeying, at the same time, all the orders of his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department respecting the convicts.

"From the 1st of January, 1789, to the 1st of January, 1792, it appears that 653,432 days' work had been performed at Langston harbour, Portsmouth, and Woolwich Warren, which being estimated at 9 pence a day, is £24,503 14s.; and from the 1st of January, 1789, to the 1st of January, 1792, it also appears that 260,440 days' work had been performed at the dock-yard at Woolwich, which being partly performed by artificers in a more productive species of labour, is estimated at 1 shilling a day, and which amounts to £13,022.

"From these statements it appears that the estimated labour of the convicts on board the hulks amounts to about three-fifths of the actual expense incurred by their maintenance. Five hundred convicts were employed at Woolwich, and 510 at Langston and Portsmouth at the time these accounts were made up, making in all 1,100 persons."(a)

Attention having been turned to the virgin land of Australia, the transportation idea, which had scarcely been dormant, resumed sway. Mayhew says:

"In the month of May, 1787, the first band of transports left this country for Botany Bay, and in the succeeding year founded the colony of New South Wales. This system of transporting felons to Australia continued in such force that, in fifty years from the date of its introduction (1787-1836), 100,000 convicts, including 13,000 women, had been shipped off from this country to the Australian penal colonies. This is at

a A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, etc., by a Magistrate, third edition, London, 1796, pp. 300-302.

the rate of 2,000 per annum; and, according to the returns published up to the time that the practice was modified by parliament, such would appear to have been the average number of felons annually sent out of the country.

"In the month of August, 1853, an act (16 and 17 Victoria, chap. 99) was passed 'to substitute in certain cases other punishment in lieu of transportation,' and by this it was ordained that 'whereas, by reason of the difficulty of transporting offenders beyond the seas, it has become expedient to substitute some other punishment,' therefore, 'no person shall be sentenced to transportation for any term less than fourteen years, and only those conveyed beyond the seas who have been sentenced to transportation for life, or for fourteen years and upward'; so that transportation for the term of seven or ten years was then and there abolished, a term of four years' penal servitude being substituted in lieu of the former, and six years' penal servitude instead of the latter." (a)

Under the operation of this act the number of persons transported annually was reduced to a few, and in 1867 (b) ceased entirely, the present system of penal servitude taking its place.

But all this time, while transportation and the labor of the hulks was going on, the idea of the modern industrial prison, which we have seen, was embodied in the act of 1779, (c) was in various ways finding expression, not only in pamphlets and through the press, but even in the establishment of some prisons on that plan. The beginning can be seen by the following extract:

"The penitentiary scheme was not, however, abandoned on the adoption of transportation to New South Wales. It was revived and kept alive by Jeremy Bentham, who, in 1791, published a work on prison discipline, entitled *The Panopticon or Inspection House*, and followed it next year by a formal proposal to erect a prison house on his own plan. Bentham's main idea was 'a circular building, an iron cage glazed, a glass lantern as large as Ranelagh, with the cells on the outer circumference.' Within, in the centre, an inspection station was so fixed that every cell or part of a cell could be at all times closely observed, the prisoners being themselves at liberty to communicate with visitors and make known their complaints by means of tubes. He hoped to effect much in the way of reformation from a system of solitude or limited seclusion, with constant employment on work, in the profits of which the prisoners were to share. His project was warmly approved by Pitt, but secret influences—the personal hostility, it was said, of George III to Bentham as an advanced radical—hindered its adoption until 1794. A contract was then made between the treasury and Bentham, by which the latter was to erect a prison for a thousand convicts, with chapel and other necessary buildings, for £19,000 [\$92,340]. A portion of this sum was advanced, and Bentham also acquired, on behalf of the government, certain lands in the neighborhood of Tothill Fields. But the undertaking languished, and never took practical shape. Nearly fifteen years later, when the penitentiary question was again revived, Bentham's claims were referred to arbitration, and the government proceeded to erect the prison on its own account, 'fully recognizing the importance of attempting reformation by the seclusion, employment, and religious instruction of prisoners.' This had been tried already on a small scale but with satisfactory results, first, at the Gloucester prison, erected in 1791, and afterward in the house of correction at Southwell. A larger and more ambitious experiment was resolved upon, worthy of the state; and the great penitentiary, still standing after many vicissitudes, but practically unaltered, at Millbank, was the result of this determination. It was built on the lands originally acquired by Bentham, and the work commenced in 1813 was continued at great outlay until 1816, when a portion was ready for the reception of prisoners." (d)

a Henry Mayhew and John Binny: *The Criminal Prisons of London*, pp. 92-95.

b L. O. Pike: *History of Crime in England*, vol. 2, p. 457.

c See *ante*, pp. 479, 480.

d *Encyclopædia Britannica*; article, *Prison Discipline*.

Reference may here be made to the unproductive toil, or toil for toil's sake only, which prevailed extensively during the first half of the nineteenth century. As we have seen, sentences had long been to "hard labor," but were far from being universally carried out. Idleness was the rule in jails and houses of correction, when, in 1817, an ingenious gentleman—Mr., afterward Sir William, Cubitt, of Ipswich—on the complaint of a magistrate of the difficulty of finding any "hard labor" for prisoners to do, invented the treadwheel, which speedily came into universal use, and remained for half a century one of the most common as well as one of the most absurd species of convict labor. Griffith says that—

"In 1818, out of 518 prisons in the United Kingdom, to which a total of upward of 100,000 prisoners had been committed in the year, only 23 prisons were divided according to law; 59 had no division whatever to separate males and females; 136 had only one division for the purpose; 68 had only two divisions; and so on. In 445 prisons no work of any description had been introduced for the employment of prisoners; in the balance some work was done, but with the most meagre results.

"All prisoners passed their time in absolute idleness, or killed it by gambling and loose conversation. The debtors were crowded almost inconceivably. In a space 20 feet long by 6 wide, twenty men slept on eight straw beds, with sixteen rugs amongst them, and a piece of timber for a bolster." (a)

A typical treadwheel is described as being 16 feet in circumference, with steps having a rise of 8 inches, and about 40 feet in length. On such a wheel as this twenty-four men would work at once, the entire length being broken by slight partitions, giving each man a space something less than 2 feet. The speed of the wheel was controlled by huge fans regulated by an automatic governor so that a steady and uniform resistance to the foot was maintained. Labor on these wheels is said to have been more exhausting than any other known. The fact that it was labor for no end, simply a useless grinding of the wind, must have contributed much to its irksomeness.

There were other kinds of unproductive labor commonly carried on. The most important of these were the crank and the shot-drill. The crank was a drum, to the circumference of which scoops were thickly attached. The turning of the crank of the machine by the prisoner resulted in constantly filling these with sand from a receptacle underneath, and as constantly emptying them as the drum revolved. A self-registering device, with a dial, indicated the amount of labor performed.

The shot-drill consisted in passing a pyramid of cannon-balls from one side of a hollow square to the other. A squad of men engaged together in this, moving in a zig-zag way around the square, like checker men upon a board, bending constantly to place one ball in position or to secure another until they finally form with them a pyramid at the other side of the square. So they are carried back and forth with military precision until the day's stint of hard labor has been performed.

The labors of the philanthropist, John Howard, and, later, of Elizabeth Fry and others, soon began, here and there, to bear fruit. The modern prison system was slowly developing.

"Already as early as 1818 a prison existed at Bury St. Edmunds, which was a model for imitation to others at that time, and which even fulfilled many of the exacting requirements of modern days. The great principles of classification, cleanliness, and employment were closely observed. There were eighty-four separate sleeping cells, and, unless the gaol was overcrowded, every inmate passed the night alone and in comparative comfort, with a bed and proper bedding. The prison stood on a dry, airy situation outside the town. Prisoners, on reception, were treated as they are nowadays, bathed, dressed in prison clothes, and inspected by the surgeon. No irons were worn except as a punishment. Personal cleanliness was insisted upon, and all parts of the prison were kept scrupulously clean. There was an infirmary, properly found and duly looked after. No idleness was permitted among the inmates.

a Arthur Griffiths: *The Chronicles of Newgate*, pp. 389, 390.

Trades were taught, or prisoners were allowed to follow their own, if suitable. There was, besides, a mill for grinding corn, somewhat similar to a turnspit, which prisoners turned by walking in rows. This made exertion compulsory, and imposed hard labor as a proper punishment. Another gaol, that of Ilchester, was also worthy of all commendation. It exhibited all the good points of that at Bury. At Ilchester, the rule of employment had been carried further. A system not adopted generally till nearly half a century later had already prevailed at Ilchester. The new gaol had been in a great measure constructed by the prisoners themselves. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters had been employed upon the buildings, and the work was pronounced excellent by competent judges. Industrial labour had also been introduced with satisfactory results. Blanket weaving and cloth spinning was carried on prosperously, and all the material for prisoners' apparel was manufactured in the gaol. There were work rooms for wool washing, dyeing, carding, and spinning. The looms were constantly busy. Tailors were always at work, and every article of clothing and bedding was made up within the walls. There was a prison laundry, too, where all the prisoners' linen was regularly washed. The moral welfare of the inmates was as closely looked after as the physical. There was an attentive chaplain, a schoolmaster, and regular religious and other instruction." (a)

THE MODERN SYSTEM.—The present system of employing convict labor in Great Britain may be said to have been in vogue about forty years. Under it convicts are sentenced to penal servitude.

A sentence to penal servitude of male convicts consists of three parts: First, a period of strict confinement; second, a period on public works; and third, a period on license if a remission of any portion of the sentence has been earned. The first period of the sentence in all cases lasts for nine months, during which each convict works, sleeps, and eats in his own cell. The men are employed in tailoring, hammock and bag making, shoemaking, mat making, weaving, oakum picking, threading fire-lighters, and basket making. The women during this period are mostly employed in needle-work and knitting.

At first a considerable quantity of the products thus made was sold; but opposition to this on the part of the public was after a while aroused. The Prison Labor Reform Association requested the commissioners who were appointed in 1878 to inquire into and report on the working of the penal servitude acts, the nature, extent and value of the labor performed in the convict prisons, and also the manner in which manufactured articles were sold and the prices obtained, and this was done. It was sought to lessen opposition to the system by employing the convicts, as far as possible, in the manufacture of articles designed for the use of the government departments. The tailors, for example, were employed in making garments for the convicts; others, in making bags for the post-office, coal sacks, and hammocks and bags for seamen. Competition with outside makers was thus speedily reduced to small dimensions.

Among other employments was that of mat making. After complaints arose, the product was confined, as far as possible, to such amount as was needed for public use. The prices were fixed at a certain sum per foot, but considerably less to the government than to outside buyers, the prison department having no object in making a profit from the government. Private dealers have always been eager to buy all that could be had, on account of the superior quality of the goods, and not because of their cheapness. During the investigation mentioned, one of the witnesses, being questioned on this point, declared that the prison prices never varied, and that therein lay the great inducement to the trade. On account of the strong opposition, however, the manufacture of these mats for outside sale was discontinued in England (though it is continued in Ireland). And this is also true with respect to nearly everything made in the prisons. A great deal of work is performed, but it is now done for other departments of government, for the prisons, or for persons employed in them.

The commissioners, who investigated into the working of the penal servitude acts in 1879, in their report said :

“Many of the articles made in the prison workshops are for the convict department itself, or for other government departments, and in their last published report the directors express the hope that employment will in future be found for the prisoners, principally in manufacturing for the government. It is, in our opinion, much to be desired that this expectation may be fulfilled. By manufacturing for the government instead of for public sale many difficult questions as to competition with private enterprise and industry, and as to the sale to the best advantage of the articles made, will be avoided.”

When articles are made for the government, their prices are determined after examination of the printed trade lists. But at times those whose duty it is to ascertain these prices and fix them have been neglectful, partly because no gain or loss would accrue to the government whatever might be the charge. A change in prices might show a larger balance in favor of or against certain accounts, but the financial result would be practically the same to the government in either case. The outside producer, however, when the government price is fixed below the ruling market, complains that the government is competing with him, and will buy less of his goods in proportion to the difference in price, while, in fact, the difference in price has not been an important consideration with the government in determining whether its purchases shall be from the prisons or from outside, yet it is natural that outside parties should suppose that a discrimination is made against them so long as there is any considerable variation in the respective prices. Indeed, one of the prison authorities declared his belief that there would be no objection whatever to the employment of convicts at labor if the product of such labor were to be thrown upon the market in direct and simple competition with the products of free labor, at the regular prices, it being, of course, acknowledged that the interests of the state and of the convicts themselves demanded their continuous employment.

To get at the cost of doing the work is not easy. In some cases, for example, making bags for the post-office department, the department furnishes the material and the prisons make the bags, and the remuneration allowed to the latter for the work is the difference between the cost of the material furnished and a price for the finished articles which is fixed at the home office. This price may correspond with the market price or it may not—at times lower, at other times it has been the same. Under such a system, of course, there is no way to determine the value of the labor employed. The Penal Servitude Acts commission thus expressed its views with regard to the mode of determining the cost of convict labor on all articles made and furnished to another department of the government, first quoting the testimony of two witnesses upon this point.

“Sir Edmund Du Cane states that the schedule of prices is based upon ‘what the employing department would have to pay a contractor if men were hired from the contractor to do the work which we do. For instance, if they sent to the contractor to dig out a certain hole, that contractor would say: “I shall charge you so much per yard for digging that hole.” We credit the convicts with the value of the labor estimated in that way.’ Assuming, which we do not question, that this schedule fairly corresponds with the market price of labor, it is obvious that the real value of the results of convict labor, and the amount of profit which can justly be credited to the convict department, cannot be arrived at by this means alone. Mr. Bernays, the superintending engineer at Chatham dockyard, puts this in a manner which seems to us conclusive. He says: ‘If a convict is set to dig a hole, and is afterward set to fill it up, the labor of digging and the labor of filling are very properly credited to him at their value; but in that case the value to the public service is literally nil. Without disputing the earnings, in that point of view, of the prisoners, and that they have been individually industrious and have earned the money set opposite their names, it does not follow by any means that it has been productive work of any advantage to the country.’

"Mr. Bernays is of opinion that it would be perfectly possible to value the result of the work independently. Sir Edmund Du Cane, on the other hand, thinks that, though such a valuation would be possible, 'it would be costly, and there would be a great deal of supposition in it, of necessity.' Although valuations must necessarily be liable to uncertainty, they would, at all events, to some extent, enable the authorities to ascertain the real profit derived from the convicts' labor, and would not only be more satisfactory, as showing approximately the amount of earnings to be set against the cost of our penal establishments, but would also afford to the government and parliament a basis for determining what fresh works it will be expedient to undertake when, as will occur at no distant time, the works on which the convicts are now employed are completed.

"The true principle on which works should be carried on by the convict department has been so well stated by the commissioners of 1863 that we cannot do better than reproduce their words: 'The principle,' they say, 'should be laid down that the convict department, in the execution of public works, should stand to other departments of the government precisely in the position of contractors. The admiralty, or other department, for which work is to be executed, should give precise instructions and specifications with respect to it to the directors of convict prisons; and the latter should have power, without being in any manner interfered with, to carry on the work in the manner they might judge best for the discipline of the convicts. The value of labor performed by convicts for other departments ought to be ascertained, as nearly as possible, as if it had been performed by contractors, and should be charged for accordingly.' We may add that if it is necessary in any new work which may be undertaken by the convict department that free laborers should be employed, we are strongly of opinion that they should be hired by that department itself, which should show in its estimates the whole cost of each work under its charge."

When the convicts complete their first and shortest period of imprisonment they are transferred to other prisons and are then employed on public works. This, the second, is by far the longest period of convict life, and their employment during it is of much the greatest importance from several points of view. Of these public works a very important one was the construction of the breakwater at Portland harbor, recommended by a select committee on harbors of refuge in 1843. This was before the abandonment of the transportation system. The place was favorable to the trial of the experiment, for extensive quarries existed in the neighborhood, whence stone could be obtained for the work. The land was acquired in 1847 and a prison building begun, which was finished the next year. Then followed the construction of the breakwater, which extends nearly 2 miles into the sea and runs into water 50 or 60 feet deep. Upon its completion other works for the admiralty and war departments were undertaken, including barracks and works of defence. At Portsmouth and Chatham the dock yards have been greatly enlarged by their labor. That at Chatham covers 430 acres, which is four times the size of the old dock, the island on which it is situated having been drained and surrounded by a sea-wall of nearly 2 miles in length. At Portsmouth the works constructed by convict labor are of similar importance. In all these constructions the convicts have performed a great variety of labor, excavating, piledriving, concreting, bricklaying, stone dressing, setting, and the like. The bricks used were made by them and they quarried and dressed all the stone.

In addition, they have also been extensively engaged in building prisons. Since 1863 nearly 5,000 cells have been erected entirely by convict labor, in addition to other buildings for the officers. The actual cost to the government for these buildings between 1863 and 1885 was \$358,700, an estimated saving of \$277,700 when compared with their cost by contract labor. In their erection bricks were made, stone was quarried and dressed, timber was sawed, and iron was cast and wrought by the prisoners. Of these prisons one at Woking accommodates 700 women; a second at Borstal, 500 men, and a third at Wormwood Scrubs, 1,052 men. Work on the latter

was begun by a party of 100 convicts placed in a temporary prison within a wooden inclosure, and the building was carried to completion by their sole labor. The roof of the Pentonville prison was raised a story by the convicts imprisoned within it and during their occupancy of it.

At one of the prisons in Ireland, namely, Spike Island, convict and free labor has been employed side by side, and it is worth while to trace briefly the consequences. The two classes were kept apart as much as possible, but nevertheless in many cases they were worked in such close proximity that intercourse could not be prevented. Sometimes temporary divisions were put up between them, but this could not always be done. As a result, smuggling, of letters particularly, grew up between the two classes, which no vigilance of the wardens could prevent, and which finally became so great an evil that the employment of free labor would have been remitted had it been practicable to do so. Why, then, it may be asked, was not convict labor alone used upon these works? Simply because so much complaint was made about the employment of convicts. It was declared by a well-informed witness, during the investigation of the Penal Servitude Acts commission, that "there was a great outcry with regard to getting employment, and a complaint that the convicts should have the work in the place of free laborers, and it was to some extent to satisfy the country that the present plan was adopted." The convicts here excavated, quarried, and dressed stone, and performed many other kinds of work, including the operation of the tramway engines.

At Portsmouth, again, free laborers and convicts are found working together. The former drive the brick-making machines and are kept by themselves. Convicts there are not trusted to drive locomotives, and thus the two classes are held separate. At Chatham, where free and convict labor has been employed together from the opening of the institution, the two classes work at the same time but not in the same places. The convicts have done an enormous amount and variety of work there, including brickmaking and engine driving. Beside the open-air work there are large workshops in which they are employed as smiths, carpenters, stone masons, shoemakers, and sawyers.

Passing now to the quality of the work performed by convicts, it is declared to be satisfactory if done under competent supervision, a matter of the utmost importance, by the way, whether the labor employed be convict or free. Thus, in setting stones in a dock basin, the work is laid out before the convicts arrive in the morning; they then do it as specifically instructed, and its correctness is tested during the dinner recess or after their departure at night. As for the personal interest felt by the convicts in their work, it is said to be sometimes very great. An engineer who had been engaged for many years in superintending them stated that he had been surprised at the degree of interest shown by them, both individually and in the aggregate; he had known them in one case to compete with two sets of machines to see which would turn out the most work. It may be remarked here that one reason why they work so well is to reduce the term of sentence, which is shortened by one-fourth if a certain standard of efficiency in conduct and labor is attained. And this, undoubtedly, with the great majority has the best effect on conduct and service, despite the few incorrigibles whom no reward will stimulate to a bettering of their ways.

Returning now to the worth of convict labor as compared with free labor, we can do nothing better than give an extract from a lecture by Mr. Bernays, a civil engineer employed by the government in constructing the public works at Chatham, principally by convict labor. His long experience with convict labor from the time of its first employment may lend force to his words, which are as follows:

"The first appearance in the navy estimates of any vote for executing work on the land so purchased was in 1856, when a sum of £160,000 [\$300,000] was inserted as the probable cost of certain works for the extension and improvement of the yard by convict labor. It was proposed to construct a new mast-house and mast-ship at an estimate cost of £60,000 [\$300,000], and a basin with two graving docks leading out of

it at a cost of £100,000 [\$500,000]. In a marginal note to this estimate it is stated that the exact cost of these works could not be accurately ascertained, as the work would be chiefly executed by convict labor. I have never seen any plan or design for the works then contemplated, nor do I think that any detailed drawings were ever prepared, but I have every reason for believing that the estimate was made under very sanguine anticipations of the great economy to be effected by the employment of convict labor. The mention of economy in connection with convict labor gives me an opportunity for one or two observations on this subject that appear to me well worthy of consideration, but before doing this I wish to be distinctly understood that they are the expression of my own views only, and that I am speaking on the subject with no authority whatever but my own. In all engineering works there is only a certain proportion of the cost, varying according to circumstances, upon which any possible saving can be effected by the use of military, convict, or of any other description of more or less unskilled labor. The chief item of saving is, of course, in the labor itself. In simple earthworks of railways and fortifications the cost of mere labor in proportion to that of materials and plant is very great, and may probably reach 80 per cent. of the entire expenditure. In such works, however, as fortifications constructed of masonry or brickwork, barracks, docks, and the like, the proportion is probably reversed, and the cost of labor does not amount to 20 per cent. of the entire expenditure. If, as in many cases, the bulk of the masonry is delivered from the quarries, dressed and ready for setting (as in the case of granite is unquestionably most economical), the proportion of labor is even less than 20 per cent. of the entire expenditure. I believe that on the average of public works the net value of labor, exclusive of the plant used in giving it effect, will not exceed 20 per cent. of the entire outlay. By making bricks upon the ground, where circumstances are favorable by saving contractor's profit on the work generally, and by advantageous purchases of the materials, considerable economy may be effected, but, looking at all the circumstances of the case, I should consider an engineer very fortunate, indeed, who effected an aggregate saving of 10 per cent. of the entire expenditure under these heads and under that of plant. The 20 per cent. means the entire labor apart from any saving upon it, and the 10 per cent. is the utmost economy which I think could be effected from the contractor's point of view.

"Owing to the necessity of prisoners keeping rigidly to specified and comparatively short hours of work, to difficulties of various kinds due to the preservation of discipline, and to other causes too numerous to enter upon here, it is always requisite to supplement the labor of prisoners by that of a proportion of free men, varying, perhaps, from 5 to 15 per cent., according to the nature of the work to be done. The smallest experience of convict labor, moreover, will satisfy any one that in its employment the amount of plant requisite, and the time required for any given work, are greatly in excess of what is necessary when a similar work is executed by the labor of skilled free men, while the cost of supervision is also very much greater. Taking these circumstances into account, I am of opinion that if 75 per cent. (a) of the labor, which I consider to average about 15 per cent. of the entire cost, be saved by the employment of prisoners, their work must have been directed with great skill and judgment and have been executed under very favorable conditions. Adding this possible saving of 15 per cent. on the labor to the possible saving of 10 per cent. on materials, plant, profit, etc., it will be seen that the utmost economy to be effected by the employment of prisoners' labor on average public work cannot exceed 25 per cent. If there are works or portions of works, as there doubtless are, upon which a greater saving can be effected, there are, on the other hand, portions on which it will be far less; and

a This statement, perhaps, will be better understood if Mr. Bernays' prior statement be borne in mind, namely, that, in constructing fortifications, and works of a similar nature, the cost of labor is taken at not more than 20 per cent. of the entire expenditure. Of this 20 per cent. one-fourth must be deducted for the free labor employed, leaving 15 per cent. for the labor performed by convicts.

I believe that I have stated the very utmost average saving that can be looked for. If all the expenses directly and indirectly attendant on the employment of prisoners' labor be taken into account, the real saving in most cases will be very much below this estimate. If my calculations are correct, and they are derived from long experience, and are the results of much thought, when prisoners are employed to execute public works of any but the most simple kind, it will generally be necessary to provide for the payment in actual money of, at the very least, three-fourths of what the same work would cost if executed by a thoroughly competent contractor. This calculation is based on the assumption that no modification of the terms of the contract is made during the progress of the work; but it is right to state that when any department of the government executes work by labor and material provided by itself it becomes much easier, and often much less costlier, to make such changes in design and execution, as may from time to time be necessary or desirable, than when the work is carried on under contract. If you had hired labor you could do the same; it does not depend upon prison labor but it is an important matter to consider that when the government undertake their own works, whether by prison labor alone or by one supplemented by the other, they have the advantage of making changes in their works, which constantly arise. I have not made these remarks because I desire to detract in the slightest degree from the desirability, in suitable cases, of employing prisoners on public works, inasmuch as I confidently believe that in many cases they can be employed with great advantage to the country, even though it could be proved that not the slightest pecuniary saving would accrue from their labor. But I desire to draw attention to the question, first, because when these great works were contemplated very exaggerated ideas prevailed, even among those likely to be best informed on the subject, as to the saving to be effected on public works upon which convict labor should be employed; and, secondly, because although on these and other similar works those expectations have not been realized, there are still many who are of opinion that the employment of prisoners on public works will allow them in many cases to be carried out when their great cost would render them impossible of execution in any other way. I am quite satisfied, that with works of the character of those now being executed at Chatham, unless the country is prepared to pay at least three-fourths of the cost of the same work if executed by contract, the result will be certain disappointment."

Generally speaking, that labor is the most profitable to the employer which is engaged on the roughest work. In reply to a question before the Penal Servitude Acts commission whether, taking convicts in the aggregate and looking to the fact that it is necessary to mix men of all capacities, it might be assumed generally that the work most suitable to them, and most likely to be profitable to the government, was the roughest work, Mr. Bernays replied:

"I think so; but if you could take such work as could be done by convicts in shops, for public works, or for government work of any kind, for barrack building or anything of that sort, you might undertake to supply all the window and door frames to contractors and have them all made by convicts."

And then he added the statement, which will surprise many:

"As a rule, convicts are men of intelligence. I do not hesitate to say that they are men who are very easily trained to anything and may be made to learn a trade in very short time. I could manufacture bricklayers, or carpenters, or masons, in three or four months sufficiently good for my purposes."

Putting aside the question of disadvantages arising from the working of convicts in gangs, and other circumstances incidental to their condition, and taking man for man, it is estimated that a convict is worth about half as much as a free man on day-work, and one-third as much at piece-work. This calculation, however, includes all the convicts employed at a prison like Chatham, where the work of an average able-bodied convict employed in excavating is esteemed equal to that of a free man. The system of marks, or of shortening his term for industry and good conduct, is usually

a sufficient incentive to work well. He needs supervision, generally speaking, but Mr. Bernays said, in his testimony before the Penal Servitude Acts commission, that he had known convicts with respect to whom he had never known "their superiors or their equal amongst free men in some work."

Severe labor on the public works is also beneficial, because many of the convicts have never done hard work before, and in a wonderfully short time "acquire a trade and thus learn the means of earning their livelihood. This applies particularly to pickpockets and others of that class. For instance, on public works they are taught to use a spade, a shovel, and a pick, and are engaged in a class of employment which they can get at any moment on their discharge, without any questions being asked. Some of them make very good blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, and carpenters, and after they have been in prison, say for seven or ten years, these people are discharged with a trade in their hand. They have acquired habits of regularity and industry, and to some extent become impressed with the advantages of leading an honest life, although it has been enforced, and many of them turn out well."

One reason why convict labor does not yield a larger net return, is that a great deal of useless work is given them to perform. In many cases this is unavoidable, owing to the necessity of so arranging the convicts while at work that discipline can be maintained among them. In consequence of this ever-present care it is impossible to apportion the work to the individual or to small portions of the gang in such a way as to get large results. In one place more labor is needed to accomplish a certain end than can be properly supplied, under the system of disciplinary management, while in another place there is an excess of labor present beyond that required, the final result being a general impairment of efficiency, and an increase of cost. Another reason is because the convict has shorter hours of work and lighter food. His average daily working time is eight and three-quarter hours in the summer and five and a quarter hours in winter. While the food allowance is sufficient to enable him to live in a very healthy way, it is not enough to enable him to do the largest amount of work.

"We are convinced," says the Penal Servitude Acts commission, "that severe labor on public works is most beneficial in teaching criminals habits of industry, and training them to such employments as digging, road making, quarrying, stone dressing, building, and brickmaking—work of a kind which cannot be carried on in separate confinement. It is found that employment of this nature is most easily obtained by convicts on their release, since men are taken on for rough work without the strict inquiries as to previous character which are made in other cases. . . . The magnificent breakwater and the fortifications at Portland and the great basins at Chatham, and other similar works which have been mainly executed by convict labor, testify to the skill with which the system of associated labor has been directed, and are substantial proofs that convicts can be made to repay to the public a considerable part of the cost of their maintenance. No doubt, even if it were not advantageous in a pecuniary point of view to employ convicts on public works of this nature, it would still be most desirable that such employment should be found for them as an essential part of penal discipline; but it is far more satisfactory that their labor should, if possible, be profitably employed."

Another reason may also be stated here why the convicts labor well; they desire to become more skilful and thus improve their chance of gaining a livelihood when discharged. This is not the least factor in the institution profits resulting from their employment, and one which they generally appreciate. The governor of an important prison informed an agent of the Bureau that at the time of appearing before the commission he was executing a very large amount of beautiful carved stone work. He said that every bit of the stone was dressed by the convicts, and that it was marvellous to see the desire shown by the well-disposed ones, who had been employed in such work, to get into that party in order to complete their education in stone dressing.

as to fit themselves for obtaining employment of a superior kind when they were discharged from prison. Moreover, the system was a great inducement to the convict to behave well, as in such case he was generally allowed to remain at the work he liked best; while in the contrary case he was assigned to a disagreeable task.

"Supposing," said this gentleman, "that in one of the shops a man is found misconducting himself, or idle, I immediately put him back upon the public works. That is a fearful weapon in my hand. We do a large amount of castings for the admiralty and the war departments. I have now sixty-eight men in my foundry; these men work as hard as if they were outside; they take an interest in their work, and I never have a report against them."

A director of convict prisons, also in reply to the query whether the kind of work on which convicts had been employed in the public-work prisons gave them great facilities for getting employment when they came out, stated that they undoubtedly gained that advantage, that while some of them were skilled artisans, and had a far better chance than others, yet all had been trained to work in a way in which they never had been accustomed to before; and he had very little doubt that the majority of the men who went out of a convict prison were far better able to earn their livelihood by labor than when they first came in, or at least a good many of them were.

We have already mentioned the fact that a prisoner may get a remission of one-fourth of his sentence by efficient work and good conduct. While all are on the same plane with respect to conduct, one having as fair a chance as another, the same equality does not prevail as regards the performance of efficient work. One man has an aptitude for one thing, another man for a different thing. A clergyman who had been so unfortunate as to get into prison would find that sermon writing furnished no points about brickmaking; or a lawyer, that making a brief was not a fit introduction to the art of quarrying stone or digging ditches. A clear advantage, therefore, is possessed by some criminals over others in this regard. The skilful ditch-digger or quarryman may be able to obtain his full remission, while the learned convict, though trying ever so hard to do his best, is obliged to serve out all his time.

But another inequality sometimes arises in the employment of convicts, and one which is not of their own causing, but is owing to the fact that some occupations are more agreeable than others—printing, for example. To a certain extent, convicts pass from one employment to another—or, more exactly, from one step or grade in an employment to another step—as they improve in conduct or skill. But it often happens that prisoners desire to remain in a particular employment in order to become proficient in it; and, moreover, that the government is a gainer by permitting them to realize this desire. It will be readily seen, nevertheless, that injustice may be done to other prisoners by granting such permission. The more ambitious are eager to be advanced to the higher kinds of work in order to be on higher vantage ground when they leave prison. Of course, there are some things which the prison managers cannot control; first of all, the amount of work to be done. If all convicts desire to be printers, and there be only enough printing for a few, then all but a few must do something else or nothing. It was the employing of some of the convicts solely at printing which gave rise to the loudest complaint in this regard. The defence of the prison authorities was that only a few of the convicts knew the art, and so their labor was utilized to the fullest extent. The managers concluded that they were justified in thus using convict labor for the benefit of the country, even though these men were never set at hard work in the open air except as punishment for misconduct. But the Penal Servitude Acts commission condemned this method. They said:

"We are fully alive to the importance of obtaining as large a return as possible from the labor of convicts, not only in order to save expense, but on account of the moral advantage of compelling criminals to repay by their toil a part at least of the cost of their maintenance. But the first object ought to be the infliction, as nearly

as may be, of equal punishment, and the mere saving of expense or the convenience of employing skilled men in their own trade are not sufficient to justify the entire exemption of a particular class of artisans from the severe penal labor which is undergone by other less fortunate prisoners."

While there is no thought in Great Britain of abandoning the system of employing convicts at productive labor, it is yet an embarrassing and anxiously mooted question, first, where work can be found for them to do which they are capable of performing without competing with persons outside; and, second, how the cost of doing the work, especially for other departments of the government, shall be calculated. With regard to the first inquiry: Various public works have been planned quite similar to those already completed—the building of harbors, forts, and the like—enough, we understand, to last for several years. Another kind of work has been that of reclaiming land. An instance is the Dartmoor region, where a very considerable tract has been reclaimed and is now used for farming purposes. Fifteen hundred prisoners at a time have been employed there in the open country, without any wall to secure them or chains to fetter them, but during a long period of employment there has never been any difficulty with them in the matter of control or safe-keeping. This has not been a paying undertaking, it must be said, however, for the soil was of the poorest, the climate was unfavorable, and much preliminary labor was expended in drainage and removal of rocks.

The following extract is from the paper read by Col. E. F. Du Cane, surveyor-general of English prisons, at the International Penitentiary Congress of 1872:

"A great deal of opposition is made to the government, either local or central, entering the market as manufacturers and competing with free labor. Of course this is utterly unreasonable, but that does not prevent its having a certain effect. The particular trade which happens to suffer from the competition of prison labor is naturally loud in its outcries, and can always find active advocates; and, on the principle that everybody's business is nobody's business, this agitation is not counterbalanced by a corresponding agitation on behalf of the public and in aid of those who act in the public interest. The customs of trade-societies are also adverse to the action of government in this way, and I have lately seen that a certain trade-society has passed resolutions against being subjected to the competition of prison labor.

"It is so obvious as hardly to require stating, that as persons who are earning a livelihood while free are competing with somebody or other, so it is perfectly reasonable that they should work, and therefore compete equally, after being put in prison. There is, however, some limit to the degree in which prisons should be converted into manufacturing establishments. I doubt whether such employment should be carried on as requires the purchase from public funds of a large and expensive plant and machinery, the value of the prisoners' labor, because in such a case it is not merely competition against prison labor but against government capital. The circumstances of a prison render the profit a secondary transaction, and moreover it cannot be ensured that in a government establishment the profit will always be so narrowly looked after as if it were private property, so that the profit which should be earned by the public money so expended is liable to be neglected or forgotten, and this would enable the goods made to be sold at a cheaper rate, and so to cause undue disadvantage to the free workman. Many of the disadvantages which attend the system of making prisons into manufactories are avoided by performing in them work required by the government, either central or local, and certainly work of this kind should be preferred to any other."

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN BRITISH PRISONS, AND COMPUTED
AVERAGE DAILY VALUE OF THE LABOR OF EACH.

Locality.		Public works.	Prison build- ings.	Manu- factures.	Farm- ing.	Prison duties.	Idle or sick.	Total aver- ages.
Borstal (males)	Number.....	318.4	22.7	.....	27.1	79.4	43.5	491.1
	Per capita.....	\$0 64	\$0 51	.....	\$0 18	\$0 47	.....	\$0 52
Chatham (males)	Number.....	657.7	43.5	112.3	.....	227.4	115.7	1,156.6
	Per capita.....	\$0 63	\$0 67	\$0 65	.....	\$0 44	.....	\$0 53
Dartmoor (males)	Number.....	184.6	183.5	229.3	.....	187.6	159.0	944.0
	Per capita.....	\$0 51	\$0 44	\$0 22	.....	\$0 41	.....	\$0 32
Dover (males)	Number.....	121.6	.....	.....	.....	21.0	10.7	153.3
	Per capita.....	\$0 61	.....	.....	.....	\$0 57	.....	\$0 56
Fulham (females)	Number.....	.....	102.4	7	28.2	8.3	.....	139.6
	Per capita.....	.....	\$0 20	\$0 24	.....	\$0 83	.....	\$0 22
Millbank (males)	Number.....	83.0	.....	.....	.....	131.0	5.0	169.0
	Per capita.....	\$0 58	.....	.....	.....	\$0 11	.....	\$0 30
Millbank (females)	Number.....	.....	55.8	.....	.....	26.1	11.6	93.5
	Per capita.....	.....	\$0 12	.....	.....	\$0 19	.....	\$0 13
Parkhurst (males)	Number.....	147.2	196.5	139.1	126.0	44.2	.....	653.0
	Per capita.....	\$0 89	\$0 23	\$0 12	\$0 42	.....	.....	\$0 26
Pentonville (males)	Number.....	76.0	877.9	.....	71.5	93.4	.....	618.8
	Per capita.....	\$0 77	\$0 89	.....	\$0 49	.....	.....	\$0 39
Portland (males)	Number.....	553.3	68.0	123.1	35.1	182.7	163.9	1,136.1
	Per capita.....	\$0 49	\$0 51	\$0 37	\$0 44	\$0 46	.....	\$0 40
Portsmouth (males)	Number.....	744.5	52.1	.....	.....	190.9	127.3	1,114.8
	Per capita.....	\$0 66	\$0 71	.....	.....	\$0 47	.....	\$0 56
Woking (males)	Number.....	18.5	148.7	70.5	181.1	177.2	.....	547.0
	Per capita.....	\$0 56	\$0 20	\$0 12	\$0 32	.....	.....	\$0 17
Woking (females)	Number.....	.....	334.2	.....	112.9	64.3	.....	511.4
	Per capita.....	.....	\$0 13	.....	\$0 29	.....	.....	\$0 15
Wormwood Scrubs (males)	Number.....	231.8	522.2	.....	159.2	96.1	.....	1,008.8
	Per capita.....	\$0 65	\$0 28	.....	\$0 24	.....	.....	\$0 35
Average daily number		2,273.9	2,166.6	501.8	1,675.0	1,120.2	8,737.0	

COMPUTED VALUE OF LABOR OF BRITISH CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1886.

Locality.	Public works.	Prison build- ings.	Manu- factures.	Farm- ing.	Prison duties.	Total.	Total number of days em- ployed.
Borstal (males)	\$63,287 06	\$3,632 00	.....	\$1,544 95	\$11,672 14	\$80,086 15	129,209
Chatham (males)	126,893 67	9,142 13	\$32,872 40	.....	81,267 55	190,175 84	323,731
Dartmoor (males)	29,408 24	25,393 34	14,539 64	.....	24,890 72	93,731 94	244,140
Dover (males)	13,501 02	.....	2,188 84	.....	2,188 84	15,689 86	25,813
Fulham (females) .....	.....	5,523 33	49 37	.....	2,916 54	9,489 24	40,829
Millbank (males) .....	.....	5,959 85	.....	.....	4,560 85	10,519 70	51,004
Millbank (females) .....	.....	.....	1,034 75	.....	775 83	1,810 08	12,540
Parkhurst (males)	18,021 30	13,743 60	5,235 67	.....	16,384 27	53,284 84	189,312
Pentonville (males)	9,090 04	23,096 12	.....	.....	5,470 55	37,658 71	81,944
Portland (males)	84,058 18	10,873 22	15,401 42	4,864 83	26,489 40	141,687 05	302,369
Portsmouth (males)	153,999 45	11,497 40	.....	.....	28,134 65	193,631 50	307,079
Woking (males)	8,403 76	9,742 39	2,823 25	.....	12,968 64	28,938 04	115,012
Woking (females) .....	.....	13,766 47	.....	.....	10,435 71	24,202 18	139,031
Wormwood Scrubs (males)	46,683 67	45,041 97	.....	.....	16,716 07	108,441 71	283,859
Total	428,188 36	161,212 13	176,617 88	20,057 71	194,365 26	989,441 84	2,256,872

a Includes laundering.

Résumé.—The following résumé may now be made, which will show, in brief compass, the origin and development of convict labor in Great Britain.

In the middle of the twelfth century, when the breaking up of serfdom was well under way, the statute of laborers was passed, which provided substantially that those who had no recognized means of subsistence should be compelled to work for whomsoever had need of their labor, at the customary wages.

The act of James II of Scotland, chap. 22 (1449), provided banishment for vagrants, etc., in that country.

The 27th Henry VIII, chap. 25 (1536), declared that vagrants, such as be lusty and strong, may be kept in continual labor.

The 1st Edward VI, chap. 3 (1547), provided that if any man or woman able to work should refuse, he shall be branded with a V on the breast, with a hot iron, and be a slave for two years or for life; also, that others shall be branded and placed at the common works in amending highways. This act, which according to modern notions contained so much of cruelty, also provided for infirmaries for the sick and maimed poor, the first enactment for such a purpose.

The 14th Elizabeth, chap. 5 (1572-73), is the first act known to mention overseers of the poor. This act provided that rogues and vagabonds shall be settled and placed at work; also to be whipped and to have the right ear burned through, unless some one would take them into service for a year.

The 18th Elizabeth, chap. 3 (1575-76), first established houses of correction, with stock of wool, hemp, flax, iron, or other stuff, and under it fixed hours of daily labor, with minute regulations as to labor, worship, meals, sleep, etc.

The statute of James VI (1579) of Scotland, provided for punishing poor persons who, being able, refuse to work.

The 39th Elizabeth, chap. 4 (1597), provided for the banishment of dangerous rogues "into such parts beyond the seas as shall be at any time assigned by the privy council." This was the first act establishing banishment.

In 1619, by order of the king, 100 dangerous rogues were banished to Virginia.

The 21st James I, chap. 1 (1623-24), first speaks of the working-house in the modern (English) sense of workhouse.

The 18th Charles II, chap. 3 (1666), provided for the transportation of offenders "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America." This was the first transportation act.

The 4th William and Mary, chap. 23 (1692) authorized the sentencing of offenders against game-laws to hard labor, probably the first use of these words in English penal legislation.

The 13th Anne, chap. 26 (1714) provided that justices might commit common beggars and dangerous and incorrigible rogues to the custody of any person or persons or body politic or corporate willing to receive them as apprentices or servants, and the persons or body politic or corporate so receiving them might detain, keep, employ, and set them at work either in Great Britain or in any of her majesty's plantations, or in any British factory beyond the seas, the common beggars for two years, and the dangerous and incorrigible rogues for seven years. This act also provided that rogues and vagabonds (less offenders than dangerous and incorrigible rogues) after being whipped might be sent to the house of correction, there to be kept at hard labor.

The 4th George I, chap. 11 (1718), provided again for transportation, declaring that offenders might be sent to some of his majesty's colonies in America for the space of seven years, and be made over to the use of any person who should contract for such transportation for such period; and those sentenced to capital punishment might instead be transported for fourteen years. It was under this act that transportation thoroughly took root, and flourished for nearly a hundred and fifty years, during almost sixty of which its existence was unhindered.

The declaration of independence of the American colonies having stopped transportation thither, the 16th George III (1776) was passed establishing the labor of the hulks for convicts. Under this system the prisoners were employed in dredging and other coarse labor about the harbors, and were guarded at night in hulks or worn-out vessels.

The 19th George III, chap. 74 (1779), authorized the building of penitentiary houses, appointed substantially like those of the present time. Nothing was done, however, under this act for many years.

The 24th George III, stat. 2, chap. 56 (1784), revived transportation by providing that prisoners might be "transported beyond seas, either within his majesty's dominions or elsewhere."

The 27th George III, chap. 2 (1787), authorized transportation to New South Wales. In 1816 the first large penitentiary, practically the conception of the act of 1779, as sufficiently completed (at Millbank) to receive prisoners.

In 1817 the treadwheel came into use for the performance of "hard labor."

The 16th and 17th Victoria, chap. 99 (1853), enacted that penal servitude should be substituted for transportation in all cases where transportation would be for less than fourteen years.

Transportation was still continued for those condemned to fourteen years and upward until 1867, when it was stopped entirely.

MEXICO.

Of the general social conditions in this country a recent writer says:

"By the Spanish government Mexico was looked upon merely as a vast metalliferous region, to be jealously guarded against foreign intrusion and worked exclusively for the benefit of the crown. The natives were evangelized chiefly for the purpose of being employed as slaves above and below ground, and thus was introduced from the West Indies the system of *repartimientos*, or distribution of the aborigines on the plantations and in the mines. * * * Down to the early years of the present century all emoluments in church and state, most of the large plantations, of the mines, and of the commerce of the country, continued to be monopolized by the privileged *gachupines* [Spaniards by birth] whom the creoles and mestizoes [mixed races] had already begun to regard as aliens. Hence the first reactionary movements * * * were aimed rather against odious class distinctions and the intolerable oppression of these aliens than against the abstract rights of the Spanish crown. * * * The nation had no sooner got rid of foreign rule [1821] than it became torn by internal dissension. * * * But amid the confusion of empires, republics, dictatorships, and military usurpations, succeeding each other with bewildering rapidity, the thoughtful student will detect a steady progress toward the ultimate triumph of those liberal ideas which lie at the base of true national freedom." (a)

In 1861 the secularization of church property, valued at \$375,000,000, and about one-third the land of the country, and the final separation of church from state, marked a long stride toward reform. In that year, however, there still existed the old system of peonage, or debt slavery. A debtor could be taken as a slave by his creditor until such time as he should be able to pay his debt. This generally meant for life. The Indian laborers on the great *haciendas* (plantations) were commonly in this condition. It is the wretched inheritance of the old *repartimientos*. "Long servitude has obliterated every feeling of independence from the minds of these Indians. Their fathers were slaves, and they are quite content to be so too. Totally wanting in self-restraint, they cannot resist the slightest temptation to run into debt. * * * They have a cat-like attachment to the places they live in, and to be expelled from the estate they were born on and turned out into the world to get a living, we are told by writers on Mexico, is the greatest punishment that can be inflicted upon them." (b)

As to the operation of the new penal laws, and convict labor thereunder, we quote from Dr. E. C. Wines:

"There is no central authority in Mexico having the control and direction of the whole penitentiary system of the country. The prisons in each municipality are under the care of a special commission, but are subject to the official inspection of the governors of the states. * * * There are two central prisons in the capital, one of which is for persons arrested and detained on a suspicion of crime; the other for adult persons who are under indictment, etc. * * * For the punishment of

a Encyclopædia Britannica; article, Prison Discipline.

b E. B. Tylor: Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans, Ancient and Modern.

children above nine, but under eighteen, who have wilfully transgressed, there is a special establishment where, at the same time, they receive an elementary education and learn a trade. This would seem to be somewhat of the nature of an industrial and reformatory school united in the same institution.

"The system of imprisonment hitherto practised in Mexico is that of association. * * * The new penal code has provided for the introduction of the cellular system. Three kinds of imprisonment formerly existed in Mexico: simple imprisonment, reclusion, and hard labor. The last named of these has been abolished by the new penal code.

"All proceeds of the work of the prisoners is given to them if they have been condemned for political offences, or if they are detained for minor offences against the law, but in the case of those condemned for misdemeanor or felony to imprisonment or reclusion, they have 25 per cent. of their earnings if the punishment lasts longer than five years, and 28 per cent. if the time is less. To the above percentages 5 per cent. more is added when a criminal has obtained by good conduct his preparatory liberty. Moreover, if he supports himself by work obtained outside of the establishment, another 5 per cent. is added; and this may be increased until the allowance reaches 75 per cent. of the total amount. The advantage of this system is that prisoners are thus encouraged to support themselves by their work, and that they maintain with free persons an intercourse which may be useful, when they recover their liberty, in enabling them to earn their livelihood without returning to a career of crime. * * * They may apply one-tenth of their reserve fund to the purchase of any articles of furniture which the rules do not prohibit. The kind of work which their sentence condemns them to perform may be commuted into one better suited to their education and habits.

"There is no penal labor in the prisons of Mexico, neither is it thought desirable that there should be any. * * * Contracts for prison labor are forbidden by the code, the labor is managed by the prison administration.

"It is considered very important that during their confinement prisoners should learn some trade that may enable them to earn their livelihood, as the chief reason why they relapse into crime is that after they have served their time they do not find work, the want of which reduces them to poverty and leads them to commit fresh offences. The means which the penal code has adopted to avoid this are: First, to increase the percentage granted to prisoners out of the proceeds of their work when they support themselves by labor done for persons outside of the prison; this has for result that they acquire the habit of self-support, and also that they remain in constant intercourse with free people, which is of great use to them when they recover their liberty; secondly, it has also been decided that the prisoners to whom preparatory liberty has been granted are to be transferred six months before to a special establishment designed for the purpose; that during this period they are not to be separated from their fellow-prisoners, and that if their conduct is good they are to be allowed to go out on errands or to seek work until they are restored to liberty; and, lastly, it has been ordained that the members of the protective boards are to be visited by the offenders after they have recovered their liberty, and are to procure them any honest work suited to their circumstances.

"In the federal district and Lower California the proportion contributed by the labor of the prisoners toward defraying the current expense of the prisons is about one-half. As regards the other states no information has been obtained on this point."^(a)

Dr. Wines concludes his chapter on Mexico in the following words:

"Though all Mexican statesmen and philanthropists have of late become aware of the importance and utility to the public of the establishment of the penitentiary system, the financial difficulties, the instability of the governments, and the constant

necessity in which the state has been placed to defend its existence against the attempts of revolutionary bands (an object which has almost exclusively absorbed the public attention) have until now prevented the realization of this great social reform. Consequently, great criminals and petty offenders, being indiscriminately mixed in the prisons, the contact, the association, and the example of the former have exercised a baneful influence on the latter; and, generally, those who having offended against the law have been sent to the prisons, and have remained some time in them, far from being reformed, leave the jail considerably worse than when they first passed under its gates. The improvement of the political state will doubtless contribute to do away with, or at least lessen, the bad effects of this cause; and the reform of the prisons, directed, first of all, to the total separation of prisoners, must be, according to public opinion, one of the first objects to which government ought to devote its attention as soon as the people have put into practice the principle that authority cannot be reformed by any other means than the pacific action of the laws; and in consequence people are no longer exclusively occupied with the care of their own preservation."

GUATEMALA.

This name was originally given to a Spanish captain-generalcy which embraced all of Central America and southeastern Mexico and Yucatan. It is borne at present by the most populous and (with San Salvador) civilized of the Spanish-American republics of Central America. Dr. Wines says:

"From the report furnished by the supreme court it would appear that a considerable variety of trades and branches of industry have been introduced into the prisons of the republic, such as carpentry, shoemaking, stonecutting, engraving, weaving, sewing, laundry work, etc.; and that the prisoners share to a considerable extent in the proceeds of their labor, though the exact proportion of earnings accorded to them is not stated nor the principles on which such participation is regulated."

After commending the sanitary and reformatory environments, Dr. Wines further remarks:

"The approximate average duration of sentences for grave crimes is from five to eight years in a convict prison (*presidio*). * * * The death penalty is rarely pronounced. * * * In the space of twenty-three years the number sentenced to convict prisons was 11,849; to public works, 9,567; to simple imprisonment, 6,700, including the women so sentenced. * * * The supreme court has also by law the power of remitting to those condemned to simple imprisonment or to public works, one-fifth part of their sentences, always, however, on condition that they have been well conducted and have completed the other four-fifths of the sentence. * * * As a general thing, the prisoners are certainly not worse on their discharge than on their entrance, since they acquire a certain habit of labor and receive some moral lessons during their incarceration. This is shown by the comparatively small number of recidivists brought up for trial.(a) He adds, however, that the supreme court reports serious defects in the prison system of the republic, among others the "intercommunication of prisoners" of different ages and grades in crime, the "lack of organized labor as a reformatory element," etc., and urges important modifications, among others the establishment of labor and instruction on an organized system in the prisons. "Happily the supreme government is putting forth all its energies for the accomplishment of these important objects." In Quezaltenango the penitentiary was near its completion, and at Guatemala the cornerstone of a new penitentiary had been laid (1875?), and a reform in the criminal and penal law was in active progress in the hands of a commission on codification, with the design of making it accord with the new penitentiary system.

a E. C. Wines: The State of Prisons, etc., p. 542.

COLOMBIA.

The United States of Colombia, formerly the republic of New Granada, formed, with Venezuela and Ecuador, the old Spanish vice-royalty of New Granada. Its present form of government is a close copy of our own—a federal union of independent states. Its large Indian population, of many degrees of civilization, and speaking numerous aboriginal dialects—of races allied to the Aztecs, the Incas, and the Caribs—impede its course toward high social and political development. Many of them maintain their tribal organizations in hostile reserve and still oppose the march of European progress as fiercely as on the day the first Spaniard trod their shores.

Dr. Wines reports:

"The death penalty is abolished by a provision of the fundamental law. The longest period of imprisonment is ten years. * * * Each state has a penitentiary with workshops, in which the prisoners work in association, without conversation, at the various trades which are taught and practised in the prisons. A model institution of this kind has been erected in the state of Cundinamarca, at Bogotá. It is called a panopticon, being built like the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia, in wings radiating from a centre. It is a truly noble work for a country that cannot be accounted rich. It is well situated, very spacious, thoroughly ventilated, etc. The convicts are kept in cells during the night. * * * The prisoners go daily to the workshops, where they learn and practise carpentry, hatmaking (straw and palm leaf), the weaving of carpets from the fibre of the century plant, and *alpargatas*, a kind of slipper or sandal of the same material, worn by the peasants and the laboring poor. The articles so manufactured are sold, and part of the proceeds (proportion not stated) reserved for the prisoners, who receive their allotment on leaving the prison. * * * The governor has power to shorten the convict's term of imprisonment by remitting one or more years of his sentence when he has observed good conduct, worked diligently, and been otherwise obedient during the first three or four years. * * * The keepers of the prisoners must be artisans capable of teaching some trade in the workshops."(a)

In the penitentiary of the state of Boyacá there is in use a progressive system of classification, rewards, etc. In the first grade the prisoner is confined for the most part of the time in a separate cell, going out only to his meals, chapel, and to do small portions of household work. This lasts for from one to four months. In the second grade his style of clothing is changed, his fare is better, he is allowed to talk at meals, and is marked each day for conduct, labor, etc. Gaining 600 marks, he goes into the last grade. There he finds still greater material comfort, and sleeps no longer in a cell, but in a dormitory with his entire grade. He may talk in the workshops also; may be employed as a guard or in prison offices; may even go outside the gates on errands; and when he has served in this grade the third part of his term of imprisonment, may be recommended for pardon. On leaving the establishment he receives a sum equal to 15 cents a week for all the time served in this highest grade. This is said to be the direct result of the interest evoked by the Cincinnati Prison Congress of 1870, in the Colombian representative, Señor Cortes. (b)

PERU.

The Peruvian prison system was inaugurated in 1825, when the council of state resolved to establish a house of correction at Lima, containing workshops where trades should be taught. The idea remained dormant, however, until 1853, when Dr. Par Soldan, the eminent geographer, poet, publicist, and statesman visited the United States and reported upon the penitentiary system there and elsewhere. A penitentiary

a E. C. Wines: The State of Prisons, etc., pp. 548-550.

b *Idem*, p. 550.

was erected according to his plans and opened in 1862 under his directorship. It is the only institution of its kind in the republic, and is classed among the best in the world. Our information regarding it is drawn from the report of Dr. Lama in 1870 and M. Villaran in 1876, as quoted by Dr. Wines.

"Both the gentlemen named agree in regarding skilled labor, certainly without excluding other essential agencies, as lying at the root of the individual reformation of criminals; and to the effective organization of such labor their most earnest efforts were directed. These exertions have been so wisely and successfully employed that M. Villaran expresses the confident hope that within a period not far distant the income from the labor of the convicts will be sufficient to meet all current expenses. In each workshop the labor has been thoroughly organized; for each a tariff has been prepared in which is set down the remuneration that every prisoner is to receive for every piece or object made by him, so that he knows what is coming to him. * * * This plan has proved of the greatest utility in stimulating the prisoners to industry and in augmenting the product of their labor. While work is thus regarded as a most effective agency in the moral improvement of the prisoner, it is considered no less necessary that he have the stimulus of profit to be derived from it, thus assuring him of some provision against the time of his discharge and protecting him from that utter destitution which is so often the occasion of crime. Several exhibitions of the product of the prisoners' labor have been held, one of which, celebrated on the anniversary of the national independence, is quite fully described by Dr. Lama. Among the articles on exhibition were several pieces of furniture, some carved and others inlaid, of exquisite taste and finish; clothing of all kinds, suited to the use of gentlemen as well as laborers; shoes of every pattern; tin and pewter ware for domestic use, some articles of which were invented by the prisoners, as, for example, a vessel for boiling milk without risk of spilling it; straw hats that would rival those of Guayaquil; bouquets of artificial flowers admirably wrought; and a thousand other articles and curiosities which afforded the best proof of the intelligence and industry of the prisoners. There was also placed on exhibition the chapel of the penitentiary, which had just been painted in fresco by two of the prisoners, whose work won the approval of the best artists. In concluding his description Dr. Lama remarks that the opponents of the penitentiary system, who have so little faith in the moral regeneration of the criminal, would have found potent reasons for changing their opinion in presence of the articles so exquisitely wrought by these wretched beings, snatched, perhaps, from the gibbet, or at least from the chain of the galleys, and who, regenerated by means of labor and converted into useful and industrious men, will, for the most part, return as worthy citizens to the society which cast them out from her bosom in punishment of their crimes." (a)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dr. Wines reports that the prison system generally is in an exceedingly backward stage. The administration of justice is said to be "inexcusably tedious, unequal, cruel, and unjust," and the condition of the prisoners is described as revolting. But, "in striking contrast," says Dr. Wines, "is the penitentiary of the province of Buenos Ayres, located about 2 miles north of the city. In size, architecture, arrangements, general completeness, comfort, and administration it will compare favorably with any prison of its class in the United States. It is really a model prison, and its discipline is all that could be desired. Prisoners under sentence are obliged to learn a trade or work at some handicraft, and the work turned out by them is generally of excellent quality." (b)

The prisoners are confined in separate cells.

a E. C. Wines: *The State of Prisons*, etc., p. 563.

b *Idem*, p. 567.

BRAZIL.

"The penitentiary establishments are in the jurisdiction of the ministry of justice, except those in which punishment for military offences is inflicted. However, the cost of construction and repairs of the buildings and the maintenance of the prisoners is a charge upon the respective provinces. * * * The only central prison in the whole country is the convict establishment of Fernando de Noronha, on an island 290 miles northeast of Recife, capital of the province of Pernambuco. This establishment contains 1,600 prisoners, sentenced to hard labor, from all the provinces. They are divided into twelve large companies or sections, of which eight are engaged in agricultural labors, one at the trades of cooperage, smithery, carpentry, and shoemaking, and the remaining three are employed in the police of the island and the domestic service of the establishment. All the prisoners receive moral and religious instruction, and have a share in the product of their labor, which is designed to enable them to meet the first expenses of their reëntrance into society after their discharge from prison. The island is remarkable for the fertility of its soil. The production of Indian corn is prodigious, and the cotton grown there is not inferior to the best sea-island cotton of Georgia and South Carolina. This great convict establishment was in the jurisdiction of the ministry of war, but by a law of 1877 it was transferred to the ministry of justice, and to-day it is in course of reorganization upon an improved plan.

"The other penitentiary establishments are not central or state prisons; they are intended to receive the convicts of the locality or of the province. Among them are the penitentiaries of Rio de Janeiro and of San Paulo—the first with 200 cells, and the second with 160 for separation at night—the workhouse of Bahia, and the detention prison of Recife. This last contains 110 cells for 370 prisoners; that is to say, 60 cells for 2 convicts each, and 50 chambers, of which each can accommodate 5 prisoners. Yet this edifice has cost the province [Pernambuco] \$500,000 (1,000 *contos de reis*). The system provisionally adopted is that of separation at night and associated labor during the day, under a rigid law of silence. There is not a cellular prison in all the empire. In 1874 the commission of inspection of the penitentiary of Rio de Janeiro proposed the adoption of a progressive system with the intermediate prison, on the Irish plan. * * * In Brazil, as elsewhere, the punishment of hard labor (*galés*) is badly organized. To its inefficiency, from the discipline not being rigorously enforced, is attributed the number (lately increased) of assassinations and other crimes of violence committed by the liberated slaves against their masters and against the superintendents of the plantations (*fieitores*).

"Urged by public opinion, which begins to be directed to this subject, the minister of justice, in the month of February, 1879, proposed to the chamber of deputies a penal reform as regards the slaves, by replacing hard labor for life (*galés perpetuos*) with the prison for fifteen years—five years of absolute and continual separation, and ten years of separation at night and associated labor by day. But it is believed that this proposition will not be enacted into law. It is incomplete and illogical. * * * The new plan would be inefficacious as applied to slaves * * * because of the time required in the construction of buildings, for the reason that by the time such edifices were finished there would be no more criminals of this class.

"The discipline is intended to be both deterrent and reformatory. The convicts are divided into three classes. * * * There is no penal labor in the Brazilian prisons. Whether optional or obligatory, according to the sentence the labor is always industrial. In general it is not hard labor in the sense of being painful. It is employed in the trades of shoemaking, smithery, tinware, marble polishing, tailoring, bookbinding, carpentry, joinery, locksmithery, etc. The convicts are also employed on public works, in quarrying and stonecutting, in the labor of the fields, and in fishing—as on the island of Fernando de Noronha. All this labor is directed by the administration. The contract system is unknown in Brazil. The labor is productive,

especially in the penitentiary of Rio de Janeiro; but the product is never sufficient to meet the expense.

"Life penalties are hard labor (*galés*) and reclusion (*prisao contrabatho*). Temporary punishments are hard labor from one year to twenty years, reclusion from two months to twenty years, and simple imprisonment from five days to two years. Prisoners sentenced to hard labor for life are employed on public works at the discretion of the president of the province. Those sentenced to reclusion for life are held to labor in the interior of the prisons. Persons sentenced to simple imprisonment work if they wish it; otherwise not. It is to be presumed that if they work the entire net profit of their labor inures to their own profit.

"As a general rule, sentences for life are not terminated by the death of those so condemned. Very often they are reduced to twenty or even to fifteen years by the clemency of the emperor. These reductions are not subject to fixed rules. * * * As a general and, indeed, almost invariable rule, the death penalty is commuted by the emperor into that of hard labor for life (*galés perpetuas*).

"According to the penal code minors under fourteen years are not found guilty; but if they have committed crime with knowledge they are to be sent to correctional establishments till the age of eighteen years. If the delinquent is more than fourteen and less than seventeen, the judge may apply to him the ordinary punishment with a diminution of one-third of its duration. In any case, minors under twenty-one years are always considered as acting under mitigating circumstances. But there are in Brazil no correctional establishments, * * * though their existence is presupposed by the penal law. Special prisons are also wanting for delinquents under seventeen years, who ought not to be placed with old convicts. There are, however, professional schools for deserted or unfortunate children, some of them maintained by the state, * * * where they learn the trades of tailor, shoemaker, joiner, locksmith, and also instrumental music. In the environs of Rio de Janeiro there is likewise an agricultural asylum for deserted children founded by the Agricultural Institute; and, in the province of Pernambuco, the colony Isabel. There are other similar institutions. * * * As regards the young vagrants who infest the populous city of Rio de Janeiro, measures have recently been taken to place them with the superintendents of plantations, who employ them in the labors of their establishments, requiring them at the same time to form a *peculium*—a little fund for themselves against the time of need. More than five hundred of these little vagabonds have thus, within the space of a year, been sent on to the plantations by the orphans' court of Rio de Janeiro.

"Brazil has no prison code. The penitentiaries of Rio de Janeiro and of San Paulo are conducted upon the Auburn system; that is, of separation by night and associated labor during the day. This system, adopted provisionally and by way of experiment, has not given satisfaction.

"The idea is entertained in Brazil that for trivial offences (contraventions) it would be better to adopt the system of pecuniary penalties or fines; for offences, of which the punishment does not exceed a year in duration, cellular separation in all its rigors, thus giving prominence to the element of intimidation; and, for the graver crimes, the progressive system, agreeably to the Irish method." (a)

THE UNITED STATES. (b)

The American colonies, situated as they were in a country but little known and swarming with hostile savages, offered but few inducements for most classes of criminals to voluntarily emigrate to them. With little wealth, and that consisting chiefly in the few arable acres cleared from the primeval forests by the hardy pioneer and

a E. C. Wines: *The State of Prisons, etc.*, pp. 552-559.

b See Historical Notes on Great Britain, pp. 457-495 *ante*, for collateral information relating to the colonial period.

occupied at the risk of life, the colonies presented no attractions save to honest, industrious, and fearless men. Hence we might naturally expect to find in these settlements comparatively little of crime and comparatively little need for an elaborate penal system. Moreover one would scarcely expect to find, in a country so new, so sparsely settled, and so familiar with bloodshed, rapine, and feud by and against the savage aborigines, the appliances and paraphernalia of law, as they exist in old and settled communities. It is probably true that most of the early voluntary settlers in America were men of a type seldom found in a convict's cell; but the British government bountifully supplied any lack in this respect by sending over her superfluous convicts, and thus created for us a criminal class.

Beginning in 1619 by the shipment of 100 convicts to Virginia, England continued until about 1776 the practice of periodically sending the offscourings of her jails to the American colonies, despite the earnest and vigorous protests of our forefathers. These convicts were transported by the British government for crimes committed in the mother country, and were sold to planters for terms of seven or fourteen years, after the expiration of which time they might become freemen and acquire all the rights of citizenship.

All through the history of the colonies down to the time of their revolt they had a distinct convict class among them, undergoing the punishment of servile labor under sentence of the courts of the mother country.

After the year 1718 the business of transporting convicts was systematically conducted by the British government, as many as 2,000 convicts being annually sent to America for a number of years.^(a) The introduction of all these "jail-birds" as a matter of course increased the necessity for prisons and punishments in the colonies, and we find that many of the early colonial laws were framed to control and punish these "servants criminals" as they are termed in one of the Maryland statutes.

Comparatively little data are found showing that convict labor was performed in the colonies (except in the way and by the class already indicated), but some few notes there are, and some laws passed by colonial assemblies, and these are presented as nearly in chronological order as is practicable.

The first reference which is found in the colonial laws to labor for crime is in a Virginia statute abolishing servitude for the colony. The statute referred to is act 29 of the assembly of 1642-43, and is in the following words:

"Be it also enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, for any offence already committed, or to be committed, shall be hereafter adjudged to serve the collony."^(b)

This act was reaffirmed, so far as relates to offences already committed, by act 56 of the assembly of 1657-58, which says:

"Be it hereby enacted and confirmed, That noe person or persons whatsoever, for anie offence already committed shall be adjudged to serve the collonie hereafter."^(c)

These acts would indicate that previous to 1642 labor for the colony may have been prescribed as a punishment for crime.

On November 3, 1643, Samuel Gorton and six others who held peculiar views of the religious and civil duties of individuals were convicted of blasphemy at Boston, Massachusetts, and were thereupon sentenced to be confined at hard labor in irons in as many different towns.^(d)

In October, 1656, a law was passed in the colony of Massachusetts Bay providing that Quakers coming into the colony be "forthwith committed to the house of correction, and at their entrance to be severely whipped, and by the master thereof to be kept constantly at work, and none suffered to converse or speak with them during the time of their imprisonment."

^a American Encyclopædia, vol. 14, p. 7; compare also Johnson's Universal Encyclopædia, vol. 6, p. 451, and Richard Hildreth: History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 119.

^b Henning's Statutes at Large, vol. 1, p. 250.

^c *Idem*, vol. 1, p. 459.

^d J. G. Palfrey: History of New England, vol. 2, p. 9; compare Richard Hildreth: History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 403.

Similar provisions, though not so severe in their tenor, were enacted by Plymouth and other colonies concerning these Quakers.(a)

This law shows that houses of correction must have been established in Massachusetts as early as the middle of the seventeenth century.

In Virginia, by act 7 (b) of the laws passed at the assembly of 1672, it was provided that vagrants and idle or dissolute persons should be dealt with according to the laws of England. This was a virtual repeal of the acts of 1642-43 and 1657-58, heretofore quoted, as the laws of England at that time provided for the sentence of such offenders to labor.(c)

By chapter 7 of the acts passed at a general assembly begun and held at Williamsburg, Va., the 1st day of February, 1727, it was enacted that thereafter any person convicted of being a vagrant, etc., might be bound out to service for a year or receive twenty-five lashes on the back at the public whipping post, at the option of the vagrant; but if he was of such notorious character that no one would receive him into service, then he was to receive thirty lashes and to be discharged.(d)

The laws agreed upon in England (e) for the government of the colony of Pennsylvania (having been signed by the governor and provincial council of the colony May 5, 1682), contained the following provisions:

"Tenth. That all prisons shall be workhouses for felons, vagrants, and loose and idle persons; whereof one shall be in every county."

"Twenty-fourth. That all lands and goods of felons shall be liable to make satisfaction to the party wronged twice the value; and for want of lands or goods, the felons shall be bond-men to work in the common prison or workhouse, or otherwise, till the party injured be satisfied."

These laws clearly indicate that the intention of the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania was to establish labor as a penalty for crime, but we find that although these laws remained nominally in force they were not immediately put into execution, for in the notes of a council held at Philadelphia, July 1, 1700, the following entry appears:

"It was by y^e pror and Gor (proprietary and governor) proposed to y^e Council to consider how y^e law about prisons being workhouses should be effectually put in execution." (f)

Notwithstanding the fact that these laws nominally existed, and that the governor pressed upon the council the necessity for their being put into execution, they were not generally enforced. There is found little mention of convict labor in this colony prior to the revolution, and many references to the whipping post, the pillory, the stocks, the ducking stool, etc.

Referring to these latter methods of punishment for crime a writer (g) observes:

"These barbarous punishments were not in accordance with the spirit and feelings of our forefathers, who early aimed at commuting work and confinement for crime; but the parent country, familiar with its sanguinary code, always revoked the laws framed upon our schemes of reformation. They, therefore, generally prevailed till the time of our self-government, when measures were speedily taken, first by societies of citizens, and afterward by the legislature, to introduce those reforms into prison discipline, etc., which have made our city and state to be celebrated for its early penitentiary system."

a Richard Hildreth: History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 296; J. G. Palfrey: History of New England, vol. 1, p. 211.

b Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 298.

c See Historical Notes on Great Britain, pp. 465 et seq.

d Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 208.

e Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, vol. 1, pp. 33, 39.

f Idem, p. 582.

g John Fanning Watson: Annals of Philadelphia, vol. 1, p. 361.

The same views were held by the commissioners on the penal code of Pennsylvania, who use the following language in their report to the legislature:

"The alteration of the criminal code which took place in 1717, in consequence of the pertinacious attachment of the British government to capital punishments, seems, in practice, to have restored the dominion of idleness in the interior of our prisons; for although to some minor offences the punishment of confinement for a short period at hard labor was annexed, yet the concurrent testimony of all who remember its condition, represents the provincial prison of Philadelphia as a scene of profligacy and license in which all sexes, ages, and colors were confounded without classification, without labor, and without restraint." (a)

In Connecticut an act was passed in the 12th of Anne (1713), providing that the jails in the respective counties should be made houses of correction for the reception of such persons as should be committed thereto as to a house of correction. The prisoners were, by the terms of the act, to be kept at such labor as they were capable of. (b)

This act was reaffirmed several times in subsequent years, but according to a note by the compiler of the laws the counties did not for quite a number of years comply with the terms of the law referred to.

In Maryland, by chapter 26 (section 8) of the acts of 1715, passed June 3, 1715, it was provided that thereafter no sheriff, jailer, or other officer should charge either his own county or the public with any fees for any criminal committed to his charge having sufficient estate in the province to pay the same, or being capable of paying the same by servitude; but that such criminal should pay his own fees to the sheriff, jailer, etc., either "out of his estate, or by servitude, or otherwise."

The same act provided that upon conviction of theft the criminal should make restitution fourfold, and if unable to do so out of his estate should be compelled to do so by servitude.

By section 9 of the same act it was provided that its operation as to fees should not extend to malefactors who were to be executed, nor to "servants criminals" for whom the county was to pay the fees.

In the French colony of Louisiana a single instance of convict labor performed in early times may be noted:

"Bienville, reappointed governor (1718), intending to found a town on the river, set a party of convicts to clear up a swamp * * * the site of the present city of New Orleans." (c)

In South Carolina, in 1750, "the fine for the wilful murder of a slave was increased to £700 currency, with incapacity to hold any office, civil or military, and, in case of inability to pay the fine, seven years' labor in a frontier garrison or the Charleston workhouse." (d)

In Connecticut, in 1773, an act was passed establishing the "Newgate" as a permanent prison. This Newgate prison was, in reality, an old copper mine in the present town of East Granby, Conn., and was formerly known as the Simsbury copper mine, having been first worked by a company in 1709.

This prison is described as being a terrible place in the early days. A historian (e) speaking of it, says:

"The only entrance to it was by means of a ladder down a shaft which led to the caverns underground. There, in little pens of wood, from thirty to one hundred culprits were immured, their feet made fast to iron bars, and their necks chained to beams in the roof. * * * The Newgate prison was, perhaps, the worst in the country, yet in every county were jails such as would now be thought unfit places of habitation for the vilest and most loathsome of beasts."

a Report of Commissioners on Penal Code of Pennsylvania, December, 1827, p. 12.

b Laws of Connecticut, edition of 1718.

c Richard Hildreth: History of the United States, vol. 2, p. 281.

d *Idem*, pp. 422, 423.

e J. B. McMaster: History of the People of the United States, vol. 1, p. 99.

The act establishing Newgate as a public prison provided that burglary, robbery, and counterfeiting should be punished by imprisonment not to exceed ten years. More heinous crimes were to be punished by imprisonment for life.(a)

"The keeper of the prison was authorized to punish the convicts for offences by 'moderate whipping, not exceeding ten stripes, and by putting shackles and fetters upon them'; and it was intended to employ them at labor in the mines, which they did to a considerable extent."(a)

The petition of the overseers of the Newgate prison to the general assembly at Hartford, May 14, 1774, states:

"We apprehend that said prison is now well secured and fitted to receive and employ those offenders that may be sent there."(b)

In 1730 the Newgate was used for the confinement of criminals, who, it is said, were chiefly employed in making wrought nails.(c) It was also used during the revolutionary struggle for the confinement of Tory prisoners.(d) It was not until 1790 that it was established as a state prison.(e)

The Newgate continued to be used as a state prison until the erection of the new prison at Wethersfield in 1827. In 1802, however, new prison buildings were erected on the old site, and these included workshops for the employment of the convicts.

Mr. Phelps, speaking of the management of the prison during the period from 1827 to 1827, says:(f) "All were allowed to work for themselves or others after their daily tasks were finished, and in that way some of them actually laid up considerable money. * * * Their employment consisted in making nails, barrels, shoes, wagons, doing job work, farming, and working on the treadmill. A building for a treadmill was erected about the year 1824, for the purpose of grinding grain for prison use and, occasionally, for the neighboring inhabitants. * * * Of all labor required of the prisoners, the treadmill was dreaded the most, and the most stubborn were put to this employment. In extreme cases, one of the *lady birds* was put on the wheel among the men as a punishment, and that was generally sufficient to subdue the most refractory in a very short space of time."

A Mr. Kendall, who visited this jail in 1807, is thus quoted by Mr. Phelps(g): "'On being admitted to the gaol * * * a bell, summoning the prisoners to work, had already rung. * * * On entering the smithery, some went to the side of the forges, where collars, depending by chains from the roof, were fastened round their necks, and others were chained in pairs to wheelbarrows; they number, in all, about forty.'" The Wethersfield prison, which took the place of the Newgate in 1827, had productive labor in it from the time it was opened for the reception of convicts, but at that date enormous strides had been made in prison discipline in all the states, and the modern penitentiary system was an accomplished fact.

In Pennsylvania one of the earliest measures after the close of the revolution was in the direction of reforming the penal code, and in 1786 an act was passed providing that certain crimes, which, until then had been capitally punished, should thereafter be punished by labor, "publicly and disgracefully imposed."

Under this law the convicts were employed in cleaning streets, repairing roads, etc., their heads were shaved, and they were clothed in a coarse uniform.(h)

The concurrent testimony of all, however, is to the effect that the result of this movement was to increase crime and to degrade the criminal, whose shame at the public exposure soon hardened into sullen resentment and impotent rage. The legis-

a Noah A. Phelps: History of Newgate Prison, p. 26.

b *Idem*, p. 29.

c *Idem*, pp. 80, 81.

d *Idem*, p. 46 et seq.

e *Idem*, p. 81.

f *Idem*, p. 88 et seq.

g *Idem*, p. 90 et seq.

h Report of Commissioners on Penal Code of Pennsylvania, pp. 12, 13.

lature, upon witnessing the disastrous effects of this system upon the criminal and upon society, attempted its reform with great vigor. "The acts of 1789, 1790, 1791, 1794, and 1795 prove the anxiety to correct mistakes and establish a system of punishments which should combine severity and certainty with humanity, and, by removing public disgrace and the temptations to excess, leave room for the possible entrance of reformation."^(a)

A portion of the law of April 5, 1790, relating to the treatment of jail prisoners, is still in force in Pennsylvania.^(b)

By the acts of April 22, 1794, and April 18, 1795, the system of solitary confinement at hard labor was established, which still, though modified by modern legislation, remains the basis of the present system.

^a Report of Commissioners on Penal Code of Pennsylvania, p. 13 et seq.

^b See Brightley's Pardon's Digest, edition 1883, vol. 1, pp. 841, 842.

CONVICT LABOR LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In compiling the laws of the various states and territories relating to the labor of convicts, considerable difficulty has been experienced, arising from a variety of causes, the most prominent of which has been the absence of any recent revision of the laws of many of the states.

Owing to this fact it was found necessary to consult many volumes of session laws, and as such laws are not always either very fully or very accurately indexed, it has required much care and research to determine what portions of the laws relating to the subject of this report have been amended or repealed.

This is especially true of states in which the legislation regarding convicts and convict labor has been voluminous.

It is believed that the matter hereinafter presented is practically correct, but should it not prove entirely so there would be little occasion for surprise, in view of the difficulties mentioned.

The aim has been to present only such laws as provide for the employment at labor of convicts of the various classes, and, therefore, many acts which refer indirectly or in general terms to the subject of convict labor, have been omitted. For example, the general provisions for shortening the sentences of convicts as a reward for good behavior and faithful labor (which provisions prevail in almost every state and territory), have been omitted, as they apply as well to prisoners who have not been sentenced to labor as to those who have been so sentenced.

In like manner nearly all the laws relating to reform, industrial, and training schools have been omitted, because the provisions relating to labor in such institutions are, usually, general in their character, and simply specify that the inmates shall be employed in some manner suitable to their age, sex, strength, and capacity.

There have also been omitted such laws as were necessarily special or temporary in their application, such, for example, as the many acts passed in North Carolina and Virginia, providing for the employment of convicts on certain specified railroads and canals. It was not found possible, however, to exclude all laws of a temporary character, as some provisions of a special or temporary nature were so interwoven with matter permanently affecting the status of the laboring convict, that it was impossible to omit them without destroying the meaning of the remaining passages.

The "vagrant" or "tramp" acts of the various states and territories have been omitted, as being almost universal in their application and similar in their provisions.

Many local laws, applicable only to certain cities or counties in a state, have also been omitted.

It may be stated, generally, that the present compilation is designed to include all *general* laws bearing on the following points:

1. Hours of labor.
2. Kinds of labor.
3. Systems of labor: (a) Public account; (b) piece price; (c) contract; (d) lease.
4. Tasks and overwork.
5. Conditions under which labor is performed: (a) Inside or outside prison walls; (b) solitary or aggregated; (c) shackled or unfettered.
6. Classes of institutions in each state in which labor is required of the convicts.
7. Legislation intended to reduce competition between convict labor and free labor.

ALABAMA.

CODE, 1876-77.

HARD LABOR FOR THE COUNTY.

SECTION 4465. *Under control of the court of county commissioners.*—Hard labor for the county shall be under the superintendence and control of the court of county commissioners, who shall determine in what manner and on what particular works the labor shall be performed; and all convicts sentenced to hard labor for the county shall be under the direction and control of the county commissioners; and for the government and control of convicts sentenced to hard labor for the county, said court, unless it shall otherwise determine, may adopt so far as applicable, the rules and regulations established by the inspector of the penitentiary for the treatment and safe-keeping of convicts employed outside the prison walls. [As amended by No. 40, acts of 1878-79, approved, February 13, 1879.]

SEC. 4466. *Includes work on public roads, etc., and authorizes hiring of convicts.*—Hard labor for the county includes labor on the public roads, public bridges, and other public works in the county; and authorizes the letting of such convicts to hire to some other person or corporation, to labor anywhere within the state, as may be determined by the court of county commissioners.

SEC. 4467. *Females must not be put to labor on public highways.*—No female convicted of a public offence shall be required to work as a laborer on any of the public highways in this state. (a)

SEC. 4468. *Character of labor determined by court, when.*—The court of county commissioners, shall at the first term of the court held in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, determine whether the convicts sentenced to hard labor shall be employed in laboring on the public works of the county, or shall be let to hire to some other person or corporation; which decision of said court shall be duly entered on the records of said court, but may be changed by a like order at any subsequent term of said court.

SEC. 4469. *Hiring of convicts, how made.*—Should the court determine to let the convicts, or any part of them, to hire, they may do so by themselves, or by some member of their body or other person to be appointed by them.

SEC. 4470. *Bond of hirer, how conditioned, etc.*—The contract of hiring shall be by bond in writing, in a penalty of double the amount agreed on for hire, payable to the county, with two good and sufficient sureties, and conditioned to pay the amount of hire agreed on, and also to furnish the convict with a sufficiency of good and wholesome food, and with medicine and medical attention when necessary.

SEC. 4471. If the hiring be for a longer term than two months, or if the condition and comfort of the convict require it, the hirer may also be required to furnish to the convict specified clothing, which shall also be expressed in the bond.

SEC. 4473. *Superintendent of public works; term of office, and compensation.*—Should the court of county commissioners determine to employ the persons sentenced to hard labor for the county, or any part of them, in work on the public roads, public bridges, or other public works of the county, then they are authorized to appoint a superintendent of public works, whose term of office will expire when his successor is qualified; and who shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be fixed by the court of county commissioners.

SEC. 4478. *Duties of superintendent.*—The duties of the superintendent of public works are, faithfully to obey and carry out the orders and directions of the court of county commissioners; to see that the convicts committed to him labor faithfully; not to overwork or maltreat the convicts; to see that the food and clothing delivered

to him for the convicts are given to them at the proper time; to see that they are properly housed in inclement weather; to have proper medicine and medical attention bestowed on them when necessary, and not voluntarily or negligently to permit them to escape.

SEC. 4480. *Necessary supplies for convicts provided by county, and directions given by commissioners.*—It shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners to make provision out of the county treasury for suitable food, clothing, lodging, medicine, and medical attention, for such of the convicts to hard labor for the county as are not let to hire under the provisions of this chapter; and from time to time to give directions, general or special, for the employment of such convicts to hard labor for the county, as are ordered to labor on the public works of the county.

SEC. 4481. *When convicts may be shackled, etc.*—Persons sentenced to hard labor for the county and let to hire, unless otherwise ordered by the court hiring out such persons, shall be kept at hard labor and shall be confined, chained or otherwise shackled and guarded while at hard labor, and, at night, or when not at labor, shall be confined in a strong and substantial prison or stockade and guarded to prevent escapes, in all cases in which the term of imprisonment is for six months or longer, and they shall be subject to the same discipline, government and control, and for neglect, or refusal to perform the labor assigned them, or for other violations of the rules and regulations prescribed for their government, may be punished in the same manner as is provided for by the rules and regulations established by the inspectors of the penitentiary to regulate the labor, treatment and safekeeping of convicts employed outside the prison walls. [As amended by No. 40, acts of 1878-79, approved, February 13, 1879.]

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 4513. *Lease discretionary with governor.*—The governor may lease the penitentiary, for the term of six years, if, in his judgment, such lease will be conducive to the public welfare.

SEC. 4517. *Highest bid accepted, if unobjectionable.*—Within twenty days after the proposals are opened, the proposal of the highest bidder must be accepted, if, in the opinion of the governor, he is a fit person to discharge the duties of lessee, and his proposed sureties are sufficient; if not, then the next highest bidder, and so on; but no proposal must be accepted, which does not offer to take the labor of the convicts as a full consideration for the lease, without any payment to be made by the state.

SEC. 4523. *Duties of lessee as warden.*—The lessee is, during his term, the warden of the penitentiary; is vested with all the powers conferred on that officer, and must discharge all the duties required of him by law; and has the sole authority to direct the employment and labor of the convicts employed within the penitentiary, and the right to receive to his own use the proceeds of such labor.

SEC. 4524. *Additional duties.* In addition to the duties devolving on him as warden, the lessee must, at his own expense, furnish such a number of competent guards as the board of inspectors may determine to be sufficient; provide a chaplain to perform divine service on Sunday, and a competent physician to attend sick convicts; supply the convicts with a sufficiency of healthy food, comfortable clothing, beds and bedding, and medicines for those who are sick; see that they are properly attended, and their wants provided for in sickness; treat them in all respects with humanity, not imposing on them labor which is injurious to their health, nor more labor than they are able to perform.

SEC. 4536. *Authority of warden; (a) duty of inspectors; convicts that can be profitably, must be employed in penitentiary.*—The warden has the charge and custody of the penitentiary and of all the convicts therein, with all the lands, buildings, furniture,

^a The office of warden is now abolished, and the duties prescribed for him, and authority vested in him devolve upon the president of the board of inspectors. *Vide* Acts of 1884-85, *post*.

tools, implements, stock, provisions, and other property thereunto belonging, and is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of all the machinery and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all other property now at the penitentiary and not in use, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of inspectors and approved by the governor, to employ or hire out the convicts, to be used without the walls of the penitentiary, either upon public or private work, within the state, all contracts of hiring to be approved by the governor; but such hiring shall not be for a longer term than five years, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to visit hired convicts as often as may be necessary for the purpose of looking after their condition and treatment. The warden must employ as many of the convicts within the walls of the penitentiary as he can advantageously and profitably so employ. (a)

SEC. 4537. *Must not hire convict to relative or person of inhuman disposition.*—It is unlawful for the warden of the penitentiary to hire any convict sentenced to penitentiary imprisonment, to any person related to such convict, either by consanguinity or affinity within the fifth degree, or to any person hostile to such prisoner, or of known inhuman disposition. (b)

SEC. 4538. *Duties of warden.*—It is the duty of the warden to examine daily into the state of the penitentiary, and the health, conduct and safekeeping of the convicts; to superintend all the mechanical and manufacturing operations of the penitentiary, and have general supervisory charge over all convicts employed without the prison walls, to receive all manufactured articles, and to sell the same for cash for the benefit of the state, (c) and to take proper vouchers for all money paid out; to keep full and regular accounts in suitable books, of all money in hand arising from the sale of manufactured articles, or from other sources, and to deposit in the state treasury all moneys in his hands after defraying the current expenses of the institution, and on the first day of October in each year make a report to the inspectors, giving a full and detailed account of the operations of the institution during the past year. (d)

SEC. 4584. *Labor, conversation, and confinement by night.*—All convicts must, when in health, be kept at labor; must not be allowed to hold any communication with persons outside of the prison, nor to have any intercourse with each other by day; and must be confined in separate cells at night.

SEC. 4586. *Voluntary extra labor.*—The convicts must be permitted to work for themselves after the performance of their daily labor, in such way as the warden may approve, and under such regulations as may be adopted by the board of inspectors; but they shall not be allowed to perform any work in their cells, without the permission of the warden. The work done by the convicts under this section shall be disposed of by the warden, and the money received therefor remain in his hands, to be disposed of according to the provisions of section forty-five hundred and seventy-five (thirty-eight hundred and seventy-seven), or expended in the purchase of such articles as the convict may direct, not inconsistent with the rules of the penitentiary.

SEC. 4587. *Labor outside of the penitentiary.*—The inspectors may, in their discretion, authorize the warden to employ any number of convicts outside of the prison walls, but always under the supervision of as many guards as they may prescribe; and for the escape of such convicts, while so employed, the warden and guards are responsible as for other escapes. The labor, treatment and safe-keeping of convicts employed outside of the prison walls must be regulated by rules established by the inspectors of the penitentiary and approved by the governor.

SEC. 4590. *Solitary confinement.*—If any convict neglects or refuses to perform the labor assigned him, or wilfully injures any of the materials, implements or tools,

a As amended, February 10, 1876, p. 179.

b March 4, 1876, p. 283.

c This and what follows in this section relate to the duties of warden when penitentiary is not leased.

d As amended, February 26, 1872, Session Laws, p. 78, sec. 4.

* * * he may be punished by solitary confinement for a period not exceeding thirty days for each offence, at the discretion of the warden or person acting in his place.

SEC. 4600. *Escapes and attempts to escape.*—Any convict who escapes, or attempts to escape, from the penitentiary or from any person to whom he may be hired by the warden of the penitentiary, * * * before the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, must, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for an additional term, not less than two nor more than five years. (a)

SESSION LAWS.

ACTS OF 1878-79 (PAGE 174).

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the warden of the penitentiary to hire to any person or persons, convicts in less numbers or squads of [than] ten. Nor shall it be lawful to hire out said convicts to any person who is related by affinity or consanguinity to any convict, in such squads; and all of said convicts shall be worked, guarded, and treated as directed by the rules and regulations now prescribed for convicts worked outside of the prison walls of the penitentiary; and the warden, or any hirer of such convicts, who violates any of the provisions hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and sentenced to hard labor for the county not less than twelve months.

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed. [Approved, February 13, 1879.]

ACTS OF 1882-83 (PAGE 134).

SECTION 1. That hereafter whenever convicts sentenced to the penitentiary are employed or hired out to be used outside the walls of the penitentiary, either upon public or private works, the contracts of hiring shall be made by the warden, and must be approved by the governor. The hirer must also give bond and security, to be approved by the governor and the warden, for the faithful performance of his contract.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for any contractor or hirer, of convicts under the provisions of this act to hire or sublet any of said convicts to any other person, unless upon a written application by such hirer to the warden, he assent thereto, and the same be approved by the governor.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for the hirers of convicts to work together, or confine in the same room or apartment, any convict who has been sentenced for the commission of a misdemeanor, with a convict or convicts sentenced for the commission of a felony; that white convicts and colored convicts shall not be chained together; nor shall they be allowed to sleep together, nor be confined together in the same room or apartment, when not at work. All persons convicted of misdemeanors shall be employed or hired in the county where convicted, unless in the opinion of the persons or body having charge of the hiring of such persons the interest of the county requires that they be hired outside of the county.

SEC. 6. That the warden of the penitentiary is hereby authorized to hire out all convicts sentenced to the penitentiary to be worked outside of the walls of the penitentiary, all contracts of hiring to be approved by the governor, but such hiring shall not be for a longer time than five years, and the contracts must contain a stipulation that the same may be revoked at any time for good cause by the warden, with the approval of the governor; and the governor may terminate any contract whenever in his judgment it is right to do so, and they shall also contain a stipulation that the

hirer shall furnish to the convicts, whenever emergency demands it, all necessary medicine and medical aid which may be needed from time to time, in addition to that which the regular physician of the penitentiary is required to furnish. Each contract shall be drawn up in accordance with, and make special reference to, the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. * * * *Provided*, No person or persons shall hire so as to have in his or their service at one time more than two hundred state convicts, nor shall the warden hire to any person or persons so that he or they may have in their service at one time more than two hundred state convicts.

SEC. 19. That whenever convicts are sentenced to hard labor for the county, and hired out by the commissioners' court, it shall be the duty of said court to appoint a suitable person to visit said county convicts whenever they shall deem it necessary, and he shall rigidly scrutinize and inquire into the treatment and management of said convicts, and he shall report to the probate judge, in writing, the condition and treatment of such county convicts. And no contract shall be made by the commissioners' court for hiring county convicts without a stipulation therein that the contract shall end if the bond, in the opinion of the probate judge, becomes insufficient in security, or if the convict or convicts hired are treated cruelly or inhumanly by the hirer or his employés. And county convicts sent to camps where penitentiary convicts are worked shall have the same inspection as penitentiary convicts.

SEC. 23. That hirers and lessees of convicts in this state shall not suffer or permit any person convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment or penal servitude, under their control to go at large at any time during the term for which said person was sentenced, but shall keep such convicts safely confined or attended by a sufficient guard. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an escape and punished accordingly.

SEC. 24. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed. [Approved, February 22, 1883.]

ACTS OF 1884-85. No. 112 (PAGE 187).

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a president of the board of inspectors and two other inspectors of convicts, who together shall constitute the board of inspectors of convicts, and shall have general supervision and control of the state and county convicts.

SEC. 2. That the president of the board of inspectors shall perform such duties now prescribed by law for the warden as may be necessary.

SEC. 4. That the offices of warden, clerk, and inspectors are hereby abolished.

SEC. 14. That no convict must be worked at a different place or occupation than expressed in the bid and contract, except upon the recommendation of the board of inspectors stating the reasons therefor and approved by the governor; nor shall any convict be rehired or placed in the keeping and control of any other person than the contractor, except upon the recommendation of the board of inspectors and approved by the governor.

SEC. 17. That all laws of the state and all rules of the board of inspectors for the management and treatment of state convicts are hereby made applicable to county convicts, except when worked by and in the county where convicted, and said inspectors shall have supervision of and inspect said county convicts in the same manner as under the provisions of this act they are required to inspect state convicts: *Provided*, That where county convicts are worked in the mines or on the railroads in their own counties, then they shall be under the supervision of the inspectors; and all county convicts shall be inspected by said inspectors when called upon to do so by the court of county commissioners.

SEC. 21. That every contract for the hire of county convicts must express the kind of labor and the place at which it is to be performed; and such convict must be restricted to such place and labor, which must not be changed except upon recommendation of the commissioners' court; and county convicts can only be sublet or rehired in the same manner.

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful to work upon railroads or in mines, convicts who have been convicted for an offence not involving moral turpitude.

SEC. 37. That no contract shall be made previous to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, to continue longer than the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. [Approved, February 17, 1885.]

ARIZONA.

COMPILED LAWS, 1864-77.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

(1170.) The board of territorial prison commissioners shall prescribe all the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the prison and prisoners; shall prescribe the prison garb or uniform, the regimen of the prisoners and their labors, and the punishments for infractions of the rules prescribed; may contract for the feeding and clothing of the prisoners, and may hire their labor to other persons in such manner as shall be compatible with their safekeeping.

SESSION LAWS.

ACTS OF 1885. No. 76.

SECTION 18. The board of prison commissioners shall require of every able-bodied convict as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day, during his term of imprisonment, as shall be prescribed in the rules and regulations of the prison.

ARKANSAS.

DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1884.

COUNTY JAILS AND PRISONERS.

SECTION 927. Prisoners confined in the county jail or city prison, by sentence of the mayor or police court, for a violation of a city or town by-law, or ordinance, or regulation, may, by ordinance, be required to work out the amount of all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and costs, at the rate of one dollar per day, on the streets or other improvement under the control of the city council.

SEC. 1210. Any person who may be convicted of any misdemeanor or petty offence in any of the courts of this state, and who shall be committed to jail in default of the payment of the fines and costs adjudged against him, shall be required to discharge such fines and costs by manual labor in any manual labor workhouse, or any farm attached thereto, or any road, bridge, or other public work in the county where the conviction and committal were had.

SEC. 1211. If any person so convicted be an artisan or mechanic and be put to labor in any manual labor workhouse, or on any bridge or other public improvement, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such labor; but such compensation shall not be paid to said artisan or mechanic.

SEC. 1212. Sections twelve hundred and ten and twelve hundred and eleven shall not be so construed as to prohibit the employment of said county convicts on other than public works, but it shall be lawful to hire out such persons to any individual, company, or corporation.

SEC. 1213. When any person shall be convicted of any misdemeanor under the laws of this state by any court of competent jurisdiction, the court shall render judgment against the person so convicted, which judgment shall direct that the person convicted be put to labor in any manual labor workhouse, or on any bridge or other public improvement, or that the person be hired out to some person as hereinafter provided, until the fine and costs are paid, which shall not exceed one day for each seventy-five cents of the fine and costs. (a)

SEC. 1214. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or constable, immediately after the conviction of any person of any misdemeanor, to proceed at once to hire said person out to some person, company, or corporation, and to take from the person, company, or corporation so hiring and contracting for such services a bond, payable to the state of Arkansas, for the use of the county, with sufficient sureties or surety, to be approved by the court rendering judgment, for the prompt and faithful payment of the money that shall become due and payable for the services rendered or labor done by such convict; and that he, or they, will treat such convict humanely while in his, or their, employment: *Provided*, That if any convict hired out under the provisions of this act shall escape from his employer, without any fault of such employer, before such convict shall discharge by his labor the fine and costs, the party hiring such convict shall not be liable on his bond for an amount greater than the time worked by such convict before his escape.

SEC. 1217. All moneys arising from hiring out or employing county convicts shall be paid over to the collector, and by him paid into the county treasury for county purposes. But, in every instance, the county convict shall receive full credit for the amount of his labor, to be entered and counted in discharge of the fine and costs adjudged against him, and whenever his earnings shall be sufficient to pay in full the fine and costs adjudged against him he shall be discharged.

SEC. 1220. No county convict shall be allowed to work on any public work or improvement whatever where there may be danger of his escape, nor shall he be compelled to labor at any kind of business or in any avocation that would tend to impair his health or strength.

SEC. 1221. All persons hiring convicts under the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the bond required in section twelve hundred and fourteen, obligate themselves to furnish said convicts so hired with good and wholesome food, with comfortable clothing and medicine when sick, and not to require them to work at unreasonable hours, or for a longer time during any one day than other laborers, doing the same kind of labor, are accustomed to do.

SEC. 1223. The county court shall cause a record of all their proceedings under this law to be recorded in a well-bound book to be provided for that purpose. Said record shall contain:

First. A descriptive list of all persons known as "county convicts."

Second. How such convict has been or is employed.

Third. The name of the party or parties hiring such convict.

Fourth. The time when and the price at which such convict has been employed.

Fifth. The amount paid or allowed for such employed or hired convict.

a When judgment is rendered under this section, it is the duty of the sheriff, if the defendant is present at the trial, to retain him in custody, and, if the fine and costs be not immediately paid, to hire him out as directed by the judgment, and if he voluntarily permit him to go at large, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. (*Griffin v. State*, 37-437. See sec. 1223.)

The convict may be hired for as much as can be got for him—not less than seventy-five cents per day; but the court cannot require a greater hire per day than the ~~minimum~~ fixed by the statute, nor direct that the hiring be for a less number of days than one for every seventy-five cents of the fine and costs. (*State v. Barnes*, 37-448.)

Sixth. The amount due by such convict as fine and costs.

Seventh. Such other information as may be necessary and required under the rules adopted by said court.

SEC. 1226. The county court is hereby authorized and empowered to make a contract with some responsible person or persons for the maintenance, safekeeping, and working of persons committed to the county jail, and for the purpose of making such contract and for carrying out the provisions of this act said county court shall have full and plenary powers. (a)

SEC. 1228. All persons convicted and committed to the county jail, as well as all persons committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of felony, excepting for capital offences, and those persons committed to jail for contempt of court, and also, except all those sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary, shall be delivered to said contractor, to be by him kept and worked under said contract and under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 1231. Whenever any such prisoner charged with a felony shall be delivered to such contractor, and such prisoner shall on his final trial be convicted either of a felony or a misdemeanor, such prisoner shall be allowed credit on the judgment or sentence against him, at the rate provided for in section twelve hundred and thirty-five, for all the time that such prisoner has been in the custody of the contractor: *Provided*, That should such prisoner be finally acquitted, he shall receive from the county all money, scrip, or other revenue that the county may have received from the contractor on his account.

SEC. 1232. No person before conviction shall be forced to go to the contractor against his consent.

SEC. 1233. It shall be the duty of said contractor to safely keep said prisoners, and he shall provide them with sufficient wholesome food, and clothing, and medicine, and medical attention, and may work the said prisoners on a farm, or at any other lawful labor, under the same rules and regulations as convicts are worked by the lessees of the state penitentiary; and he shall be liable, in case of escape, as said lessees are, and he may adopt such safeguards to prevent escapes as said lessees are permitted to adopt, and such other means as he may deem best for that purpose.

SEC. 1235. Whenever any prisoner shall be convicted of a misdemeanor by any court or justice of the peace, if the fine and costs are not immediately paid or secured to be paid within thirty days to the satisfaction of the constable, sheriff, or other officer, in case of conviction before the circuit court, said convict shall be committed to the county jail, and by the jailer delivered to the contractor at such place as the contractor may designate, who shall keep and work such prisoner for the time he shall have been adjudged to be imprisoned, and for such further time as will discharge all fines and costs for which he may be committed, at the rate of fifty cents per day.

SEC. 1237. Whenever any convict shall be sentenced to jail as a part of his punishment, he shall first work with the contractor to pay his fine and costs, and shall then commence to serve out his term by labor under the contractor, as provided in section twelve hundred and thirty-five.

SEC. 1238. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to examine into the condition of said prisoners in custody of said contractor and see that they are treated with humanity, and furnished with sufficient clothing and sufficient sound, wholesome food and medical attention; and if he shall believe said contractor is in default in this respect he shall file written charges and specifications in the county clerk's office, and summons shall issue out of said clerk's office warning said contractor to appear at the next term of the county court, to be held not less than twenty days after the service of the summons, and show cause why said contract should not be cancelled.

SEC. 1239. Upon service of such notice the county court shall proceed to investigate such charges, and may render a judgment cancelling said contract, requiring said

c See *Griffin v. State*, 37, 441.

prisoners to be returned to the sheriff, or make such other order securing proper treatment in the future as the court may see proper.

SEC. 1242. The county judge may, upon his own knowledge, or upon the information of others, cause summons to be issued and the like proceedings had thereon, as provided in sections twelve hundred and thirty-eight and twelve hundred and thirty-nine.

SEC. 1245. In case the county court is unable to make a contract with any person in the county, as provided in section twelve hundred and twenty-six, the court may contract for the work of its prisoners with the contractor of any other county according to the provisions of this act; and if the county court be unable to make any satisfactory contract with the contractor of any other county, then it shall be lawful for the county court to order and compel such prisoners to be worked on the public roads, bridges, levees, or any other public improvements of the county, or to perform any other lawful labor for the benefit of the county, under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as the county court may prescribe.

SEC. 1246. In case the county court shall order the said prisoners to be worked on roads, bridges, levees, or other county improvements, as provided in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the court to appoint some suitable person as superintendent, to take charge of, manage and control the labor of said prisoners, who shall, for the purpose of working them, be authorized to employ such guards or adopt such means to prevent escapes as may be necessary, and he shall have all the power of punishing, for refusal to work, herein given to contractors; and upon the order of the county judge the sheriff shall deliver to said superintendent all such prisoners in his custody; and receive them back from him whenever he shall return them to the jail.

SEC. 1247. Said superintendent, with the permission of the county court or judge thereof, may temporarily contract in writing with any person or corporation for the labor of said prisoners, and all moneys received therefor shall be paid directly into the county treasury, and shall constitute a separate fund for the purpose of paying the expenses incident to the working of said prisoners, including the purchase of necessary working utensils. All such contracts so made by said superintendent shall be filed with the clerk of the county court.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 4871. The governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general are hereby constituted a board of commissioners for the management and leasing of the state penitentiary, labor of convicts, machinery, buildings, and all other property thereto belonging, for periods of ten years from the expiration of the present lease, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4876. The said board of commissioners shall prescribe such rules for the regulation of said penitentiary and for the management thereof, as, in their judgment, will prevent the inhuman treatment and preserve the discipline of the convicts and protect the interests of the state: *Provided, however,* That said board shall prescribe no rule after the leasing of said penitentiary which will work to the manifest injury of the lessee or lessees, and which will conflict with any contract made in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4881. Before the state of Arkansas shall be bound by any contract authorized by or made as provided for in this act, said contract shall expressly state and conform to, and the meaning and intention thereof shall be to carry out, the following stipulations, limitations, agreements, and provisions, to wit:

Third. The lessee or lessees, as hereinbefore provided for, shall not work said convicts for more than ten hours for each working day of the week.

Fourth. No convict or convicts now confined in said penitentiary, or who may hereafter be confined therein, shall be permitted to go without the walls of said peniten-

tiary unless under a good and sufficient guard to prevent the escape of said convict or convicts.

Fifth. The convicts in said penitentiary shall be provided with sufficient, good, and wholesome food, and striped clothing, such as is now provided, or that may be provided, by the board of commissioners in said contract.

SEC. 4884. The said lessee or lessees shall have and exercise entire control of the said penitentiary and the labor of said convicts, buildings, machinery, and all other property thereto belonging, for the term specified in said contract, and all profits arising therefrom shall inure to his or their benefit and interest, subject to the provisions herein, for the entire term and upon the conditions of his or their said contract.

SEC. 4885. The said board of commissioners shall, at the beginning of said lease, and every two years thereafter, appoint a physician of the penitentiary, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless removed for cause by said board; and the said board shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said office.

SEC. 4886. It shall be the duty of said physician to visit daily the convicts in the penitentiary, and prescribe for the sick therein, and he shall make such suggestions and recommendations concerning the sanitary condition of the penitentiary as in his judgment he may deem necessary. He shall also inquire into the general treatment of the prisoners, and see that they are not inhumanly punished; that they are properly clothed; that they are sufficiently supplied with blankets, etc., for bedding; that they are sufficiently fed on good, healthy, and sound food; that they are not overworked; that they are not worked when their state of health forbids; that their cells are properly warmed and ventilated; that the convicts are, in all things, whether within or without the walls, humanely treated; and shall make a quarterly report to the board of commissioners.

SEC. 4887. The board of commissioners shall, on receiving notice from the physician or otherwise that the lessee is inhumanly treating the prisoners, or not faithfully performing his duty as lessee, notify said lessee thereof; and on his failure or refusal to comply with the terms of his lease, or to treat the convicts humanely, shall take such steps as may be warranted by law to remedy such wrong or neglect.

SEC. 4893. The male and female convicts shall at all times, and on all occasions, be kept separate and apart from each other. Each convict shall be lodged at night in an apartment separate from all others, except in cases of sickness, when it may be necessary to remove him to the hospital. The male convicts shall be kept separate while at work, unless in cases where it is absolutely necessary that it should be otherwise.

CALIFORNIA.

PENAL CODE, 1885.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 1590. The board of state prison directors of this state shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in said prison as many hours of faithful labor, in each and every day during his term of imprisonment, as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison.

SEC. 1595. [Note, section 21.] All convicts not employed on contracts may be employed by authority of the board of directors, under charge of the wardens, and such skilled foremen as he may deem necessary in the performance of work for the state, or in the manufacture of any article or articles which, in the opinion of the board, may inure to the best interests of the state; and the board of directors are hereby authorized to purchase, from time to time, such tools, machinery, and materials, and

to direct the employment of such skilled foremen, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured and not needed by the state, for cash, at public auction or otherwise. If by auction, after having first given notice of such sale by advertising the time and place thereof, together with a list of the articles to be sold, in ten consecutive issues of two or more daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city and county of San Francisco. The money received from the sale of all articles so sold shall be paid into the state treasury, by the warden of the prison, to the credit of the fund of said prison.

SEC. 1595. [Note, section 25.] After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company, or corporation by the state board of prison directors, nor shall they let out any such labor prior to January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, by contract extending beyond such date: *Provided*, That after the passage of this act, no skilled convict labor shall be let or contracted out at a price less than one dollar per day for each convict: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to contracts heretofore entered into.

SEC. 1595. [Note, section 28.] No officer or employé of the state, or contractor or employé of a contractor, shall, without permission of the board of directors, make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a prisoner.

JAILS, HOUSES OF CORRECTION, ETC.

SECTION 1597. [Note, section 5.] Persons imprisoned in the house of correction may be put to work on the public works and other property of the city and county of San Francisco, or may be employed at any other work, as the board of supervisors of said city and county may direct. And the said board of supervisors may, so far as a due regard to economy will permit, provide for the learning of trades by persons whose terms of imprisonment in said house of correction are of sufficient length, and who have the capacity requisite therefor, and will work industriously thereat.

SEC. 1613. Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by an order of the board of supervisors to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

SEC. 1614. The board of supervisors making such order may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed.

COLORADO.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1883.

COUNTY PRISONS, ETC.

759. Every person who shall be convicted, as hereinafter provided, of larceny, or of buying or receiving goods or other things obtained by larceny, burglary, or robbery, knowing the same to have been so obtained, in all cases where the money or the value of the thing stolen, bought, or received, does not exceed twenty dollars, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not exceeding sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

767. It shall be the duty of county commissioners of the proper county to furnish work either in the county jail or elsewhere in the county, of a suitable and proper kind for all persons convicted under this act, and the said county commissioners shall make and prescribe all necessary and proper rules and regulations concerning the working of said convicts as hereinbefore provided for; and in case the said commissioners fail to provide differently, the county jail shall be the place of imprisonment.

938. It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said several prisons, when any person shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, Sundays excepted, and annually to account with the board of county commissioners for the proceeds of such labor; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said jailer, with the consent of the county commissioners of the county in which such jail may be situated, to provide labor for such prisoners, if they deem it expedient and profitable so to do, either inside of the jail or outside of its limits.

939. The keepers of said prisons shall respectively have power, with the consent of the county commissioners of said counties, from time to time to cause such of the convicts under their charge, as are capable of hard labor, to be employed on any of the public avenues, streets, highways, or other works, quarries or mines, in the county in which such prisoners shall be confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose directions such convicts shall be placed.

940. Whenever any convict or convicts shall be employed under and by the authority of the preceding section, he or they shall be in the legal care and custody of the person or persons to whom they shall be so employed; and he or they shall be well and securely chained and secured, and shall be subject to such regulations as the keepers legally charged with their custody shall from time to time prescribe.

941. Whenever any prisoner, who shall be sentenced by any of the courts aforesaid to pay a fine and costs, or either, and to be committed until paid, shall be employed at hard labor, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, he shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for each day's labor, and when he shall have earned the amount of such fine and costs he shall be discharged.

PENITENTIARY.

2566. The board of commissioners shall decide what improvements shall be made in the penitentiary, whether the same shall be enlarged, or the erection or extensions of the prison or prison walls, the erection of workshops and other buildings, and improvements: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall not make any improvements that will require an expenditure of money in excess of appropriations made by the general assembly for that purpose; which improvements shall be made under the superintendence of the warden upon the plans furnished by the commissioners; and he shall employ such a number of convicts in making such improvements as said commissioners may deem advisable, and he shall employ the remainder of the convicts in such labor as may be most advantageous to the penitentiary: *Provided, however*, That he shall classify the convicts, and if it shall be more in the interest of the penitentiary to hire out the labor of the convicts, to be worked under the superintendence of the warden, he may hire out such labor with the consent of the commissioners.

2576. The warden, under the direction of the board of commissioners, shall hire out the labor of the convicts to the best advantage, but in no case shall a convict be allowed to go out to labor, without being under the custody of a guard or overseer of the penitentiary.

2579. When the labor of any convict or convicts shall be hired out, the warden shall enter upon a book a memorandum of the contract, which memorandum shall show the number of convicts hired out, for how long, at what wages, the name of the convicts, and the name of the party to whom such labor is hired.

2595. All male persons convicted of crime and confined in the penitentiary under the laws of this state, except such as are precluded by the terms of the judgment of conviction, shall perform labor, under such rules and regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the board of commissioners.

CONNECTICUT.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1875.

STATE PRISON. (TITLE IX, CHAPTER 1.)

SECTION 4. The warden shall manage the prison, subject to the rules of the directors and their written orders, and shall be assisted by not exceeding twelve officers and men, to be nominated by him, and approved by the directors, and duly sworn; he shall keep all the prisoners employed in such labor as the directors shall order, during the term of their imprisonment; and in case they are disobedient or disorderly, or do not faithfully perform their task, may put fetters and shackles on them, and moderately whip them, not exceeding ten stripes for any one offence, or confine them in dark and solitary cells.

The warden may, with the consent of the directors, employ the prisoners, not exceeding ten at a time, outside the prison walls, within one and a half miles thereof, under the charge of some proper officer of the prison. He shall provide for said prisoners suitable food and clothing, and proper implements and materials for their work, and shall provide for the relief of any sick or infirm prisoner, and shall be paid for the same out of the earnings of said prisoners, if sufficient, and if not, by the state; shall superintend the labor and conduct of the prisoners; act as the general agent of the prison, in the purchase and sales therefor, which shall be for cash only.

SEC. 8. Every prisoner, detained only for the payment of costs, shall be allowed for his labor customary journeyman's wages for like labor; but if, in the opinion of the directors, he shall be unable to pay said costs, and has conducted well during his confinement, the warden may accept the note of such prisoner, payable to the state, for the amount of such costs, and discharge him.

SEC. 9. Every prisoner held in said prison, for non-payment of a fine, shall be allowed one hundred dollars a year, for his labor, from the time when his imprisonment for the non-payment of said fine commenced, if, in the opinion of the warden and directors, he shall have been submissive to the officers of the prison during his confinement, and conducted himself as a faithful prisoner.

COUNTY JAILS. (TITLE IX, CHAPTER 2.)

SECTION 12. Every convict held only for fine and costs, or either of them, shall be discharged by the state's attorney for the county, when the labor of such convict at the rate of two dollars a week shall amount to said fine and costs, but no convict shall be held in jail for the costs, if unable to pay them, on any one conviction, more than four months.

WORKHOUSES. (TITLE IX, CHAPTER 3.)

SECTION 1. Any town may establish a workhouse, and provide suitable buildings for the confinement of offenders sentenced thereto; furnish materials for their work, direct the kind of labor, and the manner and place in which it is to be performed, either in or out the workhouse; and make any lawful regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 2. The selectmen shall be the overseers of the workhouse; may appoint, and remove for misconduct, a master of the same; superintend and direct him, as to the management, labor, and food of the prisoners; visit such workhouse at least once in three months; see that the law is duly executed; and take care that the prisoners are suitably provided for.

SEC. 3. The master shall receive all persons lawfully sent there, and keep them employed in such labor as they shall be able to perform; and if any of them shall refuse to work in a proper manner, may put them in close confinement until they shall obey his orders, and, in case of great obstinacy or perverseness, may reduce them to bread and water until they shall be brought to obedience.

SEC. 4. If any offender shall escape from the workhouse the master may retake and bring him back, and require all necessary aid for that purpose, and when brought back confine him to his work in such manner as he may judge necessary, or put him in close confinement until he shall submit to the regulations of the workhouse; and for every escape one month shall be added to the time for which he was committed.

SEC. 5. Each town shall provide for the support of its prisoners in the workhouse; and if their earnings are insufficient to pay for it it shall be borne by the town, except in the case of prisoners able to pay it, and of children and apprentices, who have parents or masters able to pay it, in which case it shall be paid by them; and the master of each workhouse shall account to the overseers, once in six months, for the expense of the workhouse, and of the labor and earnings of the prisoners; and if any persons committed to the workhouse are not able to work they shall be properly taken care of, if possessed of estate, at their own expense, if not, at the expense of the town where they belong.

SEC. 10. The county commissioners may establish rules for the regulation and government of such workhouse, and shall direct as to the labor to be performed by the prisoners, and the discipline to be enforced therein.

SEC. 15. Any person, liable to be committed to any town workhouse, may be sentenced to be committed to the town workhouse, if any there be in such town, or to the county workhouse, or to the common jail in the county, and where there are two such jails in such county, to either jail which may be a county workhouse, there to be kept at hard labor, for not exceeding sixty days, and until the costs of prosecution and commitment shall be satisfied; and if he shall be a second time convicted, he may be confined for not exceeding one hundred and twenty days, and until such costs of prosecution and commitment shall be satisfied.

SESSION LAWS.

ACTS OF 1878. (CHAPTER 93, PAGE 323.)

SECTION 1. The jails of the several counties shall be workhouses, and are all hereby established as such, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to provide work for all persons who, after conviction upon any criminal charge, are confined therein.

SEC. 3. All acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after June 1, 1878.

[Approved, March 27, 1878.]

ACTS OF 1879. (PAGE 26.)

SECTION 4. The county commissioners may require all convicts to work according to their ability, permit other prisoners, if they desire it, to be provided with materials for work and employment, require the deputy jailer or deputy jailers, other officers and employes to superintend the conduct and labor of the prisoners, prescribe rules for the management, government, discipline, and employment of the prisoners in the jails and jail buildings of their respective counties, and it shall be the duty of the respective sheriffs to enforce the same; and said commissioners shall visit the jails in their several counties at least once a month, examine into their management, and audit all accounts pertaining to the jails.

SEC. 11. The sheriff, deputy jailer, deputy jailers, and the county commissioners, in their respective counties, shall have the same power in relation to county work-houses, that they respectively have under this act in reference to county jails.

[Approved, March 28, 1879.]

ACTS OF 1880. (PAGE 19.)

That whenever it shall be proposed to employ fifty or more of the prisoners confined in the state prison, by contract or otherwise, at any trade or occupation, the directors of the state prison shall give public notice of the fact by advertising the same in one or more of the leading papers in each city and town of the state having over ten thousand inhabitants, not less than once each week for the period of four weeks before employing said prisoners, and shall inquire into the effect of such proposed employment upon the interest of the state, the moral and physical condition of the prisoner, and upon free labor; and said directors shall give a hearing to all who may wish to be heard in the matter, and if it shall appear upon such inquiry that such proposed employment will not be for the interest of the state, or will be detrimental to the moral or physical condition of the prisoner, or will seriously injure the citizens of this or any other state engaged in such proposed trade or occupation, it shall be prohibited. [Approved, March 25, 1880.]

DAKOTA.

CODES, 1883.—POLITICAL CODE.

PENITENTIARY. (CHAPTER LIII, PART I.)

SECTION 35. *Hard labor.*—All convicts sentenced to punishment of hard labor in said prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the territory. No communications shall be allowed between them and any person without the prison, except under supervision prescribed by the rules of the prison. They shall be confined in separate cells at night-time, and in day-time all intercourse between them shall be prevented as far as practicable. All communication between male and female convicts shall be prevented. (Sess. Laws, 1881, chap. 104, section 35.)

SEC. 44. *Employing convicts outside prison.*—If the warden shall at any time deem it for the interest of the territory, he may employ the convicts outside the prison yard in quarrying or getting stone from and cultivating the prison farm, or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the regular business of the institution; and in all such cases the warden shall detail such force from the prison police as he shall deem necessary to watch and guard them, and in case any convict employed outside the prison yard shall escape, he shall be deemed as having escaped from the prison proper: *Provided, however,* That the warden shall be held responsible for the escape of any prisoners through the carelessness or neglect of himself or any of his subordinates. (*Id.*, section 44.)

SEC. 53. *Leasing prison labor.*—The warden is authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and approval of the board of directors of said prison, to lease from time to time the labor of such portion of the prisoners confined therein, together with such shop room, machinery, and power as may be necessary for their proper employment, to such persons, for such purposes upon such terms and conditions, and for such length of time, not exceeding five years at any one time, as he shall deem most conducive to the interests of the territory and the welfare of the prisoners. (*Id.*, section 53.)

SEC. 54. *In all contracts certain rights reserved.*—In every contract made pursuant to the authority herein conferred, there shall be reserved to the directors of said prison and to the warden, and each and every of his subordinates, full power and authority to

prevent the demanding or imposition of unusual or severe labor, or labor whereby the health or safety of the convicts may be impaired or jeopardized; and the said warden may from time to time prescribe all needful rules for the government and conduct of all contractors, their overseers and agents, in their relations to the convicts, and may require summary dismissal of any individual employed by any contractor in said prison whenever it shall appear that the presence or conduct of such individual is prejudicial to the discipline of the prison or the welfare of the convicts. (*Id.*, section 54.)

SEC. 58. *Convict labor, how let.*—Before entering into any contract for the leasing of convict labor, the warden shall, by public advertisement, invite sealed proposals for the hiring of such labor, shop room, machinery, and power. Such advertisement shall specify the time and place, when and where such proposals will be opened and considered, and there shall be reserved the right to reject any or all bids that may be made. (*Id.*, section 58.)

NOTE.—The foregoing sections relate to the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, Dak., and similar provisions were enacted relative to the penitentiary at Bismarck, Dak., by Special Laws 1883, chap. 30, as amended, Special Laws 1883, chap. 31.

(CHAPTER LIII, PART II.)

SECTION 49. *Reward for good behavior.*—Whenever any convict, by continued good behavior, diligence in labor or study, or otherwise, shall surpass the general average of convicts, he may be compensated therefor, at the discretion of the governor, upon the recommendation in writing of the directors, either by diminishing the period of his confinement or by payment of money, or both. (Special Laws 1883, chap. 30, as amended, Special Laws 1883, chap. 31, section 49.)

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

SECTION 640. *Imprisonment at hard labor.*—Whenever any person shall be confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence or any part thereof shall be that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person shall be confined, shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of the said sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed, either in the jail or yard thereof, and the expense of said tools and materials shall be defrayed by the county in which said convict shall be confined, and said county shall be entitled to his earnings. And the said sheriff, if in his opinion the said convict can be more profitably employed outside of said jail or yard, either for the county or for any municipality in said county, it shall be his duty to so employ said convict either in work on public streets or highways, or otherwise, and in so doing he shall take all necessary precaution to prevent said convict's escape, by ball and chain, or otherwise, and 50 per cent. of the profits of such employment, after paying all expenses incident thereto, may be retained by said sheriff as his fees therefor, the balance to be paid into the treasury of the proper county, to the credit of the general fund; and when a convict is imprisoned in the county jail for non-payment of a fine, he may be employed by said sheriff as provided in this act, or as provided in said section six hundred and forty; and in case any convict employed outside of the jail yard shall escape, he shall be deemed as having escaped from the jail proper. (Sess. Laws, 1879, chap. 36, section 1.)

SEC. 640a. *When marshal shall superintend labor.*—When the imprisonment is pursuant to the judgment of any court, police court, police magistrate of an incorporated city or town, for the violation of any ordinance, by law or other regulation, the marshal shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, at the expense of the city or town requiring the labor, and such city or town shall be entitled to the earnings of its convicts. (*Id.*, section 3.)

SEC. 640b. *Officer may punish convict for cause.*—The officer having charge of any convict for the purpose specified in this chapter may use such means as, and no more than, are necessary to prevent escape; and if any convict attempt to escape, either while going from or returning to the jail, or while at labor, or at any time, or if he refuse to labor, the officer having him in charge, after due inquiry, may, to secure such person or to cause him to labor, use the means authorized by section eight of this act: *Provided*, Such punishment shall all be inflicted within the jail or jail enclosure for refusal to work, and shall not be considered as any part of the time for which the prisoner is sentenced. (*Id.*, section 4.)

SEC. 640c. *Convict's credit for labor.*—For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions thereof, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him the sum of two dollars. (*Id.*, section 5.)

DELAWARE.

REVISED CODE, 1852, AS AMENDED, ETC., 1874.

JAILS AND WORKHOUSES. (CHAPTER LIV.)

SECTION 8. Three commissioners of the jail and workhouse shall be appointed, as provided in chapter eight. They shall meet at said jail, on the first Tuesday of April, and quarterly thereafter, or oftener, if necessary.

The jail commissioners shall have power to make rules for the government of the jail and workhouse, and all persons connected therewith; for the cleanliness and health of prisoners, and for the employment of convicts; to order proper fuel, or bedding; to purchase working tools and materials, and fixtures for the workhouse; to erect such buildings or walls as may be ordered by the levy court; and to draw orders on the county treasurer for the cost of the same, which orders shall be paid as other county orders. The commissioners shall be sworn as are other public officers.

Their compensation shall be two dollars each, for each day's attendance, to be allowed by the levy court, and not to exceed five days in each year.

SEC. 9. The overseer of the workhouse shall compel all prisoners convicted of any crime deemed a felony (and may allow all others), to work and labor according to their ability; and the proceeds, or produce, of such labor shall belong to the county; but the proceeds of the industry of prisoners not obliged to work, shall, after deducting the cost of materials, be applied to their board, and any overplus shall, upon their discharge, be paid to them. The overseer shall keep a separate account with each prisoner, so voluntarily working. He shall also keep a regular list of all the prisoners, their ages, time of commitment, conviction, or acquittal and discharge; and a regular and fair account of all fuel, bedding, clothing, or other necessities, and of all tools, fixtures, and materials, procured by order of the commissioners; and of all expenses, or charges, for the maintenance and support of prisoners, and of all money received by him for the sale of the produce of their labor, or otherwise; and shall settle such account with the levy court annually in March, and pay over any balance in his hands to the county treasurer.

SEC. 10. If any prisoner, convicted of a crime deemed a felony, shall refuse to work, or neglect to perform his task properly, or if any prisoner shall be disorderly and wilfully violate the rules established by the commissioners for the government of the jail and workhouse, he may be put in solitary confinement, or kept on bread and water, until he submit and obey; and in case of extreme obstinacy it shall be lawful for the overseer, with the consent of any commissioner, to inflict such moderate and proper correction as the case may require.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

SECTION 6. If any person shall be convicted of a crime deemed felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment as a part of the punishment, or shall be sentenced, for any

misademeanor, to imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, it shall be lawful for the sheriff, or jailor, to keep such person employed at labor within the walls of the prison, or in any building or yard connected therewith; and the profits of such labor shall be applied for the use of the county.

But a person sentenced to solitary confinement, shall, during such term, be kept entirely secluded, and shall not be allowed to work.

SESSION LAWS.

ACTS OF 1881. (CHAPTER 550.)

SECTION 1. The governor of this state is hereby authorized from time to time, as occasion may require, to contract with the proper authorities of any other state of the United States for the custody, maintenance, discipline, medical attendance, clothing, and transportation of all or so many of the convicts now in any of the jails of this state, and of such also as may be hereafter sentenced for a term of six months or longer, as the court may deem proper to be sent: *Provided*, That no expense shall accrue to this state in consequence of any such contract, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Hereafter, and while any contract made in pursuance of this act is in force, the court may, in its discretion, in passing sentence of imprisonment upon any convict, sentence such convict for such imprisonment directly to such state prison or penitentiary as may have been provided for in any such contract.

SEC. 7. Should the governor, from any cause, be unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the custody and maintenance of convicts, as hereinbefore provided for, then the levy courts of the respective counties, directly or by committees thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to hire out said convicts upon the most favorable terms for their county, or to employ them upon the roads or any public works *Provided*, The same can be done without endangering the escape of the convicts.

[Approved, April 8, 1881.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, 1873-75.

JAIL.

SECTION 1086. Persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail may be employed at such labor, and under such regulations, as may be prescribed by the supreme court of the district, and the proceeds thereof applied to defray the expenses of the trial and conviction of any such person.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 1100. Whenever a suitable penitentiary shall be erected in the district and completed for the reception of prisoners, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause to be transferred to such penitentiary all persons who shall then be imprisoned outside of the district, under sentence of any court of the district.

SEC. 1101. The penitentiary shall be exclusively appropriated to the confinement of such persons as may be convicted of offences punishable with imprisonment and labor, under the laws of the United States or of the district.

SEC. 1102. The President shall annually appoint five respectable inhabitants of the district to be inspectors of the penitentiary, who shall severally hold their offices for one year from the date of their appointment.

SEC. 1109. The inspectors shall direct in what labor the convicts shall be employed, subject to the provisions of section eleven hundred and twenty-five.

SEC. 1110. It shall be the duty of the inspectors so to manage the affairs of the penitentiary, if it be possible, that the proceeds of the labor of the convicts shall pay all the expenses of the penitentiary, and more; but nothing contained in this section shall prevent the inspectors from employing the convicts in labor for the United States.

SEC. 1111. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to prepare a system of rules and regulations minutely providing for the discipline, health, and cleanliness of the penitentiary, the hours of labor, meals, and confinement, the government and behavior of the officers and convicts, so as best to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter; and they shall take care that such rules and regulations are made known to the officers of the prison, and the convicts, and that the strictest obedience is paid thereto.

SEC. 1125. The warden shall, so far as practicable, employ the convicts in the manufacture of shoes for the use of the army and navy, to be made as the War and Navy Departments shall direct; orders for which shall be, by said Departments, given to the warden from time to time upon his request; the shoes to be paid for by the Department ordering the same at the customary rate for shoes of like quality.

SEC. 1126. The following are prison regulations:

First. Each convict, immediately upon being received into the penitentiary, shall be thoroughly cleansed with warm water and soap, and shall have the hair cut close: and the warden and other officers shall take the strictest precautions to guard against the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease, from the persons or clothing of such convicts; which precautions it shall be the duty of the inspectors to regulate and prescribe in their by-laws.

Third. Every convict shall be confined singly in a separate cell at night, and at such times of the day as he may be unemployed in labor, except at such hours and places as may be specially assigned, by the rules of the penitentiary, for religious or other instruction, or for meals, or when transferred to the infirmary on account of sickness, upon the recommendation of the physician.

Fourth. The male and female convicts confined in the penitentiary shall be kept, and shall labor, wholly separate and apart from each other.

Eighth. They shall be kept, as far as may be consistent with their age, health, sex, and ability, to labor of the hardest and most servile kind, and, as far as may be, uniform in its nature, and of a kind where the work is least liable to be spoiled by ignorance, neglect, or obstinacy, or the materials to be injured, stolen, or destroyed.

Tenth. They shall be made to labor diligently, in silence, and with strict obedience.

NOTE.—The foregoing laws concerning the penitentiary (except sections 1100 and 1125) were passed in 1829, and a penitentiary building was erected and was operated thereunder until 1863, when it was taken by the United States for military purposes. An act of January 16, 1863, provided that thereafter criminals convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, should be confined in a suitable prison in a convenient state where they would be employed at labor, etc.

The sixth section of that act is now incorporated as section 1100 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia.

WEBB'S DIGEST, 1868.

ASYLUM AND WORKHOUSE. (PAGE 24.)

2. * * * The commissioners (a) are to confine themselves to the power vested in them by this corporation, and to consider it as a fundamental principle, that employment must be provided for all persons in the asylum capable of any species of labor;

a Of the asylum and workhouse.

and in order to carry into effect this principle, they are hereby authorized to apply any part of the funds appropriated by this corporation for the asylum, to purchase raw materials, machinery, tools and implements.

FLORIDA.

DIGEST OF LAWS, 1881.

COUNTY CONVICTS. (CHAPTER 47.)

SECTION 1. The board of county commissioners of the several counties of this state may employ all persons imprisoned in the jails of the several counties in this state, under sentence upon conviction for crime, or for a failure to pay a fine and costs imposed upon conviction for crime, at labor upon the streets of incorporated cities or towns, upon the roads, bridges, and public works in the several counties where they are so imprisoned, and to make all needful rules and regulations for their safekeeping, government, and discipline while so employed.

SEC. 2. All convicts employed under the provisions of the foregoing section shall not be required to labor more than ten hours per day, and shall receive a credit at the rate of thirty cents per day, with subsistence, for such labor, which shall be credited on the amount of fine and costs charged against them.

SEC. 3. Every male person convicted of any offence in a justice's court, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, or imprisoned for the non-payment of a fine or costs under the provisions of this chapter, may be employed at such manual labor as may be directed by the county commissioners of the county, in or upon any buildings, yards, streets, roads, bridges, or public works of any kind within their county, and under such regulations as they may prescribe, but not to exceed ten hours' labor in each twenty-four hours; and any person imprisoned for the non-payment of any fine or costs shall be credited on account thereof with the sum of fifty cents for each day's labor so performed, in addition to the charge for subsistence.

SEC. 4. The county commissioners of the several counties of this state shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to hire out, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem advisable, any and all persons convicted of any criminal offence and sentenced to confinement in the county jail, for any time during the period of such confinement, and the proceeds arising from such contracts shall be paid into the county treasury: *Provided*, That no such convict shall be required to work more than ten hours in each twenty-four hours.

SEC. 5. When any person is confined in the county jail under sentence to pay a fine, such person may be hired out by the board of county commissioners in the manner provided in the preceding section, and the proceeds arising from such contract shall be applied to the payment of each [such] fine.

SEC. 6. No contractor, under the provisions of this chapter, shall have the right to chain or shackle the prisoner so hired.

STATE PRISON. (CHAPTER 189.)

SECTION 1. A state prison shall be established and maintained in such a manner as may be fixed by law. Provisions may be made by law for the establishment and maintenance of a house of refuge for juvenile offenders, and the legislature shall have power to establish a home and workhouse for common vagrants.

SEC. 2. The governor, through the adjutant-general, shall, as soon as practicable, establish a state prison for the safekeeping and punishment of convicted criminals, in which they shall be securely confined, employed at hard labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders convicted before any court of this state, or any court of the United States held within the state of Florida, and sentenced according to law to the punishment of imprisonment and labor therein: *Provided*, The

provisions of this chapter shall not in any way affect the sentence or punishment of prisoners now confined in, or heretofore sentenced to imprisonment in, the state penitentiary by any of the courts of this state, or any court of the United States held within the state of Florida; and the word penitentiary, whenever the same is used in any of the acts of this state as a place of punishment for crime, shall be construed to mean to refer to the state prison.

SEC. 3. The oversight, management, and control of the state prison shall be vested in the board of commissioners of state institutions.

SEC. 21. All necessary means shall be used by the adjutant-general, and such punishments as may be needful shall be adopted to maintain order, enforce obedience and discipline, suppress insurrection, prevent escapes, and compel the performance of labor; but no cruel or inhuman punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner, and no punishment injurious to the mind or body of the prisoner shall be permitted, nor shall the prisoner be compelled to labor without food.

SEC. 22. Prisoners sentenced to the punishment of hard labor shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the state, but no prisoner shall be compelled to labor more than ten hours a day, and all prisoners, except such as may be on the disabled list, or in solitary confinement, shall labor not less than ten hours a day.

SEC. 37. The adjutant-general of the state of Florida may enter into contracts with any person or persons for the labor, maintenance, and custody of any or all persons sentenced to or confined within the state prison, in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the state, and with due regard for the health and safe custody of the prisoners. Such contracts may be made for a term of years not exceeding four, and the prisoners shall not be worked before sunrise or after sunset on any day, and no labor shall be done on the Sabbath day. Such contracts may provide for surrendering the control and custody of the prisoners to the person or persons contracting for their labor, subject to such supervision of the adjutant-general as is herein provided for, and for the payment by the state to such person or persons such sum of money for taking such prisoners on such contracts as may be deemed advantageous to the interests of the state, which sum of money shall be paid by the treasurer of the state upon the warrant of the comptroller, endorsed by the governor, but such warrant shall not be drawn by the comptroller, except upon the order of the board of commissioners of state institutions, and the prisoners contracted for may be used or employed at any point in the state of Florida, according to the terms of the contract.

SEC. 40. Such contractor or contractors shall have full and complete power to control and discipline such prisoners and to maintain order among and enforce obedience from the same, and to suppress insurrection, prevent escapes, and compel the performance of labor, and to punish the prisoners for any violation of rules, regulations, or discipline, but no cruel or inhuman punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner, nor any punishment injurious to mind or body.

SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of state institutions to prescribe the allowance of food and clothing, including bedding and blankets, which shall be furnished the prisoners by contractors.

GEORGIA.

CODE, 1882.

THE PENITENTIARY. (a)

SECTION 4775. *Labor*.—Except on Sunday, and when confined in their cells, the prisoners shall be kept at hard labor as far as may be consistent with their age, health,

a At present the convicts are farmed out, and the officers, except principal keeper, discharged, and he performs the duty of inspector, under Acts of 1871-72, page 24.

and ability, and they shall be so arranged at labor as to be under the constant supervision of the assistant, or one of the overseers, as far as practicable; and no intercourse between convicts shall be allowed, except such as is necessary for the work on which they are engaged.

SEC. 4776. *Hours of labor.*—The hours of labor shall be regulated by the length of the day, allowing not more than forty minutes for meals.

SEC. 4777. *Garden.*—A garden shall be attached to the penitentiary and worked by the convicts, the vegetables to be for their use.

SEC. 4813 a. *Convicts to be leased, etc.*—The governor of the state is hereby authorized and required to farm or lease said convicts when discharged from the operations of said hirings or leaseings and existing contracts for the space of time not less than twenty years, to one or more companies, as in his judgment will best subserve the interest of the state, or association of persons, which shall be an incorporated company, by virtue of the operation of this act, as hereinafter provided. Said lease or hiring for said term shall be upon such terms and considerations as shall be agreed upon with said company by the governor. Said company shall give bond and good security to the governor of this state, in a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, for a faithful compliance with their contracts; but, if there be more than one company, the amount of said bond to be left in the discretion of the governor, in each case in proportion to the number of convicts that each may get: *Provided*, That the aggregate of said bonds shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars. In the lease or hiring to be made the governor shall require all necessary stipulations and arrangements to be made by said company for the humane treatment of the convicts entrusted to them for their security and proper management, in accordance with the rules and regulations now in force for the control of convicts, so far as the same may be consistent with the working of said convicts by said company; but no lease or hiring may be made which shall not relieve the state from all expense, except the salary of the principal keeper, physician, and chaplain.

SEC. 4813 c. *Place and manner of keeping convicts.*—The governor of the state, in accordance with the power reserved under the first section of this act, shall require said company to procure, at their own expense, a suitable site or place, being an island on the coast of Georgia, if practicable, and if not, some other suitable place, to be determined by the governor, within the limits of this state, and at their own expense erect, under the direction of the governor and principal keeper of the penitentiary, there, suitable convenient, safe, healthy, and commodious prisons, barracks, hospitals, guardhouses and all other dwellings necessary for the safekeeping and comfort of the convicts under its care and control, which shall be known as the penitentiary of this state. From this prison such convicts as under the advice and direction of a physician (to be appointed by the governor for that purpose, who shall reside at such place in the state of Georgia as may be selected by the governor of the state, having in view the proper discharge of the duties incumbent on said physician, and also visit, prescribe for, and attend such diseased and sick persons as he can—but such physician shall not be obliged to attend sick or diseased convicts away from the penitentiary, all of whom shall be nursed and furnished medical attendance by the lessees at their own expense, and who shall in every case furnish all medicine and nurses required by the physician—at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum to be paid by the state of Georgia) are adjudged competent to labor on roads, canals, mines, quarries, and making brick, may be taken out and employed by said company as said company may contract to perform and labor upon within the limits of this state; but convicts for long terms—for life and periods of five years or more—when so adjudged fit, by said physician, for hard and physical labor, must, if possible, be employed in mining, and the residue of the convicts held and controlled by said company, meaning thereby those not engaged in working on mines, canals, roads, quarries, and making brick, must be kept at said place or site, known as the penitentiary, and there employed upon such works as are consistent with their health, age, sex, and strength; but nothing herein contained

shall prevent the lessees from using in farm labor at the place or places where the penitentiary is located, upon their own land, any and all convicts who cannot be employed in working upon roads, canals, mines, quarries, and making brick. In the performance of labor by either class of convicts there shall be such regulations, restrictions, and arrangements made by the governor and said company, to be enforced by the governor of this state, which will associate only persons convicted of crimes of moral turpitude, which shall regard the conditions of the sexes and age of convicts and ability to labor. All rules and regulations necessary and proper for the reform of the convicts which the governor may prescribe shall be faithfully observed. To aid this reform the governor of the state shall appoint a chaplain to the penitentiary, at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the state. Said chaplain shall reside on said island or place where the penitentiary is located, and whose duty it shall be to aid in reforming the moral character of the convicts, who shall receive from benevolent societies and charitable persons and institutions Bibles and other books tracts, papers, etc., and distribute them amongst the convicts under supervision of the lessees.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

SECTION 4814. *Convicts, how disposed of.*—In all cases where persons are convicted of misdemeanor, and sentenced to work in the chain gang on the public works, or public roads, or when such persons are confined in jail for non-payment of fines imposed for such misdemeanor, the ordinary of the county, and where there is a board of commissioners of roads and revenue of the county, then said board of commissioners, and in those counties where there is a county judge, then the said county judge, where such conviction was had, or where such convicts may be confined, may place such convicts, in the county or elsewhere, to work upon such public works of the county, in chaingangs, or otherwise, or hire out such convicts, upon such terms and restrictions as may subserve the ends of justice and place such convicts under such guards as may be necessary for their safekeeping.

SEC. 4815. *Provision for safekeeping, etc.*—[The said ordinary shall have power, and is required, to provide suitable places for the safekeeping of such convicts, to make provision for their support by the county, to employ such overseers, or guards, or both, as may be necessary for their safekeeping, and for their constant and diligent employment upon the public works; and shall also have power to hire out, or bind out, such convicts to contractors on the public works, or to individuals, upon such bonds and restrictions as shall subserve the ends of justice. And for the purpose specified in this section, any two or more counties, by said ordinaries, may combine, keep, and work together, such convicts, on such terms, and upon such public works anywhere in this state, as they may agree upon.]

SEC. 4816. *Employed by governor, when.*—[When convicts cannot be kept and employed as provided in the preceding section, the said ordinaries may turn them over to the governor of the state, to be employed by him upon such public works in the state as he may deem best. And upon notice being given to the governor by such ordinaries of their desire to turn over such convicts, he may, if he deems it advisable, refuse to receive them; but should he deem it advisable to receive them, he shall immediately send a guard for such convicts.]

SEC. 4817. *How to be employed.*—[All convicts sentenced to labor on the public works, and turned over to the governor, shall be diligently employed by him at labor upon the Western and Atlantic railroad, or upon such other public works or improvements as he may judge to be the best interest of the state, and as shall best subserve the ends of justice.]

SEC. 4821 a. *Convicts, how hired out.*—When any person is convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, the punishment whereof, according to the sentence of the court under the law, is fine, or fine and costs, or costs with an alternative imprisonment for a certain term in default of payment, it shall be lawful for such convict to hire

himself or herself to any citizen of this state who pays the amount of said sentence, for said prescribed term, by an agreement in writing, signed by the parties in the presence of, and with the written approval of, the presiding judge; which agreement shall express the kind of labor to be performed, and the place of performance; and when thus executed, expressed and approved, shall be entered on the minutes of the court.

SEC. 4821 *b. Relations sustained by the parties.*—During the term of said hiring, said hirer shall sustain to said convict the relation of bail on recognizance, and if such convict, before the expiration of such term, shall abandon his hirer, or in any way substantially refuse to perform his said contract, he, the said hirer, shall have the right and power to surrender said convict, as prescribed by law in cases of bail, on recognizance.

SEC. 4821 *c. In such cases, convict taken before judge, etc.*—When surrender shall thus be made, the convict shall, by the officer to whom surrendered, be at once taken before the judge of the court wherein the sentence was passed, if in the county, and if not, then before the ordinary of the county, who shall summarily hear the facts, as in cases of *habeas corpus*; and if, after such hearing, he shall adjudge the convict in fault, he shall remand him to serve out so much of the term as may be unexpired from the date of his violation of his contract; but if the hirer is adjudged in fault, by ill-treatment, or the violation of his contract or duty, said convict shall be fully and finally discharged from the penalty of such sentence.

SEC. 4821 *d. County chain gangs.*—When any county or incorporated city, town, or village, having organized, or determined to organize, a chain gang, to work misdemeanor convicts on its roads, streets, or other public works, such county or municipal corporation may lodge demands for such convicts with the clerk of any court having jurisdiction to try misdemeanors, and such clerk shall file the same, noting date of receipt by him.

SEC. 4821 *e. Misdemeanor convicts, how disposed of.*—When any person shall be convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to work on the public works in chain gangs or otherwise, such convicts shall be turned over and delivered to the county or municipal corporation having the oldest unfilled demand on file with the clerk aforesaid, unless the county in which such conviction is had shall have, within its own limits, an arrangement for working such convicts on the public works of the county, or some municipal corporation thereof, in which case such convicts may be retained and worked in that county.

SESSION LAWS.

ACTS OF 1884-85. (No. 319, PAGE 89.)

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of all persons having charge of chain gangs, composed of persons who have been convicted of misdemeanor and are working out their sentence, to keep a book in which shall be entered the names of the person or persons so under his charge, and at the end of each laboring day he shall record opposite the name of each their conduct during that day, and should it appear from this book that the conduct of any one has been good, and that he has been diligent in performing the work assigned to him, then such person's time of service and confinement shall be shortened four days in each and every month for the time of sentence. [Approved, October 9, 1885.]

IDAHO.

SESSION LAWS.

LAWS 1880-81. (PAGE 303.)

SECTION 1. The penitentiary building erected and conducted by the United States, in the county of Ada, in this territory, is hereby declared to be the general penitentiary and territorial prison of the territory of Idaho, wherein shall be confined for refof

mation and punishment, and employed at hard labor, all offenders who have been or shall hereafter be convicted and sentenced according to law to imprisonment in the territorial prison; and all persons convicted of crime against the laws of this territory and sentenced to confinement in the territorial prison shall be sentenced to hard labor during the term of their confinement, and shall perform such labor under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the governor of the territory, the United States marshal, and the territorial treasurer; and they may make regulations for working prisoners outside the prison walls between sunrise and sunset: *Provided*, That the safekeeping of the prisoners shall not be endangered thereby, and they shall be returned within the prison walls before sunset; and the territory shall not be liable for any additional expense for guards, and the net proceeds of the labor of territorial prisoners shall be credited to the territory in the monthly account for keeping the prisoners.

SEC. 2. The governor and treasurer may contract and arrange, on the part of the territory, to and with the United States, for the reception and keeping of all territorial prisoners: *Provided*, That any subsisting contract or arrangement shall not be affected by this act.

[Approved, February 10, 1881.]

LAWS 1884-85. (PAGE 154.)

SECTION 1. The governor and territorial treasurer of Idaho territory, and one other resident thereof that they may select, are hereby appointed prison commissioners for Idaho territory, with power and authority for (in behalf of this territory) the safekeeping of, maintaining, and working of all territorial prisoners now under sentence in this territory, and all who may hereafter be sentenced by the courts in this territory to labor in the penitentiary prior to March the first, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-one. Said commissioners shall have power and authority to contract with the authorities of any state or territory in the United States for the keeping, maintaining, and working of the prisoners of the territory or any part or number of them: *Provided*, That when a contract is made in another territory or state, that the price or cost of keeping and maintaining of said prisoners shall not exceed twenty-five cents per day for each prisoner, in addition to the amount allowed contractors for the labor of said prisoners.

SEC. 3. Said board of commissioners shall have power and authority, after making contracts for keeping, maintaining, and working territorial prisoners under section one of this act, to take or cause to be taken all or any number of the territorial prisoners out of the United States penitentiary—situate in Ada county, Idaho territory—and to provide, at the expense of this territory, suitable transportation and guards for the speedy and safe delivery of said prisoners to the prison or prisons where contracts have been made for their keeping and maintenance.

SEC. 6. Said board of commissioners shall meet at the office of the clerk of the district court in Boise City on the first day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and shall each qualify by taking and subscribing to the usual oath of office as prison commissioners, which oath shall be filed with the clerk of the district court. They shall then have full power and authority to contract in the name of Idaho territory as prison commissioners for the keeping and maintaining and working of any or all of the territorial prisoners now in the United States penitentiary in Idaho, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That said commissioners shall have full power and authority to make any agreement they may think best with the Attorney-General of the United States for the use and management of the United States penitentiary in Idaho: *Provided*, If said commissioners make arrangements for the use and control of said penitentiary, they may then keep all of the territorial prisoners in said penitentiary, and they shall have full power and authority to employ the necessary guards, purchase supplies,

and make all needful rules and regulations for the government and working of said prisoners, and all cost and expense incurred therefor shall be audited by said commissioners and paid out of the territorial treasury.

SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed on and after the first day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

[Approved, February 5, 1895.]

ILLINOIS.

STATUTES, 1895.

CRIMINAL CODE. (VOLUME I, CHAPTER 38.)

¶ 216. *Punishment; value of property.*—Every person convicted of larceny, if the property stolen exceeds the value of \$15, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than ten years. If the property stolen is of the value of \$15, or less, the person convicted shall be confined in the county jail, or sentenced to labor in the workhouse of the county, city, or town, where the conviction is had, or on the streets or alleys of the city, or on the public roads in the county, or to such labor under the direction of the sheriff as the county board may provide for, not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

¶ 217. *Labor in workhouse or on streets.*—That hereafter any person convicted in any court of record, of any misdemeanor under the criminal code of this state, the punishment of which, in whole or in part, now is, or hereafter may be, imprisonment in the county jail, the court in which such conviction is had, may, in its discretion, instead of committing to jail, sentence such person to labor in the workhouse of any city, town, or county, where the conviction is had, or on the streets and alleys of any city, town, or on the public roads of the county, under any street commissioner, city marshal, or person having charge of the workhouse, streets, or public roads of such city, town, or county, or to such labor under the direction of the sheriff as the county board may provide for.

¶ 218. *Working out fine; credit for day's work.*—That any person convicted of petit larceny, or any misdemeanor punishable under the laws of this state, in whole or in part, by fine may be required by the order of the courts of record, in which the conviction is had, to work out such fine and all costs, in the workhouse of the city, town, or county, or in the streets and alleys of any city or town; or on the public roads in the county, under the proper person in charge of such workhouse, streets, alleys, or public roads, at the rate of one dollar and fifty one-hundredth dollars (\$1.50) per day for each day's work.

¶ 219. *Power of keeper.*—That any keeper of a workhouse, street commissioner, city marshal, or supervisor of roads, or person in whose keeping such convicted person shall be placed, may provide for the safekeeping of such person, during the time such person may be in his charge, by providing balls and chains, and attaching them to such person at any time, and may, if deemed necessary to prevent the escape of such prisoner, confine him in the county jail during the night, and at any other time such prisoner cannot be kept at work.

(VOLUME II, CHAPTER 108.)

STATE PENITENTIARY AT JOLIET.

¶ 13. *Food; labor.*—They [the commissioners] shall prescribe the articles of food and the quantities of each kind which shall be provided for said convicts, and shall determine the number of hours per day during which said convicts shall be required to labor.

¶ 25. *Contracting labor of convicts.*(a)—It shall be the duty of said commissioners to advertise for sealed bids or proposals, for the hire of the labor of the convicts in said penitentiary, in such numbers and for such periods as they may deem advisable, not exceeding eight years—such advertisement to be published at least thirty days in one daily paper published in the city of Chicago, one daily paper published in the city of Cairo, one daily paper published in the city of Saint Louis, and one daily paper published in the city of Springfield, specifying the number of convicts to be employed; and at the expiration of said term of thirty days, said commissioners may open said bids, and enter into contracts for working the convicts upon such branches of business as in their judgment will best subserve the interest of the state, and tend to promote the welfare of the convicts. All contracts for the labor of convicts shall be given to the highest bidder, if the price bid be a fair and reasonable compensation for such labor. Each bid shall be accompanied by a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the commissioners shall determine, conditioned that in case the bid is accepted by the commissioners, the persons making the same will execute a bond with good sureties as aforesaid, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract on their part, and no bid or proposal shall be received unless such bond shall accompany the same.

¶ 27. *Employment of labor not leased.*—The said commissioners are hereby authorized to employ the labor of any convicts [not] so hired out, in completing the penitentiary building, and grading and improving the grounds within and appurtenant to said penitentiary, according [to] the plans and specifications heretofore adopted; and said commissioners are further authorized, at any time hereafter, to employ the labor of any of said convicts, which, for the time being, shall not be hired out, upon any other public works or buildings which the state may hereafter have in process of construction, so far as such work can be advantageously performed at said penitentiary.

¶ 29. *Tasks; overwork.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioners, whenever they shall deem it expedient, to so make contracts for letting the labor of convicts, as to permit each convict who performs his task in a workmanlike manner to have a certain amount of labor allotted to him each day for a day's work, and the time gained after the performance of such task may be occupied in labor for contractors—the labor to be at the same rate the contractors pay the state for the same work, or at such rate not less than that which may be agreed upon between said contractors and such convict; and if any convict who shall have performed overwork, shall, for any cause, be unable to perform full work on any other day or days, no deduction shall be made from his overwork earnings on that account. It shall be the duty of the officer in immediate charge of the convicts to take daily account of the overwork earnings so made, and return the same to the clerk at the end of each month. The money so earned shall be paid to the said commissioners, and shall be collected the same as money due the state from the contractors; and an accurate and detailed account of all such moneys by whom earned, time when, amount, and to whom payable, shall be kept, under the direction of the commissioners, in a book provided for that purpose, and they shall also cause the same to be entered monthly in a pass-book, which the convict may keep for that purpose.

¶ 30. *Overwork fund.*—It shall be the duty of the contractor, at the close of each month, to pay the commissioners the aggregate amount then in his hands belonging to the several convicts, for overwork. The commissioners shall receive and give a separate receipt for said money. The commissioners shall open and keep an account with the fund, to be denominated "The convicts' overwork fund," and each convict, at the close of his term of confinement, may draw from the commissioners his portion of such fund. Such convict may at any time, with the approbation of the warden, draw from the commissioners the amount due him, from the said fund or any part thereof, for the purchase of books or magazines for the use of said convict, which said books or magazines shall be purchased for him by or under the direction of the

a See post for constitutional amendment abolishing the contract system.

warden, at the lowest cash price at which they may be obtained of the publishers, and no commission shall be charged for such purchase; but no cost shall accrue to the state for postage or other expenses which may arise under this section. The convict may also, by order of the commissioners, at any time, have money, due him as aforesaid, transmitted to his family or friends, for their use or to be invested for him; but for any other use the convict is prohibited from drawing money from said fund until his discharge.

¶ 45. *Convicts not to labor outside the walls.*—That no labor shall be performed by the convicts in the penitentiary of this state in any stone quarry or other place outside the walls of the penitentiary: *Provided*, This act shall not be so as to prohibit such labor being performed in quarrying stone for the use of the state by its authorized agent: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be construed to prohibit the employment of convicts outside the prison walls by the warden and commissioners, in labor incident to the business and management of the penitentiary: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be construed to affect any existing contract.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

¶ 62. *Leasing convict labor.*—The convicts conveyed from Joliet to said "Southern Illinois Penitentiary," shall be employed in the construction of said penitentiary, so far as may be practicable, and in the opinion of said commissioners the labor of said convicts may be profitable to the state, by leasing such labor to the contractor or contractors for the erection of said penitentiary, and such leasing of said convict labor to said contractor or contractors may be made by the said commissioners a condition precedent in letting said contract or contracts. And as soon as said commissioners shall have made provision for the comfortable treatment and safekeeping of not less than one hundred convicts, to be employed by said contractors, they shall certify that fact to the governor, who shall at once order the warden of the penitentiary to transfer the number of convicts required, and deliver them into the custody of the commissioners of the Southern penitentiary.

¶ 66. *Convict labor on buildings.*—That the convicts committed to the said penitentiary, be required to labor on or about any buildings necessary therefor, in getting out materials for building such penitentiary or buildings connected therewith, whenever in the opinion of said commissioners, or any two of them, it may be deemed proper to so employ them.

REFORM SCHOOL. (VOLUME II, CHAPTER 118.)

¶ 18. *Trustees may lease labor of inmates.*—That the trustees of the state reform school at Pontiac are hereby authorized and empowered to lease the labor of the inmates by contract with parties who shall carry on business and employ said boys within the enclosure of the institution, and at such employments as are suited to their age and capacity. All contracts made for leasing the labor of the inmates of the reform school shall, be approved by the governor before such contracts shall be valid and binding upon the parties. Said boys shall not be compelled to labor more than six hours each day, nor more than three hours without a recess of at least one hour. The officers of the institution shall have personal supervision of said boys while thus employed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following joint resolution was passed at the close of the session of the thirty-fourth general assembly of Illinois:

"*Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring herein*, That there be submitted to the people of the state of Illinois, for their ratification or rejection at the next general election for members of the general assembly, the following additional amendment to the constitution:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary or other reformatory institution in the state of Illinois to let by contract to

any person or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.”

The foregoing amendment was submitted to the people of the state of Illinois at the general election held on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1886, and was adopted, the amendment having a majority of 19,525 votes, out of a total vote of 574,080.

INDIANA.

REVISED STATUTES, 1881.

JAIL.

SECTION 1866. *Male prisoners in jail to labor.*—All able-bodied male prisoners, sentenced to the county jail, while held for punishment, or the non-payment of fines or costs, whether the judgment also embraces imprisonment or is for a fine and costs only, may be put at hard labor upon the public wharves, streets, alleys, or other thoroughfares in any city or town in the county where convicted, or upon any public road or highway therein, or upon any other work or improvement for the public good or benefit, under such rules and regulations as the board of county commissioners shall prescribe; and the sheriff or custodian of such prisoners shall obey all such rules and regulations.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 1871. *Convict kept at hard labor.*—Whenever any person is imprisoned in the state prison, he shall be kept at hard labor therein during the period for which such person was sentenced.

SEC. 6138. *Convicts, how hired.*—The convicts may be hired in any number, not exceeding one hundred in any one contract, in such manner as the directors, in their judgment, may consider to be most conducive to the interest of the state. All contracts for working convicts shall be given to the highest and best responsible bidder. The directors shall cause such notice to be given by publication of the time and place of letting to hire said convicts, as they may deem most beneficial to the state. All contractors shall be required to give security to the state for the faithful performance of their contracts, in such amount as the directors, in their judgment, may think proper. In allotting convicts whose labor is thus contracted for, the warden shall do it in such manner as he shall consider will give the convict such knowledge of any mechanical art as will be most conducive to his interest after his discharge.

SEC. 6142. * * * *Hard labor; separation.*—All convicts shall, so far as may be consistent with their age, sex, and ability, be kept at hard labor, in such manner as the warden shall deem most advantageous to the state, not inconsistent with this act, and under such rules and regulations as the directors may, from time to time, prescribe. The prisoners shall be, at all times, kept as much as possible separate, and with as little intercourse with each other as the nature of their employment will permit.

SEC. 6149. *Convicts outside.*—The directors of the state prison situated in Clark county, Indiana, are hereby authorized to cause the convicts confined, or hereafter to be confined, in said prison, to be employed outside the walls of said prison, chopping wood and timber for the use of the prison, making brick, or at other labor on the land owned by the state adjoining the prison, and in the cultivation of any fields or grounds that may be leased by the directors for the purpose of raising vegetable products for the use of said prison.

THE FEMALE REFORMATORY.

SECTION 6190. *Employment and instruction.*—The superintendent of said institution shall have power to place any girl committed to the reformatory department thereof at

any employment for account of the institution, or otherwise, and cause her to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as such superintendent may think proper.

WORKHOUSE.

SECTION 6231. *Prisoners kept at labor.*—All prisoners and other persons held in the workhouse shall, as far as may be consistent with their age, sex, and ability, be kept at hard labor in such manner as the board of commissioners shall deem most advantageous to such county, and under such rules and regulations as such board may, from time to time, prescribe—such labor to be performed in or about the workhouse, or upon any public wharf, street, alley, highway, or thoroughfare within the county, or upon any other work or public improvement which such board may deem for the welfare of the citizens of such county, or at such other labor, and in such manner, as such board may deem best. Such work shall be done under the direction and supervision of the superintendent of the workhouse; and for this purpose, the board of commissioners may meet, at any time, and make all proper orders, which shall be spread upon the records of such court.

SEC. 6233. *Punishment of prisoners.*—Any person sentenced to or held in the workhouse, who, being physically able to work, refuses to work, may be subjected to physical punishment, under such rules as the board having control of the workhouse may adopt; and may be confined in solitary confinement, or fed on bread and water only, until he consent to work.

SEC. 6239. *Credit for work.*—Any person held in or committed to the workhouse for a failure to pay any fine or costs shall be required to work as provided for by the provisions of this act, and credited on such fine and costs at the rate of one dollar per day for each day's work. But if such person refuse to work, then, for each day he shall so refuse, he shall not be entitled to receive any credit, and he may also be punished as provided for in this act.

SESSION LAWS—LAWS OF 1885.

SPECIAL SESSION. (CHAPTER 80.)

SECTION 1. That hereafter the exclusive right to manufacture any specific article, or to carry on a definite line of manufacturing within the prisons in this state, shall not be given as a part of the conditions of any contract for less than fifty men, and when any contract is in force in which the exclusive right to manufacture is a part of the conditions of such contract, if other contracts are made for additional numbers of men for the same line of work, the exclusive right in such new contracts for additional men shall not extend beyond the time of the expiration of the first said pending contracts. [Approved, April 11, 1835.]

IOWA.

ANNOTATED STATUTES, 1880.

JAILS, ETC.

SECTION 4736. Any able-bodied male person over the age of sixteen years, and not over the age of fifty years, now or hereafter confined in any jail in this state, under the judgment of any court of record or of any other tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, by-law, or police regulation, may be required to labor during the whole or part of the time of his sentence, as hereinafter provided, and such court or other tribunal, when passing final judgment of imprisonment,

whether for non-payment of fine or otherwise, shall have the power to determine, and shall determine, whether such imprisonment shall be at hard labor or not.

SEC. 4737. Such labor may be on the streets or public highways on or about public buildings or grounds, or at such other places in the county where confined, and during such reasonable time of the day as the person having charge of the prisoners may direct, and not exceeding eight hours per day.

SEC. 4738. (a) In case the sentence be for the violation of any of the statutes of the state, the sheriff of the county where the imprisonment is, shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, to work with, at the expense of the county in which the convict is confined, and such county shall be entitled to his earnings. Such labor shall be performed under the direction of the board of supervisors and in accordance with such regulations as said board shall make, not inconsistent with section forty-seven hundred and thirty-seven of the code and such labor shall not be leased.

SEC. 4739. When the imprisonment is pursuant to the judgment of any court, police court, police magistrate, mayor, or other tribunal of any incorporated city or town, for the violation of any ordinance, by-law, or other regulation, the marshal shall superintend the performance of the labor herein contemplated, and shall furnish the tools and materials, if necessary, at the expense of the city or town requiring the labor, and such city or town shall be entitled to the earnings of its convicts.

SEC. 4740. The officer having charge of any convicts for the purpose specified in this chapter, may use such means as, and no more than, are necessary to prevent escape, and if any convict attempt to escape, either while going from or returning to the jail, or while at labor, or at any time, or if he refuse to labor, the officer having him in charge, after due inquiry may, to secure such person, or to cause him to labor, use the means authorized by section forty-seven hundred and thirty-four of this chapter: *Provided*, Such punishment shall be inflicted within the jail or jail enclosure for refusal to work, and shall not be considered as any part of the time for which the prisoner is sentenced.

SEC. 4741. For every day's labor performed by any convict under the provisions hereof, there shall be credited on any judgment for fine and costs against him, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and no person shall be entitled to the benefits of the law providing for the liberation of poor convicts, if, in the opinion of the sheriff, the judgment may be satisfied by the labor of the person as herein authorized.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 4770. All punishment in the penitentiary by imprisonment must be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment; but solitary imprisonment may be used as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the convicts.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(CHAPTER 43.)

SECTION 1. There shall be, and is hereby, permanently established, at or near the stone quarries, near Anamosa, Iowa, an additional penitentiary, in which convicts sentenced for life or any term of time, shall be confined, employed, and governed, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 14. Able-bodied male persons hereafter convicted of crime and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, may be taken to said quarries and additional penitentiary, and there confined and worked under the care of said warden, as soon as suitable accommodation has been provided therefor.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(CHAPTER 40.)

SECTION 8. The additional penitentiary at Anamosa, (a) Jones county, shall be maintained as a penitentiary of the state of Iowa, in which such convicts sentenced for life, or any period of time, as the executive council may designate, shall be confined, employed, and governed according to the provisions of law relating to the government and discipline of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, county of Lee, so far as the same do not come in conflict with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the leasing of the convict labor.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(CHAPTER 149.)

SECTION 1. The warden, with consent of the executive council, is hereby authorized and required to make contracts for the labor of convicts at the penitentiary of the state at Fort Madison, for such time not exceeding ten years, and at such prices as to said council may seem to be for the best interests of the state.

SEC. 2. The warden, with the approval of the executive council, is further authorized to modify or cancel any existing contracts in relation to the labor of convicts, with the consent of contracting parties.

KANSAS.

COMPILED LAWS, 1885.

PENITENTIARY.

(3680.) *Certain earnings.*—The convicts in the state penitentiary shall be permitted to participate in their earnings as follows, viz: Each convict shall have allowed to him out of his earnings five per cent. upon each day's labor, the value of such day's labor being computed at seventy-five cents: *Provided, however*, That such convict shall have become entitled to a deduction from his sentence as provided in section twenty-eight of an "Act in reference to the state penitentiary," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight: *And provided further*, That any time said convict shall, from sickness or other means, be unable to perform his daily labor, or while he shall be under punishment for any violation of the rules of the penitentiary, shall not be estimated; nor shall such convict receive any sum while disabled from sickness or other cause, nor while undergoing punishment for the violation of any prison rules or orders: *And provided further*, That for the violation of such rules or orders the warden and directors may declare the whole or any part of the convict's earnings forfeited.

(3681.) *Payment.*—The warden shall, at the end of each month, commute and place to the credit of each convict the amount earned by him as aforesaid; and at the expiration of his sentence, the aggregate amount of his earnings, upon the basis aforesaid, shall be paid to him out of the earnings of the penitentiary, and not from any other source: *Provided, however*, That if the convict shall, by good conduct, be entitled to the commutation of his sentence at the end of the first year, he may, if he elect, cause his earnings as aforesaid, to be sent to his family, or any other person or

a Name changed to Penitentiary at Anamosa, by chapter 187, acts of twentieth general assembly.

persons; and at the end of each successive year, if he be entitled to such commutation of his sentence, as provided by law, may remit his earnings as aforesaid.

(3682.) *Convict labor.*—That the labor of the prisoners in the state penitentiary may be hired to one or more individuals or corporations at a stipulated price per day for the labor of each prisoner, as hereinafter provided.

(3684.) *Contract; bond.*—No contract shall be made for a term exceeding ten years, and shall be awarded to the highest responsible bidder, but not at a less price than forty-five cents per diem for each able-bodied convict. No bid shall be entertained unless it be accompanied with a bond of five thousand dollars, which bond shall be conditioned for a faithful compliance with the terms of the bid made, if accepted.

(3688.) *Reserved rights; day's labor; bond.*—In contracting the labor of the prisoners, the state shall retain the right of full control through the proper officers over them, and shall reserve the right to govern the prisoners, and to change the disciplinary rules of the prisons, and to forbid any work or mode or manner of doing the same that is injurious to the health or dangerous to the person of the prisoner; and the party hiring the labor shall be required, so far as practicable, to teach each prisoner as much of the trade at which he is employed as will enable him to work at the same when discharged from prison. No contract shall be made for the employment of the prisoners outside of the prison grounds. A day's labor shall be ten hours. The bond to secure performance of contract in each case shall be executed to the state of Kansas in such a sum as may be determined by the board, but in no case to be a less sum than ten thousand dollars, nor more than fifty thousand dollars, and be approved by the board making the award, or a majority of them.

(3691.) *Coal shaft.*—The penitentiary authorities are hereby authorized and directed to sink suitable and necessary shafts on the penitentiary lands now belonging to the state on which the state penitentiary is now located, or on any ground in the vicinity of said lands that may hereafter be owned or come into possession of the state, for the purpose of mining and taking out coal, and to operate the same as a coal mine.

(3692.) *Convict labor.*—That the said penitentiary authorities shall be empowered and directed to employ such convicts as are not required to supply now existing contracts in doing the work as directed in the first section of this act; and the penitentiary authorities are also authorized to employ such suitable and necessary superintendents and overseers as are necessary to do said work.

JAILS, ETC.

(5132.) *Work.*—That the board of county commissioners of any county in this state may, whenever they may deem it advisable so to do, properly shackle and work, under such rules and regulations as they may from time to time ordain and establish, each and every male prisoner committed to the jail of their respective counties for failing to pay the fine and costs adjudged against such prisoner on his conviction and increased costs, and also any male person failing to pay the costs adjudged against him as the prosecuting witness in any criminal proceeding.

(5133.) *County stone yard.*—That the board of county commissioners may establish a county stone yard, and work male prisoners mentioned in the first section of this act, at breaking stone for use in macadamizing streets and roads, under such rules as they may from time to time ordain and establish.

(5135.) *Work on highway.*—In case when a prisoner shall so desire, and shall enter an undertaking to the proper county, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county clerk, that he will do a given or specified amount of work on some highway designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county, and in a specified time, in full satisfaction of the said fine and costs charged against the said prisoner, the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county is authorized to accept such undertaking, and direct the jailer to allow such prisoner to leave said jail for the purpose of doing the specified

work. Said work may be done under the direction and control of some road overseer designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the proper county; and when said work is done or performed in the manner and in the time designated in said undertaking, the chairman of the board of county commissioners shall so certify on said undertaking, and said prisoner shall then be discharged from all liability for the fine and costs for which he was imprisoned: *Provided*, For any good and sufficient reason the chairman of the board of county commissioners may extend the time for doing the work specified in such undertaking.

(5137.) *Allowance*.—Prisoners shall be allowed one dollar for each day's work performed by them in good faith under the provisions of this act, or if the prisoner prefer, the board of county commissioners may allow such prisoner a specified sum per cubic yard for breaking stone. The amount so earned by the day or by the cubic yard, when the same shall amount to the sum of the fine and costs, the same shall be deemed a full satisfaction of the fine and costs in the action for which the said prisoner was committed to the jail of the county.

REFORMATORY.

(5346.) *Who taken into*.—The said board of managers shall receive and take into said reformatory all male criminals between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a state prison in this or any other country, who shall be legally sentenced to said reformatory, on conviction of any criminal offence in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and said court may in its discretion sentence to said reformatory any such male person, convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. The discipline to be observed in said prison shall be reformatory, and said managers shall have power to use means of reformation consistent with the improvement of inmates as they may deem expedient. Agricultural labor or mechanical industry may be resorted to by said managers as an instrument of reformation.

KENTUCKY.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1883.

PENITENTIARY. (CHAPTER 29, ARTICLE 1.)

SECTION 21. Persons sentenced to punishment by confinement in the penitentiary shall be kept at hard labor and solitary confinement.

(CHAPTER 85.)

An act to provide for the government, management, and discipline of the Kentucky penitentiary.

SECTION 1. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall hereafter be *ex officio* directors of the Kentucky penitentiary, and shall perform the duties hereinafter prescribed for them in this act.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the warden to take charge of all the convicts in the penitentiary, and of all such as may, from time to time, be delivered to him according to law during his term of service, and them safely keep in the manner prescribed by law. He shall take charge and control of all the property belonging to the state in, or appertaining to, the penitentiary, and the same to use and employ in the administration of the affairs of the penitentiary, as provided by law. He shall maintain strict discipline in the management and government of the prisoners, and may enforce the observance of discipline and proper deportment, and also industry, among the prisoners, by reasonable penalties and punishments; but is prohibited from inflict-

ing cruel or inhuman punishments. If, at any time, the labor of the convicts confined in the penitentiary is not hired out to a contractor or contractors, as hereinafter provided, the warden shall employ said convicts, such as are not sentenced to solitary confinement, in useful labor, as far as practicable, such as may be profitably conducted within the prison walls.

SEC. 5. The warden shall contract for and purchase all necessary raw material, and all supplies necessary to maintain, conduct, and carry on the business of the institution in a proper manner; and all articles purchased for the institution, and all articles of manufacture and other things made or fabricated in the institution by the labor of the prisoners, when the same are sold from time to time, and all work done for others, shall be reported to the clerk of the penitentiary, whose duty it shall be to enter the same in the regular account books of the institution: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply in case the whole labor of the prison is under contract by hire. But if only part of such labor is under hire, then it shall apply to provide for the portion of the labor not hired.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners to hire out to a contractor or contractors all the convict labor, to be worked in the walls of the penitentiary to the number of six hundred. Such hiring shall be to the highest and best bidder, after due advertisement. Said commissioners shall make it a condition precedent to the consummation of the contract, that the number of the convicts so hired may vary from six hundred as many as fifty, either above or below that number, and such variation in number shall in no wise affect the contract or impair its obligation; and the commissioners shall also make it a condition precedent that such contractor shall feed, clothe, and furnish all necessary medicine to the female convicts, and all disabled and diseased male convicts as must of necessity remain in the prison, both such as are in the penitentiary at the time of the execution of the contract and such as may be sent there during its continuance. Each bid shall specify the price proposed to be paid for the labor in groes per annum, and shall be accompanied by a bond with sureties, who shall be worth in the aggregate an amount double that of the proposed contract price, to the satisfaction of the commissioners that the bidder will comply with the terms thereof. The bids shall be opened by the commissioners on the last day named in the advertisement for receiving the same, and be awarded to the highest and best bidder, the commissioners having the right to reject all bids. The term for which said convicts may be hired shall not be less than one nor more than four years, and the contractor shall obligate himself in said bond to furnish during his lease the food, clothing, and medicine necessary for the health and comfort of the convicts so leased or hired; to defray the running expenses of the institution, except the pay of guards and officers; to faithfully conform to all the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioners of the sinking fund for the diet, clothing, and safekeeping of the convicts and to conform to such rules and regulations as may be established by the commissioners touching all sanitary and police matters; and upon the termination of the sentence of the convict or his liberation by pardon, to furnish each convict with a new suit of serviceable clothing, and transportation, not transferable, at lowest rates to the county from which the convict was sent. Upon the execution of the bond as above required and the acceptance of the bid, the contractor shall be entitled to the use of the labor of such convicts, the various shops, and the machinery and fixtures therein. An inventory and appraisement of all such property as may be turned over to him shall be taken under direction of the commissioners, which, at the expiration of his contract, shall be delivered back in like good order, upon similar appraisement and valuation: *Provided,* That he shall not be held liable for losses by fire or other unavoidable accident. And said contractor shall, upon application of the warden, furnish such convicts as may be necessary for the performance of the menial labor within the sphere of his duty, and in executing the sanitary and police regulations. But if, after due advertisement, as above set forth, the commissioners fail to secure

such a bid as is acceptable to them, then they may hire the number of convicts herein specified to a contractor or contractors by private contract, and such contract, when made, shall be consummated in all respects, and shall contain the same stipulations and provisions as is required in this section for a contractor who hires said convicts by public bid. Any contractor who hires said convicts and executes the bond required shall have the authority to use any number of convicts under his control, not exceeding twenty-five, in raising vegetables and other productions for the use of the convicts, and may also use such convicts as may be necessary in transporting his supplies and manufactured articles and raw material to and from the prison. Whenever the bond of any contractor shall be deemed insufficient by said commissioners, they shall require such additional security as may be necessary to make the bond to the State amply good and sufficient. The commissioners shall have power to furnish for the use of the prisoners such reading matter of a religious, literary, and scientific character as in their judgment will tend to develop the moral and business character of the prisoners, and for which purposes one hundred dollars per annum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 14. But in the event that the commissioners fail to hire the said convict labor, as provided in the last foregoing section, then they may, in their discretion, hire a part of the labor of said convicts, and lease one or more of the shops and machinery in the prison to a contractor or contractors, who shall give bond, with approved security, for the contract price. In case of such hiring, said commissioners shall only hire the labor of the convicts, without requiring the contractor to furnish clothing, food, or medicine necessary for the use of said convicts; but the same shall be furnished by the warden, as required in this act. The bond required of such contractor shall be similar to the one required in the last preceding section, so far as the same is applicable.

SEC. 16. That all prisoners hired under contract, as herein provided, shall remain under prison police and government; and persons who are not convicts shall not associate with the prisoners so hired, or any of the prisoners, except the contractor or his agent, and such foremen and skilled mechanics as shall be necessary to conduct the business successfully, all of whom, however, shall be required to observe the rules of the prison, and may be expelled for a failure to do so.

[Approved, May 3, 1880.]

ACTS OF 1885-86.

(CHAPTER 1271.)

SECTION 1. That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby, made *ex officio* directors of the penitentiary at Eddyville, and they shall have the same powers and perform the same functions devolved upon them by existing laws as *ex officio* directors of the Kentucky penitentiary, except in so far as the same may be modified by the subsequent provisions of this act: *Provided*, That said directors shall not assume control of said penitentiary at Eddyville until suitable arrangements, to be approved by them, shall have been made therein for the accommodation of at least four hundred convicts. The commissioners of the sinking fund as *ex officio* directors of the penitentiary, and the commissioners for the erection of the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, acting together, are directed to immediately arrange and provide for the employment in the erection and construction of the said branch penitentiary at Eddyville all the convicts who can possibly be employed in or about said work, and the said commissioners shall immediately withdraw from the penitentiary at Frankfort all the convicts who can possibly be used in or about said work. And the commissioners of the sinking fund, as *ex officio* directors of the penitentiary, shall cause so many of the convicts hired without the walls of the penitentiary to be returned to said penitentiary at Frankfort and confined therein as can be under the seventh section of this act.

SEC. 2. On assuming control of the penitentiary at Eddyville, said directors shall appoint a warden and other officers therefor, as provided by an act entitled "An act to provide for the government, management, and discipline of the Kentucky penitentiary," approved May 3, 1880, who shall be subject to and governed by the various provisions of said act and any amendments thereto applicable to their respective offices, salaries, powers, and duties.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the building commissioners of said penitentiary to give to said directors at least six months' notice in writing of the day on which the same will be ready with sufficient rooms and accommodations for four hundred convicts, or more, as the case may be; whereupon, and within ten days thereafter, it shall be the duty of said directors to give the lessees of the convict labor the notice requiring the return of the number of prisoners therein specified, as provided in section four of an act approved May ten, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the relief of the penitentiary,'" approved May three, eighteen hundred and eighty; and upon the return of said prisoners to have them conveyed to and confined in said penitentiary at Eddyville; they shall also give notice, by advertisement published in not less than three newspapers in the State for four weeks consecutively, that they will, on and until a day to be named therein, receive sealed proposals for the hiring of the labor of all convicts in the said penitentiary, to be worked within the walls thereof, except such number as the said directors may permit to be employed outside in producing or procuring such material as may be required for consumption or manufacture within the prison, reserving, however, the privilege of rejecting any and all propositions submitted in pursuance thereof, if in their judgment the best interest of the commonwealth so requires. Such letting shall be for such period of time as said directors may deem most advantageous to the state, not exceeding ten years; and in respect of the discipline, management, care, and treatment of the convicts, its term shall be made to conform as near as may be to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the government, management, and discipline of the Kentucky penitentiary," approved May three, eighteen hundred and eighty: *Provided*, That no contract for the letting or hiring of said labor shall be concluded by said directors unless the same shall secure the state against all charge or expense on account of salaries of prison officers, pay of guards, feeding, clothing, lodging, or medical care of the convicts, rewards for the return of escaped convicts, or other current expenditure in the management of the prison during the term for which the convict labor shall be let to hire. If the said directors shall fail to secure such bid under the foregoing provisions as they may deem best to accept, they may, by private contract, subject always to the foregoing proviso, and the limitations in this section above prescribed, let to hire the convict labor, to be employed within the walls of said penitentiary, for such period of time, not exceeding ten years, as in their judgment the best interest of the commonwealth may require; and in making any such contract they are authorized to include all the labor to be employed in the penitentiary at Frankfort on the same terms, for the same period of time, and subject to the same limitations, exceptions and the proviso hereinbefore made, to take effect immediately upon the termination of the present lease of the Mason and Foard Company: *Provided*, That in any contract which may be concluded in pursuance of the provisions of this act, the privilege of withdrawing the labor of as many convicts as the building commissioners may require from time to time, in the prosecution of the work on the penitentiary at Eddyville, shall be reserved until otherwise directed by the legislature: *Provided*, That, in making said lease it may commence at any time that such lease may be lawfully made; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as meaning that no such lease shall be made until the period of the expiration of the present contract with the Mason and Foard Company.

SEC. 4. If the directors shall fail to let or hire the labor of the convicts, as hereinbefore provided, they may, in their discretion, defer the withdrawal of the convicts

until such time as arrangements can be made for employing them inside the penitentiary at Eddyville, under the auspices of the commonwealth; and to that end they are hereby authorized, if there be sufficient money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and they shall deem it to be the best interest of the state, to make all necessary contracts for providing machinery, implements, and materials therefor, and for the disposition of all manufactured articles, as well as for the ordinary expenses of the prison; and shall make a detailed report of all items of receipt and expenditure under this section to the general assembly, at each ensuing session.

SEC. 7. The directors are authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to have provision made in the penitentiary at Frankfort for the accommodation of as many convicts, in addition to those now confined therein, as possible, to be paid for out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And so soon as such work shall be begun, the directors shall give to the lessees of the convict labor notice to return to said penitentiary in six months thereafter, the number of convicts thus provided for to be kept and worked therein under the provisions of the existing contract of lease and hiring of convict labor.

SEC. 8. All punishments of convicts, whether whilst at work for the state or for the lessees of the convict labor, shall be inflicted by the inspectors, or other officers or employees appointed and designated by the directors. And all such punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the inspectors of the prisons, respectively.

SEC. 9. The directors are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to agree to a cancellation or modification of the existing contract of lease of convict labor: *Provided*, The same can be effected without loss, expense, or liability to or on the part of the state.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts, including those passed at the present session of the general assembly, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. That an act, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of the penitentiary," approved May ten, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and all acts or parts of acts permitting the leasing or hiring of convicts outside the walls of the penitentiary be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Approved, May 18, 1886.]

GENERAL STATUTES (APPENDIX, PAGE 902).

WORKHOUSES.

SECTION 1. Each county court shall have power to establish a workhouse, and, for such purpose, to rent appropriate house and grounds, or to purchase and receive conveyance of land; to contract for erecting a workhouse and other improvements for such purpose; to purchase furniture, implements, and other personal property necessary for such institution; and to levy a sum sufficient to pay for the land, improvements, and the necessary personal property.

SEC. 2. The county court shall have power to appoint a manager of the workhouse, whose duty it shall be to receive and safely keep all prisoners committed to his custody; to see that they are comfortably fed and lodged, and have proper attention, medical and otherwise, when sick; and to see that they work and otherwise demean themselves according to prescribed regulations. The managers shall make such reports in regard to such matters as the county court may direct, and he shall, in all respects, obey such orders as the court may make respecting his duties.

SEC. 3. The county court shall have power to prescribe, by an order of record, regulations for the government of the workhouse, and may, from time to time, determine the character of work to be done, and the place, either in the house, on the workhouse grounds, or elsewhere; the number of hours the prisoners shall work; how they

shall be secured while at work, and at other times, whether by guards, ball and chain, or otherwise; and to make and enforce all regulations necessary or proper for the purposes of the institution.

SEC. 4. The county court may, for a period not longer than one year, lease the workhouse, grounds and property, which lease shall carry with it and vest in the lessee the right to the labor of all the prisoners who may during such period be in the workhouse, under such regulations as the county court may lawfully prescribe. Such lessee shall have the same power and shall discharge the same duties as if he were manager; and shall, with good security, execute a bond payable to the commonwealth, stipulating that he will keep said leased property in good repair, and return it at the expiration of his term in the same condition as when he received it, natural wear and tear and unavoidable accident excepted, and that he will, in all respects, faithfully discharge his duties as lessee, and perform all the stipulations of the contract of lease, which shall be fully set out in the bond.

SEC. 5. The county court may, at its discretion, hire out prisoners for part or all of their terms; any one hiring a prisoner shall give a bond, with good security, payable to the commonwealth, stipulating that such person shall provide proper feed and lodging for the prisoner, and shall pay the price of hire agreed to be paid.

SEC. 6. The county court shall, at its own cost, employ a physician to attend upon sick prisoners, and the manager or lessee shall promptly inform such physician of any case of sickness.

SEC. 7. In any county having a workhouse—

1. If any one shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and the judgment is for a fine only, and if such fine is not immediately paid or replevied, the court shall, by an order of record, commit such person to the workhouse, to work till all the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall be paid at the rate of one dollar for each day's work actually done.

2. When a judgment has been rendered against any one for a misdemeanor, and is not satisfied, and such person shall be arrested, under a *capias pro fine*, or other similar writ, the officer holding him under arrest shall, unless the judgment is paid or replevied, deliver the prisoner, with a certified copy of the process under which he is arrested, to the manager or lessee of the workhouse; and such prisoner shall be kept at work till all of said judgment, exclusive of cost, shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per day for each day's work actually done.

3. If a part or all of a penalty for a misdemeanor be confinement in jail, it shall be in the discretion of the court, when there is no trial by a jury, or of the jury by its verdict, to fix imprisonment and labor in the workhouse, in lieu of imprisonment in jail: *Provided, however*, the time of confinement in the workhouse shall not be for a greater time than that for which the prisoner might have been confined in jail.

4. If the penalty may be both fine and imprisonment in jail, the principle of subsection one of this section shall govern as to the fine, and that of subsection three as to the imprisonment.

SEC. 8. When any one is committed to pay a fine he may, at any time, pay or replevy the balance due on the judgment, and he shall thereupon be discharged; and if one is committed to pay a fine, and also to serve a term in lieu of imprisonment in jail, he may, at any time, have the days he has served placed on a credit on the time he is committed to serve in lieu of such imprisonment, and when he shall serve out such term, and shall pay or replevy the balance of the judgment, he shall be thereupon discharged.

SEC. 9. Any prisoner who shall escape from the workhouse, or from the custody of any one to whom he may be committed, shall, on conviction thereof before the judge of the county court, or a justice of the peace of that county in which the workhouse is situated, be fined ten times the amount due on the judgment under which he was committed; and if said fine for the escape is paid or replevied, the prisoner shall thereupon be discharged from custody, and from all liability on the former judgment;

but if it is not paid or replevied, he shall be committed to the workhouse to pay by work the amount of the fine, at the rate of one dollar for each day's work actually done.

(PAGE 914.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 23 of General Statutes be amended as follows: If a part or all of a penalty for a misdemeanor, prescribed in chapter 29 of General Statutes, be confinement in county jail, it shall be, in the discretion of the jury, in those counties where no workhouse is established, by its verdict, to fix the punishment at hard labor in lieu of imprisonment in jail for the same period; and if such be the finding of the jury, it shall be the duty of the court to direct that the culprit shall be placed under the control of the jailer, at hard labor, for the benefit of the county, for the period named in the verdict. Such culprit shall be put to work by the jailer upon the county roads, or streets, or alleys of a town or city in the county, or on some public building in the county. Such culprit shall not be compelled to labor more than eight hours in any one day; and when not engaged in labor, shall be confined in the jail of the county.

SEC. 2. If a part or all of the penalty for a misdemeanor, prescribed in said chapter of the General Statutes, be a fine, it shall be, in the discretion of the jury fixing the amount of the fine, to say in its verdict whether, if the fine and costs are not immediately paid or replevied by the defendant, he shall be put at hard labor in lieu of imprisonment for non-payment of the fine; and if such be the verdict of the jury, the court shall direct that the defendant be placed under the control of the jailer, at hard labor, for the benefit of the county, until the fine be paid; but the period for which he shall be put under control of the jailer shall not exceed one day for each one dollar of the fine; and said defendant shall be dealt with by the jailer in the manner prescribed in the preceding section of this act. The defendant shall be entitled to a credit of one dollar upon the fine for each day he remains under the control of the jailer, and may, at any time, pay or replevy the balance of the fine and costs, and be discharged from control on account of the fine.

SEC. 3. If the penalty for a misdemeanor prescribed in said chapter be both fine and imprisonment, the principle of section first shall govern as to the imprisonment, and that of section second of this act shall govern as to the fine.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall not apply to females.

LOUISIANA.

REVISED LAWS, 1884. (SECOND EDITION.)

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 2855. The convicts may be employed in such manufacturing, mechanical, and other labor as the lessees may deem proper, but no convict shall be employed without the walls of the penitentiary.

SEC. 2862. The convicts in the penitentiary whose sentences have been commuted from death to imprisonment, either for life or for a term of years, shall no longer be permitted to labor in company with the other convicts, but shall be employed apart from them; and as soon as the necessary changes in the cells can be made shall be confined and made to labor alone, on the plan in force in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania; those changes to be made under the direction of the board of directors.

SEC. 2866. The board of control of the penitentiary shall have the direction and control of the health and religious regulation of the convicts. They shall take care that the food and rations of the convicts shall not be less than those prescribed by the United States army regulations for soldiers, and that the clothing of the convicts

shall be comfortable, suitable, and adapted to their employment: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed into a right to impair their efficiency in their labor, or to interfere in the employment of the convicts in accordance with the terms of the lease; and it shall be the duty of the board to see that no unusual or excessive mode of punishment be introduced into the penitentiary discipline.

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MAINE.

REVISED STATUTES, 1883.

JAILS. (CHAPTER 80.)

SECTION 29. The sheriff, by himself or his deputy, keeping the jail, with consent of the commissioners (a) may, in behalf of his county, make necessary and proper contracts, for the carrying on of manufacturing or other industry, with like effect as when made by the commissioners. The business shall at all times be open to the inspection of said commissioners, who shall examine the workings of their several jails at least once in every three months, audit all receipts and expenses thereof, and order all payments necessary from their several county treasuries.

SEC. 31. Any person charged with crime, or awaiting sentence, who, while confined in any jail where provision for labor has been made, chooses to labor, as provided for persons under sentence, shall receive therefor such sum as, in the judgment of the commissioners of said county, he has earned.

(CHAPTER 135.)

SEC. 6. The supreme judicial court, the superior court, and any municipal or police court or trial justice, in the county where a work-jail is situate, or in any county where there is no work-jail, may sentence any person convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment, to either of the work-jails nearest or most convenient to the county where the offence is committed, and all sentences of imprisonment shall include labor. The keeper of such work-jail shall receive and detain such prisoner in the same manner as if committed by a court sitting in the county where such work-jail is situated.

* * * * *

SEC. 17. Except when otherwise expressly provided, any convict, sentenced to pay fine or costs, and committed for default thereof and for no other cause, who is unable to pay the same, may be liberated by the sheriff, after thirty days from his commitment, by giving his note for the amount due, to the treasurer of the same county, accompanied by a written schedule of all his property of every kind, signed and sworn to before the sheriff, jailer, or any justice of the peace or trial justice, and the sheriff shall deliver the same to said treasurer, for the use of the county, within thirty days; and all convicts so committed may be placed at labor in the same manner as persons sentenced to imprisonment and labor.

STATE PRISON. (CHAPTER 140.)

SECTION 2. Punishment in the state prison by imprisonment shall be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment, except as a prison discipline for the government of the convicts, as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 19. All sales of limestone, granite, or other articles from the prison, and the letting to hire of such of the convicts as the inspectors deem expedient, and all other contracts on account of the prison, shall be made with the warden, in the manner pre-

a Of the county.

scribed by the inspectors. No such contract shall be accepted by the warden, unless the contractor gives satisfactory security for its performance; and no officer of the prison shall be directly or indirectly interested therein.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION. (CHAPTER 141.)

SECTION 1. County commissioners shall erect or otherwise provide, at the expense of their county, where not already done, a convenient house of correction, with suitable adjoining accommodations, to be used for the custody, reform, and employment of offenders lawfully committed thereto; procure and keep suitable materials, implements, and other necessities sufficient at all times to keep them at work; appoint a suitable master of such house to hold his office during their pleasure; and establish such rules and orders, not repugnant to law, as they deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and for managing the prudential concerns of the institution; but until such house is thus provided, the county jail may be used for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Where circumstances require it, they shall annually appoint three or five suitable and discreet persons of their county, living near such house, to be overseers thereof, who shall see that the rules and orders established for the government thereof and of the persons confined therein, are observed; examine the master's accounts relating to the earnings of the prisoners and expenses of the institution; keep a fairly-written register of all their official proceedings; make contracts for work to be done in the house with any person disposed to supply the materials therefor, and for letting out any of the prisoners to employers living near enough, in their opinion, to such house, for the overseers or master to have a general inspection of their conduct and treatment; and receive from the earnings of the prisoners, or if they are insufficient, from the county treasury, a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by the commissioners.

SEC. 7. The master of such house may set to work all persons committed to his custody, so far as they are able, during the time of their confinement; and if their department renders it expedient, he may impose shackles or fetters to prevent resistance or escape, without unnecessarily inflicting pain or interrupting labor.

SEC. 9. Prisoners shall be allowed two-thirds of their net earnings for their support, and the residue shall belong to the master, unless they are heads of families; then the whole net profit of their labor, or so much thereof as the county commissioners order, shall be for the relief and support of them and their families.

SEC. 24. The keeper of the jail, workhouse, house of correction, or in case of a sentence to any town farm or almshouse, the overseers of the poor of such town, or the keeper or agent of such town farm or almshouse, may require such convict to labor at any lawful work within the town where such institution is situated, and may appoint any suitable person keeper over him, and may collect and receive the wages, compensation or profits of his labor, and at the expiration of such sentence pay to the convict such reasonable compensation, as in their judgment the profits of his labor will warrant, deducting therefrom the costs of commitment and any fine imposed under the preceding section.

MARYLAND.

REVISED CODE, 1878.

PENITENTIARY. (TITLE 27, ARTICLE 74.)

SECTION 18. The directors may enter into such contracts for the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary, and for the sale of the manufactures in the institution as they may deem proper, but shall not enter into any contract for the making or manufacturing of the articles known as tin cans, used for oysters and fruit-packing purposes, nor employ any convicts in the making thereof. The directors may, how-

ever, employ an agent or agents for the purchase of articles or goods wanted by the institution, and allow the agents so employed such compensation as the directors may deem right and proper.

SEC. 37. They [the convicts] shall be put to hard labor every day in the year, except Sunday and Christmas day, and when Christmas day falls on Sunday, then the next Monday is excepted, and their time so employed as will be most advantageous.

SEC. 79. He [the warden] shall designate the employment of the prisoners, reference being had to their age, sex, and health, and the profits of labor, and under his direction the assistant warden shall deliver out the materials and receive the manufactures.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 108. Every person committed or sentenced to the said house of correction shall be kept at some useful employment, or hired out for such useful employment as may be best suited to his or her age, and most profitable to the institution; and if the person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of acts of insubordination or misconduct, such person shall be punished in such manner as the regulations prescribed by said board of managers shall provide, and a record shall be kept of every punishment inflicted and the cause thereof, in a book which shall be kept at the institution, and shall always be laid before the said board of managers at its meetings, and it shall be the duty of the board to exercise a careful supervision and control over the punishments inflicted.

SEC. 112. The board of managers of the Maryland house of correction are hereby authorized and directed to hire to the Maryland Canal Company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said board of managers and said canal company, such able-bodied male convicts under sentence to said house of correction as may from time to time be applied for by said Maryland Canal Company, which said convicts, whilst so hired out to said canal company, it shall be the duty of the said managers of the house of correction to clothe, feed, and guard in all respects, so far as practicable, as if they were engaged at work within said house of correction; and in payment of the compensation which may be agreed on by and between said Maryland Canal Company and the said managers of the house of correction, for the hire of such convicts, the said canal company shall issue to the said managers of the house of correction and the said managers shall accept the stock of said Maryland Canal Company at such rates as may be mutually agreed on.

SEC. 114. The Maryland Canal Company are hereby authorized to enter into a contract with the board of managers of the Maryland house of correction for the hire of convicts in such number and for such time as they may deem necessary for the purposes of this act, and they are authorized to work such convicts upon the construction of a canal from some point on the eastern bank of the Potomac river, near Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, to a point on the Patuxent river, near Elk Ridge Landing, in Howard county, or at any other point or points on the line of said canal.

CODE OF PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

JAIL.

SECTION 577. All persons confined in Baltimore city jail, under sentence of the criminal court of Baltimore, for offences punishable by confinement therein, or committed by any judge, court, justice of the peace, or other lawful authority having jurisdiction to commit such person or persons to said jail, either as a punishment for the violation of any law or ordinance, or under or by virtue of any law or ordinance, or for failure to pay any fine or costs imposed upon such person or persons by any such judge, court, justice of the peace, or other lawful authority, shall be kept by the visitors of said jail, at hard labor, in some useful employment. The said visitors of

the jail shall frame such regulations as shall be necessary to the industry, quiet, and discipline of such persons, and shall have them kept separate from persons in confinement awaiting trial or for other causes. [As amended by Chapter 368, Laws of Maryland, 1884.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1882.

PRISONS. (CHAPTER 219.)

SECTION 17. They [the commissioners], with the warden of the state prison and the superintendent of the reformatory prison for women respectively, shall cause provision to be made in said prisons or their dependencies for keeping the convicts therein employed in some useful labor suited to their respective capacities.

SEC. 18. When they deem it expedient, they may cause the prisoners in the state prison to be employed in the manufacture or repair of articles needed at the reformatory prison for women, and the prisoners at the reformatory prison for women in the manufacture or repair of articles needed at the state prison. They shall, in their annual report, submit a statement showing the estimated value of all labor performed under this section.

SEC. 23. The commissioners may, with the consent of a woman who is serving a sentence in a jail or house of correction or in the reformatory prison for women, and with the consent of the county commissioners if the woman is in a jail or house of correction, contract to have her employed in domestic service for such term, not exceeding her term of imprisonment, and upon such conditions, as shall seem to them fit, having regard to her welfare and reformation. If after such contract her conduct during the term thereof is not in their opinion good, they may order her return to the prison from which she was taken.

(CHAPTER 221.)

SEC. 27. Convicts sentenced to the punishment of hard labor in the prison shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the state, but no convict shall be employed in engraving or printing of any kind.

SEC. 28. The warden, with the consent of one or more of the commissioners, may, for such time as they deem necessary to produce penitence, or so long as they think expedient for the promotion of good order and discipline, confine to solitary labor such convicts as are obstinate and refractory.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION. (CHAPTER 220.)

SECTION 3. The sheriff may furnish to the prisoners employment of such nature and in such places as he deems best, and consistent with their safekeeping; and all prisoners under sentence, except those committed by courts of the United States, may be required to labor, unless the court in imposing the sentence otherwise orders.

SEC. 4. The commissioners of the several counties, and the board of directors for public institutions, in the city of Boston, may, with the assent of the master or keeper of a jail, employ any person confined therein, under sentence, to labor upon the public lands and buildings belonging to the county.

SEC. 11. The county commissioners in the several counties, and the board of directors for public institutions in the city of Boston, shall cause to be provided, at the expense of said counties and city respectively, suitable materials and implements sufficient to keep at work all the persons committed to the house of correction, and may from time to time establish needful rules, not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the commissioners of prisons, for employing, reforming, governing, and pun-

ishing the persons so committed, for procuring and preserving such materials and implements, and for keeping and settling all accounts of the cost and expenses of procuring the same, and of all labor performed by each of the persons so committed.

SEC. 13. They may make contracts for work to be done in the house with any person disposed to supply materials to be there wrought, and in such case may stipulate that the contractor shall furnish some person, to be approved by them, to oversee the labor of the convicts and instruct them in business or trades, conforming to all rules of the prison, and not interfering with the discipline thereof.

SEC. 14. They may make contracts for letting out to hire during the daytime any of the persons there confined, to employers who live so near to the house of correction that the directors or the master of the house can have the general inspection of the conduct of the persons so let out, and of the treatment they receive.

SEC. 15. They may, with the assent of the master or keeper of a house of correction, employ any of the prisoners to labor upon the public lands and buildings belonging to the county.

SEC. 39. When a convict is sentenced to solitary imprisonment and hard labor in a jail or house of correction, the master or keeper shall execute the sentence of solitary imprisonment by confining the convict in one of the cells, and during the time of solitary imprisonment the convict shall be fed with bread and water only, unless other food is necessary for the preservation of his health. No intercourse shall be allowed with any convict in solitary imprisonment, except for the conveyance of food and other necessary purposes.

SEC. 40. As soon as the term of solitary imprisonment has expired, the master or keeper shall furnish the convict with tools and materials or other means for work in a suitable manner, in which he can be usefully or profitably employed, either in the house of correction or jail, or in the close yard thereof; but no convict shall be employed in engraving or printing of any kind. Such convict may, if necessary, be confined by a log and chain, or in such other manner as shall prevent his escape without unnecessarily inflicting bodily pain or interrupting his labor. The county commissioners, or, when the punishment is inflicted in the jail, the sheriff, shall oversee the execution of all such sentences.

SESSION LAWS.—ACTS AND RESOLVES, 1883.

(CHAPTER 217.)

SECTION 1. The number of inmates of any prison in this commonwealth who may be employed in the industries hereinafter named, under any contract or contracts made after the passage of this act, shall be limited as follows: In the manufacture of men's, boys', and youths' boots and shoes, not more than one hundred and fifty; in the manufacture of women's, misses', and children's boots and shoes, not more than one hundred and fifty; in the manufacture of hats, not more than one hundred and fifty; in the manufacture of brushes, not more than one hundred; in the manufacture of wood mouldings, not more than one hundred; in the manufacture of harness, not more than one hundred; or in any other industry, not to exceed one hundred and fifty.

ACTS AND RESOLVES, 1884.

(CHAPTER 255.)

SECTION 1. The commissioners of prisons are hereby authorized and required to prepare for use as the state prison, the buildings in the city of Boston formerly occupied as said prison, or such portions thereof as they may consider necessary, and to expend for that purpose such sum, not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, as they shall consider necessary: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall not expend any part at

said sum until they have obtained estimates from competent experts showing that the whole amount required to fully repair said buildings and fit the same for occupancy as a state prison will not exceed said sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The warden of the state prison is hereby authorized to let the commissioners of prisons, to be employed in preparing said buildings for occupancy, as many prisoners, held by him in said prison, as said commissioners shall desire, not exceeding thirty in number at any one time. Said prisoners shall be employed under the direction and in the custody of officers appointed by the warden, and shall be considered to be in the warden's custody while employed as aforesaid. The amount to be paid for the labor of prisoners so employed shall be determined by the warden and the commissioners of prisons. When the buildings are ready for occupancy the commissioners of prisons shall so notify the governor, and if said buildings are accepted by him he shall issue his proclamation, establishing the state prison in said buildings, and fixing the date at which it shall be established.

SEC. 2. At any time subsequent to the establishment of the state prison at Boston, as provided in the preceding section, the governor may issue his proclamation, establishing the Massachusetts reformatory in the buildings now owned by the commonwealth in the town of Concord and occupied as the state prison, and said buildings and all lands and building[s] owned by the commonwealth in said town of Concord are hereby devoted to the use of said reformatory.

SEC. 28. * * * The said commissioners shall, with the superintendent, cause provision to be made for the employment of the prisoners; but no such provision shall be made without the approval of the governor and council. The said commissioners shall endeavor to establish in said reformatory such industries as will enable prisoners employed therein to learn valuable trades. The said superintendent and commissioners may expend a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars annually for the maintenance of a prison school.

SEC. 32. Prisoners confined in said reformatory may be employed, in the custody of an officer, upon any lands or buildings owned by the commonwealth in the town of Concord, and whoever escapes from said land shall be deemed to have escaped from said reformatory.

ACTS AND RESOLVES, 1885.

(CHAPTER 94.)

SECTION 1. The superintendent of the reformatory prison for women may employ upon the lands appurtenant to said prison, or in any building situated upon said land, any prisoner held in said prison.

MICHIGAN.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1882.

WORKHOUSES.

SECTION 1833. Every person committed to the workhouse, or poorhouse, shall, if able to work, be kept diligently employed in labor during the term of his commitment. If he is idle and does not perform such reasonable task as is assigned, or is stubborn and disorderly, he shall be punished according to the orders and regulations established by the directors.

VILLAGE PRISONS.

SECTION 2843. The council shall have power to provide and maintain a village prison, and such watch or station houses as may be necessary, and may provide for the

confinement therein of all persons liable to imprisonment or detention under the ordinances of the village, and for the employment of those imprisoned therein. All persons sentenced to confinement in such prison, and all persons imprisoned therein on execution for non-payment of fines for violation of the ordinances of the village, may be kept at hard labor during the term of their imprisonment, either within or without the prison, under such regulations as the council may prescribe.

COUNTY JAILS.

SECTION 9642. It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said several prisons, whenever any persons shall be sentenced to hard labor therein, and any mode of labor shall be provided, to cause such prisoner to be kept constantly employed during every day, except Sunday; and annually to account with the board of supervisors of the county for the proceeds of such labor.

SEC. 9643. The keepers of the said prisoners [prisons] shall respectively have power, with the consent of the supervisors of the county, from time to time, to cause such of the convicts under their charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed upon any of the public avenues, streets, or highways, or other works, in the county where such prisoner is confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, or in other work which said keepers can procure for the employment of such convicts, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose direction such convicts shall be placed.

SEC. 9644. Whenever any convicts shall be employed under the last section, they shall be well chained and secured; and shall be subject to such regulations as the keeper, legally charged with their custody, shall, from time to time, prescribe.

SEC. 9645. Whenever any prisoner shall be sentenced to pay a fine and costs, or either, and to be committed, and shall be employed at hard labor, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, he shall be allowed such sum as the said keepers may be able to obtain for the labor of such convicts, less the expense of their support; and when he shall have earned the amount of such fine and costs he shall be discharged.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 9697. All convicts in the state prison other than such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the prison, shall be kept constantly employed at hard labor at an average of not less than ten hours a day (Sundays excepted), unless incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or other infirmity.

SEC. 9707. Convicts not employed under any contract may, with the approval of the board of inspectors, be employed by the warden upon work for the state, in such manner, and to such extent, as may be deemed advantageous, or he may hire such convicts to contractors or others, temporarily, at such price as he may deem proper, subject to the approval of the inspectors, but such hiring shall terminate whenever, in the opinion of the board of inspectors, the interest of the prison may require.

SEC. 9708. If the warden shall be unable to let the labor of the convicts on contract at reasonable rates, so that any considerable number are without employment, he may, under the direction of the inspectors, with the approval of the governor, prepare shop-room, procure simple and inexpensive machinery and material, and employ such convicts in the manufacture of any articles that in the opinion of the inspectors can be made in the prison to advantage and profit for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 9709. It shall and may be lawful for the warden of the state prison, acting by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the inspectors of the prison, and in accordance with the regulations at the time in force, to make contracts for supplying convict labor for terms not exceeding two years, to parties whose places of business may be outside the prison walls, and so located that the convicts may be conveniently taken from the prison in the morning, and returned to the same at night, at not less than one dollar per day for each convict so employed: *Provided*, That before

any such contract shall be executed the warden of the prison shall transmit to the inspectors a statement and estimate, in writing, showing what precautions are proposed to prevent the escape of the convicts so contracted; the extra expense of guards and keepers, and of clothing, if any, by such plan; and showing what the profit or loss to the state would be by such contract, as compared with the average price paid for labor within the prison walls, and with the average which he will probably be able to obtain for the same during the time for which it is proposed to contract the labor of said convicts: *And provided further*, That it shall be inserted as a proviso in every such contract, that the same may be cancelled at any time, by the vote of a majority of the inspectors of the prison.

SEC. 9710. The said warden shall also have authority, under such regulations as the inspectors may adopt, and subject to the control of said inspectors, to employ the said convicts in quarrying stone, or other labor useful in the erection or repair of the building or walls of the prison.

SEC. 9719. When any convict shall be discharged from prison by pardon or otherwise, * * * the warden shall also allow and pay to the convict such sum as such convict may earn by doing overwork for contractors, under such regulations as the inspectors may prescribe; such overwork to be charged and collected of the contractors in the same manner as the regular labor of the convicts.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 9764. It shall be the duty of the warden, under the rules adopted by the board of managers for the government of the institution:

Fourth. To use every proper means to furnish employment to the inmates, most beneficial to the state, and best suited to their several capacities.

SEC. 9779. All inmates in the house of correction, except such as are confined in solitude for misconduct in the institution, shall be kept constantly employed at hard labor at an average of not to exceed ten hours per day, Sundays excepted, unless incapable of labor by reason of sickness or infirmity; and such inmates may at all times, except when employed at labor under the rules adopted by the managers, be visited by any religious teacher or pastor of their own choice or religious belief, subject to such reasonable general rules and regulations, applying to all alike, as may be adopted by the managers.

SEC. 9788. All inmates not employed on contracts may be employed by the warden, with approval of the managers, in work for the state, in such manner as he shall think advantageous, or they may be temporarily hired, which hiring shall terminate whenever their labor shall be required on contract.

SEC. 9789. If the warden shall be unable to let the labor of the inmates on contract at reasonable rates, so that any considerable number are without employment, he may, under the direction of the managers, with the approval of the governor, prepare shop room, and procure simple and inexpensive machinery and material, and employ such persons in the manufacture of articles as in the opinion of the managers can be made to advantage and profit for the benefit of the state, such machinery and materials to be paid for by the treasurer out of any money in his hands belonging to the state.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 9853. The inspectors of the state prison may contract with the said city of Detroit, or any duly authorized agent or officer in behalf of said city, for the confinement and maintenance, in the Detroit house of correction, of persons convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison: *Provided*, That the compensation to be paid for such confinement and maintenance shall not exceed the sum

of one dollar per week; and upon the completion and execution of any such contract, the inspectors of the state prison and of the said house of correction shall give public notice thereof in some weekly newspaper, in each county in which a weekly newspaper is published, after which any male person under the age of twenty-one years and above the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted of any offence, murder and treason excepted, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, may, in the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had, be sentenced to imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction; and every male between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two years, who shall for the first time be so convicted, shall be sentenced to said Detroit house of correction, and every female who shall be so convicted shall be sentenced to said house of correction; and every person so sentenced shall be received into the said house of correction, and shall be kept and employed in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be subject to the rules and discipline of said house of correction.

SEC. 9861. Upon the completion and execution of a contract for the confinement and maintenance of persons liable to imprisonment in the state prison in the said house of correction, as provided in section eleven of this act, it shall be competent and lawful for the inspectors of the state prison to transfer to said house of correction all females confined in the state prison, and such persons so transferred shall be received into said house of correction, and there confined and employed for the unexpired term of their sentences, respectively.

MINNESOTA.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1878.

JAILS. (CHAPTER 120.)

SECTION 12. *Convict to be furnished with tools; expense how paid; earnings.*—Whenever any person is confined in any jail pursuant to the sentence of any court, if such sentence, or any part thereof, is that he be confined at hard labor, the sheriff of the county in which such person is confined shall furnish such convict with suitable tools and materials to work with, if, in the opinion of such sheriff, the said convict can be profitably employed either in the jail or yard thereof; and the expense of said tools and materials shall be defrayed by the county in which said convict is confined, and said county shall be entitled to his earnings.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 49. *Contracts for convict labor.*—The warden and inspectors may let to service all able-bodied convicts confined in the prison, except such as are precluded by the terms of their sentence, to the lessee of the prison shops and fixtures, for such a term of years as they deem proper, not to exceed three years at any one time, for the highest and best price they can obtain: *Provided*, Such contract shall be approved by the governor and auditor of state.

SEC. 50. *Lease of shops, etc.; time.*—The inspectors and warden of the state prison, are hereby authorized and empowered to lease the prison shops, and such vacant ground as the inspectors deem proper; also, to let to service all able-bodied convicts confined within the prison, to the lessee of the prison shops and fixtures; said leases to be made in accordance with the law on the subject of prisons: *Provided*, That no lease shall be for a longer term than nine years at any one time.

SEC. 84. *Lease of shops to contain what provision.*—Every lease made of any or all the prison shops and fixtures shall contain a provision providing for the constant employment of all convicts in the state prison, during the continuance of such lease.

SEC. 86. *Compensation for good conduct.*—All convicts confined, or who shall here-

after be confined, in Minnesota state prison, and who shall become entitled to a diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct while in prison, in accordance with an act passed by the legislature of Minnesota, and approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall after the passage of this act, in addition to said diminution of term for good conduct, be entitled to and receive compensation for the same number of days to which they are so entitled, at the same price per day that the state receives for the labor of said convicts.

SEC. 87. *Same; account to be kept.*—It shall be the duty of the warden of said prison to keep a correct account of all time and all money so earned by said convicts, and at the end of each quarter, when payments are made for prison labor, to deduct from the amount, before paying the same over to the state, the several amounts due the convicts under the provisions of this act, and place the same to the credit of the several convicts to whom it belongs, in a book kept for that purpose.

MISSISSIPPI.

REVISED CODE, 1880.

JAILS.

SECTION 3152. The board of supervisors of each county shall advertise, as they advertise for bidders for any public work to be done to an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, for proposals for the custody and services of prisoners committed to the jails of their respective counties, and at the time fixed for the purpose, shall make a contract with such person as will undertake the duties arising from such contract, on the terms most favorable to the county, unless the terms proposed by all shall, in the opinion of such board, be so onerous as to induce a rejection of all proposals, in which case, all may be rejected and no contract shall be made; or said board may at any time afterward, make a contract, as aforesaid, with any one who may apply for it and offer terms more favorable to the county than any proposed in response to the public advertisement, and which are satisfactory to such board.

SEC. 3154. Such contractor shall provide, in the county, a prison suitable for the safekeeping of prisoners, and shall employ sufficient guards, to keep safely and comfortably all prisoners committed to him, and he shall receive and keep all prisoners as herein provided for, and shall treat them humanely and provide them with wholesome and sufficient food and necessary clothing, and with medical attention and medicine, when needed, and with bedding and fuel, and whatever is necessary to preserve life and health, as adapted to their situation; and in case of the escape of such prisoners from his custody, such contractor shall be liable for all the expenses of their recapture and return.

SEC. 3155. Such contractor shall have the right to require said prisoners to labor on a farm, or at any manual labor, and may adopt such appliances and safeguards against escape by such prisoners as are lawful and customary in securing prisoners in penitentiaries, jails, or workhouses, from escape.

SEC. 3156. When imprisonment is imposed as a punishment on any prisoner, who may come into the keeping of such contractor, after such sentence, it shall be the duty of such contractor to require such prisoner to labor faithfully during the laboring hours of the day, for the full time prescribed by the sentence of such person, or to be closely confined in prison; and it shall not be lawful for such contractor to defeat such sentence, by exempting such prisoner from such faithful labor or close confinement in prison, for the time prescribed by such sentence, and any disregard of this provision shall, upon conviction, be punished as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3162. Every prisoner received by such contractor shall be bound to remain in his keeping, and to labor for him, long enough to pay to such contractor by his labor, at the rate of wages prescribed herein, the amount of money for which said contrac-

tor was made liable by reason of the fact that said prisoner became subject to his control; and any prisoner, sentenced to be imprisoned as a punishment for his offence, shall not be entitled to any compensation for his labor, during that time, but such contractor shall have his labor, without wages, for the time for which he was sentenced to imprisonment; and after that time, he shall be entitled to the prescribed wages, and shall continue in the custody and service of such contractor, until, at the rate fixed, he shall pay thereby to such contractor the full amount of the liability of said contractor for fine, and costs and jail fees, on his account.

SEC. 3169. If a prisoner is under fourteen years of age his daily wages, during the time he shall be subject to the control of such contractor, shall be ten cents, and no more. If the prisoner shall be a woman her daily wages shall be twenty-five cents. If she shall be pregnant and delivered of a child, one month shall be deducted from the time during which she shall be entitled to wages, or if this shall occur when she is suffering imprisonment as her punishment under sentence thereto, she shall be liable to be detained one month by such contractor for account of such occurrence and without any liability on his part for wages during such month. All other prisoners shall be entitled to wages at the rate of forty cents for each day.

SEC. 3170. In all cases such wages shall be due for each week day, excluding Sundays, from the time when such prisoners shall be subject to the control of such contractor, and no deduction shall be made from such wages, except as herein specified; and no prisoner shall be required to labor more than twelve hours a day.

SEC. 3171. Any one committed to jail in a bailable case, in default of bail, may, before conviction, be delivered to such contractor, who shall be bound to receive and keep him as other prisoners are required to be kept, and to allow him daily wages for his labor, as fixed by this act, if such prisoner shall prefer to the sheriff or his deputy a request to be so transferred to the custody of the contractor, who shall, on notice thereof from the sheriff or his deputy, be liable from that time for the prescribed daily wages of such prisoner, and when the time shall be at hand for the trial of such prisoner, of which such contractor shall inform himself, he shall have said prisoner before the court for trial. During the term of the court, at which such prisoner is triable, and until the disposal of his case for the term, or finally, the prisoner may be confined in jail at the expense of the county, and the contractor shall not be liable for that, nor for the services of the prisoner during that time; and if the prisoner shall be convicted, he shall be dealt with as in other cases, and his wages, during the time he was before trial in the keeping of the contractor, shall go as a payment for so much of the fine and costs adjudged against him, including jail fees for which he is liable, and for any excess in the amount due for his said wages, over the sum due from him for fine and costs and jail fees, as aforesaid, or either, the contractor shall be liable to him on his bond; and, if such prisoner be acquitted on trial, he shall be entitled to recover of such contractor and sureties on his bond, the amount of such wages, during the time of his liability to the control of such contractor, who shall be required to pay such sum to such person immediately after his acquittal as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to keep an accurate account of the time when such prisoner becomes subject to the contractor, and when he is delivered to such sheriff by such contractor for trial, so as to make up the account of the liability of the contractor in such case from the account so kept by such sheriff; and where such prisoner shall be acquitted, the sheriff shall furnish him, on application, a statement of such account; and where such prisoner shall be convicted, the sheriff shall adjust the credit on his fine and costs, including jail fees, to which he may be entitled on account of his subjection to such contractor, before his trial and conviction; and shall furnish him a statement thereof, which credit shall be allowed him by such contractor.

SEC. 3174. When a board of supervisors shall not make any contract for the keeping of prisoners, as provided for above, it shall be lawful for such board to direct the

sheriff of the county to hire out any prisoner in jail, and liable under this act to be delivered against his consent to a contractor for the custody of prisoners, to any person who will pay the fine and costs, including jail fees due from such prisoner, and upon payment by such person as aforesaid, to the sheriff, he shall deliver such prisoner to such person, who shall be entitled to all the rights, and be subject to all the liabilities above prescribed for a contractor with the county for the keeping of prisoners; and any prisoner thus delivered to such person, shall be subject to the provisions for prisoners delivered to a contractor for the prisoners in a county, and shall have all the rights of such prisoners, to be provided and cared for, and to be allowed daily wages for the time he shall be in the keeping of the person who hires him, until his wages, computed at the rate allowed, shall amount to the sum paid by the person hiring him for such prisoner, who shall then be entitled to his discharge; and any longer detention of him shall be a misdemeanor punishable as such.

SEC. 3175. The foregoing section shall not be held to deny to the board of supervisors the right to hire such prisoners to the best advantage, or to the highest bidder, but the said board may direct the hiring of such prisoners to the highest bidder, at public outcry, or by receiving bids in writing, and may receive the highest price for the hire of such prisoners; and when there are several applicants for the hire of any prisoner, it shall be the duty of the said board, or of the sheriff, to accept the best bid for such prisoner, and deliver him to the person paying most for him.

SEC. 3176. A prisoner sentenced to suffer imprisonment as his punishment shall, if hired, not be entitled to wages until he has served out his sentence, and shall not be hired to any member of his family or kinsman, and the hirer of such prisoner shall be subject to the provision herein applicable to a county contractor having such prisoner.

SEC. 3177. If a board of supervisors shall not contract, as above provided, for the keeping of all prisoners in the county, and shall not hire out the prisoners, as provided, in the absence of such contract, such board may employ all prisoners, subject under this act to be delivered to a contractor, at work on public roads or bridges, or other public work, as may be directed by such board, from time to time; and such board may employ guards, prescribe proper discipline, and do all things necessary to effect the purposes of this provision; and any expense incurred therein shall be provided for by such board, and paid out of the county treasury.

SEC. 3178. Prisoners thus employed by order of the board of supervisors, shall be entitled to daily wages, at the same rate and under the same circumstances as such prisoners would be if in the keeping of a county contractor, and shall be entitled to their discharge from imprisonment at such time as they would be if committed to such contractor.

SEC. 3179. Each board of supervisors may make such regulations, and impose such terms and conditions, additional to those herein prescribed, and exact such security as is deemed necessary to protect prisoners delivered to a contractor, or hired out, or employed on public work from cruel or inhuman treatment or any violation of their rights; and may, at any time, rescind any contract made by such board under this act, for improper conduct on the part of the contractor, or hirer, in the treatment of prisoners, but such contractor or hirer shall have due notice of any complaint against him in this respect, before action by such board in such matter.

SEC. 3185. The municipal authorities of every incorporated city or town in this state shall have the same power in reference to prisoners convicted of a violation of the ordinances and laws of such city or town, as is conferred by this act on the board of supervisors of each county, and such prisoners shall be subject to the like disposition, and entitled to the same wages prescribed for prisoners in a county, who may be disposed of as prescribed by this act; and the municipal authorities of any city or town may contract with any county contractor in the same manner as a board of supervisors may do, for the keeping of city or town prisoners, or may contract with any other person for the custody of such prisoners.

ACTS OF 1882.

(CHAPTER 17.)

SECTION 3. That the provisions of chapter 79 of the Revised Code of 1880, shall not be so construed as to permit or authorize any contractor thereunder, or a board of supervisors, to work any person committed to the county jail, with a penitentiary convict; and any person who shall work, or cause to be worked, any such county prisoner with any such penitentiary convict, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on indictment and conviction, every such person, for every such offence, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect on its passage.

[Approved, March 9, 1882.]

STATE PENITENTIARY. (ACTS OF 1882, CHAPTER 40.)

SECTION 1. That the governor, and six citizens of the state, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, one of said citizens to be selected from each of the six congressional districts, shall constitute a board of public works, who shall lease the Mississippi penitentiary, together with all convicts serving out their terms at the expiration of the present lease, and such as may, during the term of the lease, made as herein provided, be sentenced to the penitentiary, and all penitentiary property belonging to the state, for the term of six years from the expiration of the present lease.

SEC. 3. That said lessees shall, within two (2) years after the passage of this act, erect and put in the brick building now being built, all necessary machinery for the manufacture of wagons, carts, and wheelbarrows, with all necessary engines, lathes, borers, mortices, bending machines, sand-belts, band, and circular saws for a complete wagon factory, and thereafter it shall not be lawful for any convicts whose terms of sentence exceed ten (10) years, to work outside the prison walls unless it be in the prison garden or farm, or work necessary to improving the prison property or carry on the prison; they may also erect machinery for cotton and woollen mills and for agricultural implements: *Provided*, That after the passage of this act, no convicts shall be employed in the manufacture of such articles for sale at retail as are manufactured by the local mechanics, or shall work at any mechanical pursuits outside the prison walls except upon the construction of works of internal improvement: *Provided*, That the said machinery shall be paid for by said lessees, and the hire due by them to the state may be appropriated for that purpose. And said board of public works shall annually state the amount that may be due the state on account of said contract and credit the lessees with the cost of such machinery, but in no event is the state to be required to make any appropriation or be called upon to pay for said machinery in any other manner than is herein provided; and at the expiration of said lease all the machinery, etc., is to be turned over to the state, in good running order and condition, without further cost or charge to the state (either growing out of this lease or the former contract made with said lessees; and said lessees shall keep said machinery insured at their own expense for the benefit of the state, and shall not be further liable in case of loss or damage by fire, storm, or insurrection.) (a)

SEC. 4. That the board of public works shall have power to direct the employment of all convicts that are to be worked outside the walls of the prison, upon such pub-

a As amended by acts of 1882, chapter 47.

lic works as may appear for the best interest of the state; and said lessees may take contracts for the construction of such works of internal improvement: *Provided*, That where hands are already employed on works of public improvement, they shall not be transferred to other public works, so long as they remain so employed, and said lessees shall, upon the order of said board of public works, supply the company so designated the number of hands, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; and should the said company and said lessees not be able to agree upon terms mutually satisfactory, they shall refer the matter to said board of public works, who shall adjust the matters of difference as may seem just and fair, and such adjustment shall enter into the contract between the parties; and said company or companies shall have the preference over any other person or corporation; and all convicts sentenced for ten (10) years or less shall be put upon public works, if employment can be found; and only in event such employment cannot be found shall they be put at private work or employment: *Provided*, Such requisition for labor shall be made by the first of December of each year: *Provided*, That said lessees shall not demand more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), and necessary expenses, per man, per annum, for convicts employed upon works of internal improvement; and the board of public works shall accord to the different sections of the state for works of internal improvement, their pro rata of convict labor: *Provided*, Demand is made therefor, as required aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the term of "public works," wherever it occurs in this act, shall be construed to mean railroads, levees, canals, the opening of navigable streams and enterprises of like character now in process of construction, or that may be hereafter commenced.

ACTS OF 1886.

(CHAPTER 25.)

SECTION 1. That unless the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, which now claims to hold the state penitentiary, with its convicts, and much valuable property of the state by virtue of the transfer of the lease thereof, as authorized by the act of March thirteen, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to facilitate the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, and for other purposes," shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, strictly comply with all the provisions of said act of March thirteen, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, then all right, title, and interest of said company, at law or in equity, under and by virtue of said lease and the transfer thereof, shall be forfeited, and the same is hereby declared to be lost and forfeited; and said penitentiary property and convicts shall revert to the present lessees, Hamilton, Allen and Company, who shall keep possession of the same until the expiration of their present lease, ending January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

SEC. 2. That strict compliance with said act of March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, on the part of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, shall be the tender, acceptance, and approval, by the board of control hereafter provided for, and the superintendent of the penitentiary, of the bond of said company, with good and sufficient security in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned substantially as follows: "That said company shall assume and carry out the contract," made by Hamilton, Allen and Company, with the state, "so far as the same relates to the expenses of the penitentiary and convicts," and shall comply with all the provisions of said act of March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; and shall annually hereafter, on the first days of January, during the continuance of the lease so transfer[r]ed, pay into the state treasury the sum of thirty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty dollars (\$39,420), "in the first mortgage bonds of said company, taken at their market value," as required by section 3, of said act; and shall pay into the state treasury "in currency, as the same shall become due, the interest on said bonds," and "shall pay annually into the state treasury, an amount in cash, sufficient to meet any expenses on account of necessary repairs and improvements to the penitentiary

property, and for the salary and expenses of the superintendent of the penitentiary," and shall only "use the convicts that are capable of such service, in the work of surveying, locating, and constructing said railroad and branches, switches, side-tracks, shops and depot buildings, section houses, and in maintaining and carrying on the penitentiary"; and to use "the feeble, old, and disabled convicts in the performance of such light work and service as their condition may admit and justify, and shall turn the same over to the state at the expiration of the extended lease, and shall keep said penitentiary and convicts until the legislature has made other disposition of the same, and shall employ a competent physician to attend the prisoners at camps or quarters daily, and oftener, if necessary, to attend the sick," as required by section 4, of said act; and shall pay "the state physician of the penitentiary," the "sum of \$5 per day," and travelling expenses, in visiting and inspecting "the camps or quarters" of the convicts, as required by section 6 of said act.

SEC. 7. That the railroad commissioners are hereby created, made, and constituted the board of control of the state penitentiary for the purposes of this act, and for the future management and control of the same; and shall, or any two of them may, perform all the duties enjoined upon them, as such board of control, by the provisions of this act and the laws relating thereto.

SEC. 8. That the said board of control is hereby authorized and required to lease and transfer the penitentiary and all its convicts to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, upon the following terms, to wit: The said company to take charge of the penitentiary and all the convicts on and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and shall maintain and carry on the penitentiary and all convicts until the first of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-two; that said company shall clothe, feed, and guard all convicts, treat them humanely, furnish prompt and efficient medical attention to the sick and those needing it, and shall keep at least one-half of all the able-bodied convicts at work on the construction of the railroad, and shall not hire or sublet any of the convicts, able-bodied or otherwise, on farms or plantations of the owners, promoters, officers, agents, employes of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, or any person whose[e]ver; nor shall the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company work said convicts, or allow them to be worked, on farms under any circumstances, but said company may hire the convicts not worked by them to other railroad companies, levee commissioners, or upon other public works, or works of internal improvements; that the said company shall maintain and carry on the penitentiary and convicts in such manner as to relieve the state of all expenses and costs whatever, and shall operate and carry on the same and be governed by the laws now in force, and such rules and regulations as shall be made by the board of control.

SEC. 9. That after such forfeiture herein provided for shall have been declared (or in case the Gulf and Ship Island railroad shall abandon or shall not lease the penitentiary, or in case the penitentiary shall otherwise be turned over to the state, or the state compelled to resume possession thereof) it shall be the duty of the board of control, created by this act, to receive and take possession of the penitentiary, convicts, and property; and said board of control shall immediately dispose of and lease out the said penitentiary, together with all the convicts now in the penitentiary, or which are now in the possession of any lessees or sublessees, and which may be sent to the penitentiary during the continuance of such lease, and together with all the property of the state appurtenant to the penitentiary, said lease to continue for a period of four years from the first of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and no longer; said board shall lease said penitentiary and convicts to the highest and best bidder, for money, payable annually.

SEC. 10. That in making such lease the said board of control shall give the preference to such lessees as will undertake and agree to work and employ the convicts, or

the largest part thereof, on works of public improvement, such as railroads, levees, public roads, and works of like character, and as the last resort, if no disposition can be made of them, may hire or lease them to be worked on plantations or farms, exercising the greatest precaution in taking proper security against bad or inhuman treatment, and for the payment of the hire of such convicts, if they deem it best for the state to hire them on time, and require the superintendent of the penitentiary to make it his special duty to look after the strict observance of the contract and the treatment of such convicts.

[Approved, March 17, 1886.]

MISSOURI.

REVISED STATUTES, 1879.

CITIES—POWER OF MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

SECTION 4417. X. To impose, collect, and enforce fines, forfeitures, and penalties for the breach of any city ordinance. Any offender, who shall neglect or refuse to pay any fine, penalty, and costs that may have been imposed upon him or her, shall be committed to the workhouse, or in case of women, in such other place as for them may be provided, until such fine, penalty, and cost be fully paid: *Provided*, That no such imprisonment shall exceed six months for any one offence. Every person so committed to the workhouse, or such other place aforesaid, shall be required to work for the city at such labor as his or her health and strength will permit, within or without said workhouse, or other place, not exceeding ten hours each working day, and for such work the person so employed shall be allowed, exclusive of his or her board, fifty cents per day for each day's work on account of said fine and costs.

SEC. 4644. XXXIII. To erect and establish a workhouse or house of correction, make all necessary regulations therefor, and appoint all necessary keepers or assistants. In such workhouse or house of correction may be confined all vagrants, stragglers, idlers, and disorderly persons who may be committed thereto by the proper officer; and all persons sentenced by the recorder's court in such city for any offence cognizable by said court, and any person who shall fail or neglect to pay any fine or penalty, or cost imposed for any misdemeanor or breach of any ordinance of the city, may be kept therein subject to labor on the streets or other places of confinement.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 6492. *Duty as to state property; contracting for convict labor, etc.*—The warden shall have the charge and custody of the penitentiary prison, with the lands, buildings, tools, implements, stock, provisions, and every other description of property pertaining thereto, belonging to the state; and it shall be his duty to keep correct accounts of the same. It shall also be the duty of the warden to classify the convicts in their labor, so far as it can conveniently be done, and in all things to have regard to their reformation and moral improvement. And he shall use his best endeavors to the end that the expenses of the penitentiary may be paid out of proceeds of the labor of convicts, when employed in manufacturing or otherwise, on behalf of the state, and shall act under the direction of the inspectors in making contracts for the employment of the labor of the convicts.

SEC. 6496. *Duty to advertise for bid for labor, when; contracts, etc.; employment outside.*—The warden shall, in his discretion, advertise for bids for the unemployed convict labor, under such terms and conditions as he shall deem for the best interest of the state. Such advertisement shall fully set forth the terms, and, as near as may be, the number of such convicts to be employed, and the length of time for which they may be employed. He may renew any contracts for labor within the walls, which

may be already in existence, without advertising the same. No contract shall be made for a longer period than ten years. All contracts shall be approved by the board of inspectors: *Provided*, That no convict shall be employed outside of the prison walls, except in making improvements connected with the penitentiary or other state improvements, or in erecting buildings for the state, or for the preservation and security of the property of the state, and in collecting and providing materials therefor: *And provided further*, That the warden is hereby authorized to use the labor of convicts, not otherwise employed, on the penitentiary farm, in improving any of the public grounds belonging to the state, or in any quarry or brickyard belonging to or under the control of the state, anywhere within the state, or for the purpose of procuring fuel, water, ice, or other necessary supplies for the penitentiary, or for the protection of the state's property at Jefferson City from changes or washes in the Missouri river or otherwise, or as teamsters for the state; and contractors within the walls shall have the right to employ trusty convicts as teamsters, and such other help as may be necessary in transporting material, supplies, and manufactured goods to and from the railroad depots and the levee: *Provided*, That nothing in this article shall be so construed as to annul, set aside, or in any manner affect any contract heretofore made by the warden and inspectors with any other persons for using convict labor outside of the prison walls, leaving every such contract to expire by its own terms, except that all such labor as is now under contract shall be continued only at such place or places where it is now employed. No state officer or person connected with the penitentiary as an officer or employe, the inspectors included, shall be directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for convict labor. Any violation of this provision shall be deemed a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

SEC. 6500. *Tasks of convicts; their earnings on overwork.*—The warden and inspectors may, if they deem it expedient, in making contracts for convict labor, permit each convict who performs his task in a workmanlike manner, to have a certain amount of labor assigned him for each day as a day's work, such amount of labor to be determined by the contractor and warden, and which shall not be above a reasonable amount, and the time gained after the performance of such task may be employed in labor for such contractor at such rate as may be agreed upon between them, but at a rate not less than the amount paid to the state; and if on any account any convict shall be unable to perform such task, on any other day or days, no deduction shall be made from any overwork which such convict may have performed on any other day. It shall be the duty of the officer in immediate charge of convicts to take a daily account of the overwork earnings so made, and return the same as money due the state from such contractors, and an accurate account of all such money, by whom earned, the time when, the amount, and to whom payable, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and shall at the end of each month, cause the same to be entered in a pass-book which said convict may keep for that purpose; and said convict may at any time, by and with the consent of the warden, draw the amount due him for such overwork, or any part thereof, for the purchase of any books, papers, or magazines, which books or papers shall be purchased by the warden or chaplain at the lowest cash price, without commission; or such convict may remit such funds, or any part thereof, to his family for their use; but for any other purpose such convict is prohibited from drawing such money until his discharge. The inspectors may, upon the recommendation of the warden, at the end of each month, cause to be placed to the credit of such convict engaged in doing work for the state, and who shall not be guilty of any infraction of the rules of the prison, and who shall not have lost any time during the preceding month, such limited amount as, in their judgment, will encourage a more cheerful performance of work; such sum to be subject to the same rules as apply to overwork.

SEC. 6512. *Not to hire prisoners out as domestics.*—It shall be unlawful for the warden to hire out either male or female convicts as domestic servants to any person outside

of the prison walls; or to permit any male or female convict to be used as a domestic servant without reward: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed into forbidding the warden and deputy warden from using convicts as servants in their own families.

SEC. 6534. *Day's labor, what.*—Eight hours per day from October fifteenth to April fifteenth, and ten hours per day from April fifteenth to October fifteenth, shall constitute a day's labor for each convict; and no convict shall be required to do any work on the Sabbath day, excepting necessary labor for the state.

LAWS OF MISSOURI, 1881.

JAILS, ETC. (PAGE 126.)

SECTION 1. The county courts in this state are hereby authorized and empowered to cause all persons who have been convicted and sentenced, by court of competent jurisdiction, for crime, the punishment of which is defined by law to be a fine, or by imprisonment in the county jail for any length of time, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or by fine and imprisonment until such fine be paid, to work on the public roads or to break rock for macadamizing purposes; and every court, before whom any person is tried and found guilty of an offence punishable as aforesaid, shall make such punishment a part of such sentence.

SEC. 2. The county court may, in their discretion, order the sheriff or marshal to cause all such persons to be put to work and perform labor on the public roads and highways, turnpikes, or other public works or buildings of said county for such purposes as they may deem necessary. And the county court are authorized, in their discretion, to procure a lot of ground by purchase or renting at such place and of such size as they may select, and may authorize the sheriff or marshal to buy perch rock to be delivered on said lot; and said sheriff or marshal shall have power, and is hereby required to have or cause all such prisoners as may be directed by the county court to work out the full number of days for which they may have been sentenced, at breaking such rock or at working upon such public roads and highways, turnpikes, or other public works or buildings as may have been designated. And if the punishment is by fine, and the fine be not paid, then for every dollar of said judgment the prisoner shall work one day. And it shall be deemed a part, parcel, and incident of the judgment and sentence of the court before and by whom such prisoner is sentenced, that such prisoner may be worked as herein provided. (a)

MONTANA.

REVISED STATUTES, 1879.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 230. That the governor of the territory is hereby authorized and empowered to make, enter into, and execute on behalf of, and in the name of the territory, upon the best terms that can be obtained, contracts with the authorities of the United States for the keeping, clothing, and maintenance, in the United States penitentiary at Deer Lodge, of all persons sentenced to confinement in the territorial penitentiary for offences against the laws of this territory: *Provided*, That the amount contracted to be paid by the territory shall not exceed the sum of one dollar per day for keeping, clothing, and maintaining each convict. (b)

a As amended by act approved February 16, 1883. [Laws of Missouri, 1883, page 82.]

b As amended by act approved February 23, 1883. [Laws of 1883, page 91.]

LAWS OF 1881.

(PAGE 66.)

SECTION 1. That when it shall come to the knowledge of the governor, and, in his discretion, he believes that the penitentiary at Deer Lodge is insufficient to contain the prisoners sentenced to confinement therein, he shall so notify the judges of the supreme court holding district courts in the territory.

SEC. 2. The governor, thereupon, shall contract with the county commissioners of such counties as have suitable county jails for penitentiary purposes, for the keeping of such convicts as may thereafter be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, at a rate not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per day for the term of such confinement, and notify the district judges aforesaid what jails have been procured for penitentiary purposes under the provisions of this act; and thereafter such jails shall be taken and considered for all intents and purposes to be penitentiaries of this territory.

SEC. 3. The several district judges in sentencing any person convicted of a felony shall, in such sentence, designate the particular penitentiary in which said convict shall be imprisoned, so that the intention of this act may be fulfilled.

SEC. 4. All laws now in force applicable to the penitentiary at Deer Lodge, and the keeper and convicts thereof, are hereby made applicable to the penitentiaries hereby created.

[Approved, February 22, 1881.]

LAWS OF 1885.

(PAGE 57.)

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act the governor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into, make, and execute, in behalf of and in the name of the territory, upon such terms as he shall deem best, a contract with the proper authorities of any state or territory, for the safekeeping, clothing, medicines, medical treatment, and care and maintenance, in the penitentiary of such state, for a term not exceeding three years, of all persons sentenced for a period of two or more years to confinement in the penitentiary for offences against the laws of the territory: *Provided*, That the amount contracted to be paid by the territory shall not exceed fifty cents per day for the safekeeping, clothing, and maintenance of each convict; and he may renew the contract on terms alike advantageous to the territory for a further period of three years, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. All persons heretofore sentenced, or that may hereafter be sentenced, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of two or more years shall be confined in the penitentiary of that state or territory with which the governor may contract for the safekeeping and maintenance of the same; and there shall be added to all sentences of confinement in the penitentiary the additional penalty of hard labor.

SEC. 5. After such contract has been made by the governor, he shall give notice to the judges of the district courts of the same, and after such notice all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of two or more years shall be sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary of the state or territory that contracts with the territory for the keeping and maintenance of the same.

SEC. 6. That the penitentiary of the state or territory that contracts for the keeping of territorial prisoners shall be taken and held in law to be the territorial penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners who are now or may hereafter be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for the period of two years, or more, and such prisoners shall be subject to all the rules and regulations adopted and enforced for the government of said penitentiary.

SEC. 7. That if any contract made by the governor with any state or states or territory shall expire by limitation of the contract, or otherwise becomes inoperative, he

is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with some other state or states or territory, subject to the terms and limitations of this act.

[Approved, March 10, 1885.]

REVISED STATUTES, 1879.

JAILS AND PRISONERS.

SECTION 754. Whenever any prisoner under conviction for any criminal offence shall be confined in jail for any liability to pay any fine, forfeiture, or costs, or to procure sureties, the district court, upon satisfactory evidence of such inability, may, in lieu thereof, confine such person in the county jail at the rate of five dollars per day until the forfeiture of costs so imposed shall be satisfied; and, in such case, the sheriff may procure chains for the safekeeping of such prisoner or prisoners, and hire out or put to labor such prisoner or prisoners, and shall charge the earnings of the same to himself for the sustenance of said prisoners, and any surplus that may accrue from such labor shall be paid into the county treasury to the credit of said prisoner.

SEC. 758. Whenever any person or persons in this territory shall have been sentenced to imprisonment for any term for the commission of any crime, misdemeanor, or felony, against laws of this territory, or in violation of any city ordinance of any incorporated city in this territory, by a judgment of any court or judge thereof, justice of the peace, or municipal court, or shall have been committed to jail for any term in default of the payment of any fine or penalty imposed by any such courts or justices, the person or persons so imprisoned may be required and compelled to work and perform labor during his or their respective terms of imprisonment.

SEC. 759. The county commissioners of any county of this territory are hereby authorized and empowered to enforce the provisions of this chapter in their respective counties, and to employ any criminal or criminals committed to the jails of their respective counties, as referred to in the preceding section, in the performance of any work or labor, or in any occupation or trade, as to them shall seem proper, such work to be carried on under the superintendence of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable of such county as said commissioners may designate; the benefits, profits, and results of such work and labor to be enjoyed and used are to accrue to the county in which such criminal or criminals may be confined.

SEC. 760. The city council, or authorities of any incorporated city in this territory, are also authorized to work or employ any prisoner or prisoners committed to jail for the violation of any city ordinance of such city, or in default of the payment of any fine or penalty imposed for the violation of any ordinance of such city, such labor to be performed under the supervision of any marshal, constable, or police officer of such city as the authorities may designate, the profits and results of such labor to accrue to such city. All incorporated cities and towns of this territory are hereby granted the full and complete privileges of this chapter.

SEC. 761. The officers herein mentioned are fully authorized and empowered to secure and fasten with chains or other device any prisoner or prisoners in the performance of any such labor, so as to prevent the escape of any such prisoner or prisoners.

SEC. 762. Any person or persons who may be put to labor or assigned labor to perform, under the provisions of this chapter, who shall be refractory and unruly, who shall refuse to perform the task assigned, who shall wilfully injure or destroy any material given to be worked upon, or any tool, implement, or instrument whatever, with which to perform such labor, or who shall perform such task or tasks negligently, may be placed in solitary confinement, and be fed upon bread and water, or subjected to such like punishment by the officers having the same in charge, until the said prisoner or prisoners shall agree to do and perform the labor assigned in a satisfactory manner, and with due diligence and care.

LAWS OF 1885.

(PAGE 56.)

SECTION 1. In all cases of conviction for felony, hereafter committed, it shall be the duty of the court sentencing any person convicted to attach to the sentence of imprisonment the provision that such imprisonment be at hard labor; and whenever any jury shall have designated in their verdict any term of imprisonment the same shall be deemed and held to mean imprisonment at hard labor.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the person or officer having charge of any such prisoner in any prison, penitentiary, jail, or other place of confinement to furnish labor to such prisoner, and to require of him the performance thereof, in all cases where such labor can be furnished such prisoner within the limits of such place of confinement, or as permitted by the laws of the jurisdiction within which such sentence of imprisonment is being carried into effect.

[Approved, March 10, 1885.]

NEBRASKA.

COMPILED STATUTES, 1885.

(PART I, CHAPTER 83.)

BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS. (ARTICLE 7.)

SECTION 2. *Powers.*—The board of public lands and buildings shall have the power to make general direction, according to law, for the sale, leasing, or other disposition of the lands, lots, and grounds belonging to the state as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *Leasing convict labor.*—It shall be the duty of said board, at their first meeting, to cause to be published in at least three papers of general circulation, one of which shall be published in Lincoln, one in Omaha, and one in Chicago, advertisements for sealed proposals for the leasing of penitentiary and penitentiary grounds and convict labor. Said proposals shall provide, further, for payment of all penitentiary expenses, including salaries of officers, and other help, the heating of buildings, boarding and clothing convicts. The cost at all times shall be estimated per capita. Said board shall have power to make contracts with lowest bidder, for a term of not more than ten years: *Provided*, No bid shall be received where the net cost per capita shall exceed sixty cents per day, and the estimate shall be on convicts only. Any contract entered into shall provide that the general management and discipline of the convicts shall be under the control of the said board and the warden, and no contract shall be made which shall deprive the convicts of any privileges granted by law.

STATE PENITENTIARY. (PART I, CHAPTER 86.)

SECTION 43. *Lease; prisoners constantly employed.*—Every lease made of any or all the prison shops and fixtures shall contain a provision for the constant employment of all convicts in the penitentiary during the continuance of such lease.

SEC. 48. *Lease extended; conditions.*—That the contract leasing to W. H. B. Stout, the penitentiary, penitentiary grounds, and convict labor, executed the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, be and the same is hereby extended for the period of six years from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, The said Stout shall build and erect in a good and substantial manner, at his own expense, for the use of the state, and turn the same over to the state, free of charge, October one, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, two hun-

dred and forty stone cells, eighty of which cells shall be completed within nine months from the time this act shall take effect, and the remainder of said two hundred and forty cells shall be completed by the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; all of said cells to be built of good natural stone, and similar to and equal in quality to those now in use in said penitentiary: *And, provided*, The said Stout shall only receive forty-five cents in cash, or its equivalent, per day, for each convict for the first three years, of said extended lease, viz: from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and forty cents per day for each convict, in cash, or its equivalent, for the second three years of said extended lease, viz: from October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *And, provided*, That after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty, there shall be provided for each and every Nebraska prisoner one cell: *And, provided further*, That after January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, there shall only be kept at said penitentiary Nebraska prisoners.

COUNTY JAILS, ETC. (PART III, CHAPTER 49.)

SECTION 531. *Employing convicts in jail.*—For the purpose of enabling the county commissioners of any county in this state to employ in a profitable manner, all persons who have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, sentenced to hard labor in the jail of the county, said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power to designate the place where the persons so sentenced shall work, and to make all proper and needful regulations and provisions for the profitable employment of such convicts, and for their safe custody during such employment. The county jail is hereby declared to extend to any stone quarry, road, or other place that shall be designated by the county commissioners for the employment of such convicts.

SEC. 532. *Proceeds of convict labor.*—It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to make the contracts for the employment of convicts as specified in the preceding section, and the sheriff of the county shall collect the proceeds of all such labor, and after paying the board of such convicts and the expenses incident to such labor to pay the balance to the county treasurer within ten days.

NEVADA.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1885.

STATE PRISON.

1395. The board of state prison commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to use the labor of the prisoners confined in the state prison in the erection of the state prison provided for in this act.

1405. The board of commissioners may, in their discretion, cause the prisoners, or any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at hard labor, and furnish such convicts thus employed with any material that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for the furnishing of supplies and stores to the state prison, and they shall, in all respects, have the exclusive control of the employment of the convicts, and may from time to time employ them in such manner as, in their opinion, will best subserve the interest of the state and welfare of the prisoners.

1403. If, at any time, the board of commissioners be of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the state to employ any portion of the prisoners, either within or without the walls or inclosures of the state prison, either in improvement of the public grounds or buildings, or for hire upon any private work or employment, where they may be profitably employed, they shall have power to so employ or hire such labor; they shall, in such case, direct the warden accordingly in writing, and cause a record of such order to be entered at length on the records of the board. All such

employment outside the prison walls or inclosures shall be within a reasonable distance from the prison.

1428. The board of state prison commissioners are hereby authorized to contract for the hire of convict labor for any period not to exceed five years from date of contract, upon such terms and under such provisions as they may deem proper.

JAILS.

2143. Every sheriff may hire out, or put to labor, any person or persons in his custody who shall be convicted of the following crimes: Petit larceny, grand larceny, burglary, assault and battery with intent to commit murder, bribery, perjury, and fraud, taking all necessary means to secure their safekeeping, and shall charge the earnings of said prisoners to himself, for the sustenance of said prisoners. Any surplus that may accrue from such labor shall be paid into the county treasury.

2148. Every person convicted of petit larceny, and imprisoned in the county jail, may be required, by a special or general order of the board of commissioners of the county in which said person was convicted, to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

2149. The board of county commissioners in each and every county of the state of Nevada, the mayor and board of aldermen of each and every incorporated city within this state, and the board of trustees of each and every incorporated town within this state, are hereby authorized and required to make all necessary arrangements, as hereinafter provided, to utilize the labor of the prisoners committed to any jails within any county, city, or town within this state, for a term of imprisonment by the judges of the several district courts within this state, or the justices of the peace in any and all townships throughout this state.

2150. All prisoners sentenced by the judge of any district court, or by the justices of the peace of any justice's court, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in any county, city, or town jail shall be deemed to have been also sentenced to labor during such term, unless the judge or justice of the peace, sentencing said prisoner, for good cause orders otherwise.

2151. The sheriff of each and every county in this state shall have charge and control over all prisoners committed to his care and keeping, in their respective county jails, and the chiefs of police and town marshals in the several cities and towns throughout this state shall have charge and control over all prisoners committed to their respective city and town jails; and the said sheriff, chiefs of police, and town marshals, and each of them, shall see that the prisoners under their care are at all times kept at labor on the public works in their respective counties, cities, and towns, at least six hours a day during six days of the week, when the weather will permit, when so required by either the board of county commissioners of their respective counties, or by the mayor and board of aldermen of their respective cities, or by the board of trustees of their respective towns. By the public works, as used in this act, is understood the construction, or repair, or cleaning of any streets, road, sidewalks, public square, park, building, cutting away hills, grading, putting in sewers, or other work whatever, which is or may be authorized to be done by and for the use of any of the said counties, cities, or towns, and the expense of which is not to be borne exclusively by individuals or property particularly benefited thereby.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GENERAL LAWS, 1878.

JAILS. (CHAPTER 285.)

SECTION 14. The sheriff of any county may, with the approval of the county commissioners, employ and set to labor any prisoner confined in the county jail, in such manner as shall be consistent with the safekeeping of such prisoner, provided said labor can be prosecuted without expense to the county.

SEC. 15. Any prisoner confined by reason only of default in payment of fine and costs shall be entitled to have the net proceeds of his labor, over and above cost of board and all other expenses, applied in payment of said fine and costs, and upon their full payment shall be discharged from custody.

SEC. 16. Any person charged with an offence and committed to jail, who shall not subsequently be indicted, and any witness held for want of bail, shall be entitled to the net proceeds of his labor as aforesaid: *Provided*, That such person or witness shall not be set to labor except by his own consent.

SEC. 17. All other prisoners shall be entitled to receive upon their discharge twenty-five per centum of the net proceeds of their labor as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no person shall enjoy the benefit of this act who, while confined as a prisoner, shall not have been of good behavior.

SEC. 18. The sheriff or jailer shall keep an account with each prisoner employed as contemplated in this chapter, which shall show the character and duration of such employment, the earnings therefrom, and the expense thereof. Manufactured articles not disposed of at the time of discharge of a prisoner whose labor shall have been expended thereon, and any labor which shall have been performed not at a contract price, shall be estimated at a fair market value. The net earnings of each prisoner shall appear in such account, and the reasons why any prisoner is not employed.

HOUSES OF CORRECTION. (CHAPTER 286.)

SECTION 1. The selectmen of towns, when so authorized by vote of their town, shall have the same power to provide lands, buildings, and personal property for a house of correction for their town, and to control and manage the same, as the county commissioners have in relation to a house of correction for the county.

SEC. 2. The said county commissioners and selectmen respectively shall be the overseers of such houses of correction; shall appoint masters and other suitable officers for the management thereof; shall direct the kind of labor, and the manner and place in which it is to be performed, either within or without such house, and furnish materials therefor; and shall make and enforce any regulations, not inconsistent with the laws, necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law relative thereto.

STATE PRISON. (CHAPTER 288.)

SECTION 5. The governor with the advice of the council, shall have power,—

III. To establish by-laws for the government of the prison.

VI. To make contracts, if expedient, for the support and employment of the prisoners or any portion of them.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the warden—

I. To receive, safely keep, and employ in said prison, all convicts pursuant to their sentence and until discharged according to law.

NEW JERSEY.

REVISION OF STATUTES, 1790-1877.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 4. The following rules and regulations for the better ordering of the state prison shall be in force until altered by the legislature, or in the manner hereinafter directed.

ARTICLE VII.

Each convict * * * shall be sustained upon plain food, at the discretion of the keeper, with the approbation of the inspectors, and shall every day, except Sundays, be kept, as far as may be consistent with their sex, age, health, and ability, strictly at hard labor (a) of some sort in which the work is least liable to be spoiled by ignorance, neglect, or obstinacy, and in which the materials cannot be easily embezzled or destroyed; if the work to be done requires previous instruction or constant oversight of the convict, the keeper shall, with the approbation of the board of inspectors, employ suitable persons for the purpose, and a just compensation, fixed by said board, shall be paid them by the treasurer, upon orders drawn by the keeper and certified by the comptroller; in order to encourage industrious and proper habits, a separate account shall be opened and kept in books provided for that purpose for each convict, in which he shall be credited with the amount of labor performed by him, and above what, in the opinion of the keeper and acting inspectors, he ought to perform, due regard being had to his ability for labor, which sums so credited shall, at the discharge of such convict, be paid to him or laid out in decent raiment for him, or otherwise applied to his use, as the acting inspectors shall direct; but no credit shall be given for overwork to any convict whose whole weekly earnings do not exceed the whole weekly expense of his maintenance in the prison; no convict shall be employed to act as underkeeper; nor shall any convict act as clerk, cook, or servant in the said prison, except in such manner as is consistent with the principles of separate confinement.

* * * * *

SESSION LAWS. ACTS OF 1882.

(CHAPTER 37.)

SECTION 1. That in any county in this state where the custody, rule, keeping, and charge of the jail in such county, and of the prisoners in such jail, has been heretofore or shall be hereafter assumed by the board of chosen freeholders of such county according to law, it shall be lawful for such board to improve and keep in repair any road, or part thereof, in such county, the title to which has become vested in such board, and to put and keep at work thereon such prisoners detained in the county jail as may be lawfully required to work at hard labor. * * * [Approved, March 3, 1882.]

ACTS OF 1883.

(CHAPTER 86.)

SECTION 1. That it is hereby made the duty of the principal keeper, supervisor, and board of inspectors established by the act to which this act is a further supplement, to cause all goods, wares, merchandise, and any article whatsoever, or any part or portion of any goods, wares, merchandise, or article whatsoever, made or manufactured in whole or in part by means of the labor or skill (under contract or otherwise) of the prisoners confined in said prison, to be stamped in a legible and conspicuous manner with the words "Manufactured in the New Jersey State Prison." [Approved, March 14, 1883.]

ACTS OF 1884.

(CHAPTER 12.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for the principal keeper, supervisor, and board of inspectors of the state prison of this state, in any wise to contract for the labor of the prisoners confined in said prison or for any portion thereof.

a A prisoner cannot be put to hard labor, when he has been convicted of an offence the penalty of which does not include such hard labor. (State v. Gray, 8 Vr., 368.)

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any keeper, warden, superintendent, or other official, or member of any governing body or board of any prison, penitentiary, jail, or public reformatory institution located within this state, in any wise to contract for the labor of the inmates of any such prison, penitentiary, jail, or public reformatory institution.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts, whether general or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved, February 21, 1884.]

(CHAPTER 158.)

SECTION 1. That the prisoners or persons confined or kept in any prison, penitentiary, jail, or public reformatory institution located within this state, shall, so far as practicable in the judgment of the managers of such prison, penitentiary, jail, or public reformatory institution, be employed in the manufacture or at work upon goods used in such institutions as are under state control, and all prisoners or persons not employed for said purpose shall be employed on what is commonly known as the "piece-price plan" as the managing authorities of such prison, penitentiary, jail, or public reformatory institution may be able to arrange for with parties desiring such labor, or they shall be employed under what is known as the "public-account system."

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to in any way abridge the powers of any board of chosen freeholders in any county in this state to employ any persons confined in any penitentiary or jail in said county in any other capacity they may deem wise, except under the "contract system" now in use in the state prison, and the authorities of any reformatory institution are also authorized to apprentice any of the minors in their institutions.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That no such prisoners or persons shall be employed at any trade where such employment is now prohibited by law: *And provided, further*, That no greater number of persons shall be employed in any business or occupation than is now provided by law.

[Approved, April 18, 1884.]

NEW MEXICO.

COMPILED LAWS, 1884.

JAILS AND PRISONERS.

SECTION 479. The sheriff of each county, on receiving any person into his custody, in case such person has to remain in jail, although not under sentence, it shall be the duty of said sheriff to ascertain whether such person has the means of supporting himself, and if not, it is the duty of the said sheriff to supply him with the means of support, and to procure him employment in order that he subsist by his labor, and in case employment cannot be procured for him, he shall be employed by said sheriff in cleaning the streets, or at any other public work, and in such case he shall be supported at the expense of the county as provided in the foregoing section.

SEC. 480. That if the person committed to jail, as provided in the foregoing section, should be charged with murder, such person shall be excused from labor or being taken out to work, although he may not have the means of subsistence, and has to be supported by the county in order to prevent his escape: *Provided*, That no sheriff, jailer, or guard shall be permitted to employ any prisoner in their custody, and in all cases in which irons are to be used, it shall be done under the direction of the county commissioners of each county.

SEC. 485. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county within said territory, upon receiving any person under his custody as jailer, and conformably to the contents of the previous section, if the person detained shall not furnish food necessary to sustain life, to employ him in labor upon any public work of his county, or to

hire him out in order that by his labor he may be subsisted, it being understood that he shall proceed in such cases under the direction of the county commissioners; it being further understood, that if the person detained is accused of the crime of murder, and the person has not any subsistence, in such case victuals shall be given him at the expense of the county, until the cause shall be tried in conformity with law: *Provided*, That if the person detained in conformity with this section be hired out, in such case an account shall be kept of the result of his labor, and when he shall be liberated a settlement shall be made, and if there result an overplus in favor of the prisoner, after paying for his subsistence in conformity with law, such overplus shall be paid to the same or to his family, if he have one.

SEC. 487. All prisoners convicted of crime and sentenced to the county jail as a punishment, shall be compelled by the sheriff or jailer of each county in the territory to labor during the term of his or her sentence at some useful employment during the term of such sentence, unless such prisoner is absolutely unfitted for labor by reason of age or sickness. And it shall be lawful to secure such prisoners by ball and chain or otherwise, or other proper and convenient means not amounting to cruel or inhuman treatment, so as to prevent their escape.

SEC. 677. In all cases of imprisonment for offences under this law, it shall be lawful for the jailer to compel the prisoner to labor at some useful employment, under such directions and regulations as may from time to time be given by the judge of the court before whom the conviction was had, and it shall be lawful to secure such convicts by chains and blocks, or otherwise, so as to prevent their escape during the period of their imprisonment.

SEC. 678. In all cases of conviction under this law, or any other, for any criminal offence, the convict shall remain in confinement until all the costs attending the prosecution shall be paid and his sentence fully complied with; and, if such convict shall not discharge and satisfy the fine and costs, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county in which the convict may be imprisoned, if the district judge of that county shall so direct, to bind such convict to labor, for any term not exceeding five years, to any person who will pay such fine and costs; and the person to whom such convict may be bound may secure him, without cruelty, to prevent his escape.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1627. In all actions for the violation of any ordinance, the first process shall be a summons: *Provided, however*, That a warrant for the arrest of the offender may issue in the first instance upon the affidavit of any person that any ordinance has been violated, and that the person making the complaint has reasonable grounds to believe the party charged is guilty thereof, and any person arrested upon such warrants shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the proper officer to be tried for the alleged offence. Any person upon whom any fine or penalty shall be imposed may, upon the order of the court or magistrate before whom conviction is had, be committed to the county jail or calaboose, city prison, workhouse, or house of correction, or other place provided by the city or town for the incarceration of offenders, until such fines, penalty, and cost shall be fully paid: *Provided*, That no such imprisonment shall exceed ninety days for any one offence. The city council or board of trustees shall have power to provide by ordinance that every person so committed shall be required to work for the corporation at such labor as his or her strength will permit, within or without such prison, workhouse, house of correction, or other place provided for the incarceration of such offenders, not exceeding ten hours each working day, and for such work the person so employed to be allowed, exclusive of his or her board, two dollars per day for each day's work on account of such fine and costs.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 2535. The governor, attorney-general, and treasurer of the territory of New Mexico, are hereby created and constituted a board of managers of the penitentiary,

with such powers and duties as are conferred and imposed by this act. The governor shall be president of the board, and a majority thereof shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties as fully as the whole board, but no act shall be valid unless concurred in by two members. The board shall keep a record of their acts, and for that purpose the treasurer shall be secretary.

SEC. 2537. Whenever, in the opinion of a majority of the board, the work of construction has proceeded so far as to ensure safety from escape, and suitable quarters for convicts, all persons sentenced to labor as a punishment for crime may be sent to such penitentiary and put to work in the further construction thereof, or they may be assigned to any other work, as may be found to be practicable. The board of managers shall have power, whenever it is deemed advisable, to authorize contracts to be made with any private party or parties for the employment of such convict labor in or upon the penitentiary, or quarries and mines, upon railroads, and upon other public or private works outside of said penitentiary under such regulations as will secure them proper treatment and from escape, and as will be to the greatest pecuniary advantage to the territory. Whenever the board of managers shall determine that it is safe and best to confine convicts in said penitentiary, and to employ their labor as above specified in this section, the governor shall announce such fact by proclamation, and thereafter the courts of the territory shall, when any person is convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, sentence such person to said penitentiary; and as soon thereafter as any contract with the authorities of any state or territory for the custody and maintenance of the prisoners of this territory has expired, it shall be the duty of the governor to cause the prisoners confined in the penitentiary of another state or territory, to be removed to the penitentiary authorized by this act to be constructed, and for that purpose he may appoint an agent or agents, and sufficient guards, and to pay the expenses of such removal out of the territorial funds.

SEC. 2545. The warden, with approval of the board of managers, shall have power to enter into contracts in the name and for and on behalf of the territory, with a private party or parties, for the labor of the convicts to be performed for such private party or parties within or outside of the penitentiary under such restrictions and regulations as are specified in this act, and as may be prescribed by the board of managers. Suits against a private party, or parties, arising under such contracts, shall be in the name of the territory of New Mexico and prosecuted by the attorney-general of the territory. The earnings of the convicts under contracts or otherwise shall belong to the territory, and be received and accounted for by the warden at such times and in manner and form as shall be prescribed by the board of managers.

NEW YORK.

REVISED STATUTES, 1778 TO 1861.

COUNTY AND STATE PRISONS. (VOLUME III, PART IV, CHAPTER 3.)

SECTION 9. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each county prison to cause each prisoner under sentence, except such as are under sentence of death, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day except Sunday, and it shall be the duty of the county judge, or of the inspectors appointed by him, to prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed, and the keeper shall account at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county for the proceeds of such labor.

SEC. 10. The keepers of the said prison shall respectively have power, with the consent of the supervisors of the county, from time to time, to cause such of the convicts under their charge, as are capable of hard labor, to be employed upon any of the public avenues, highways, streets, or other works, in the county in which such

prisoners shall be confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose direction such convicts shall be placed.

SEC. 11. Whenever any convicts shall be employed under the last section, they shall be well chained and secured; and shall be subject to such regulations as the keeper legally charged with their custody shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 45. Whenever any convict shall be found incorrigibly disobedient to the rules of either of the state prisons, it shall be the duty of the warden thereof to confine him in one of the solitary cells provided for in the preceding section, at hard labor, and when practicable he shall, when so confined, be employed at the same trade or business he shall have been employed in immediately previous to such solitary confinement.

SEC. 71. No convict who shall hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in either of the state prisons shall be permitted to work therein at any other mechanical trade than that which, as shall appear by the certificate of the clerk of the court in which he was convicted, such convict had learned and practised previous to his conviction, except in the making or manufacture of articles for which the chief supply for the consumption of this state is imported from other countries or states, except also, that the convicts at Sing Sing may be employed in the cutting and manufacture of stone, and the convicts at Clinton in the manufacture of iron.

SEC. 72. If the agent or warden of the prison in which any convict shall be detained shall ascertain that such convict had been previously in a state prison or penitentiary, he may, in his discretion, direct such convict to be employed in the same kind of labor in which he had been employed during such former imprisonment, notwithstanding it may appear from the certificate of the convict that a different trade had been learned or practised by him; and if the agent of either prison shall ascertain to his entire satisfaction, that any convict so certified, had not in fact learned and practised previous to his conviction, the trade mentioned in his certificate, he may, with the approbation of the inspector then having charge of such prison, direct such convict to be employed in the trade or kind of labor which he shall have ascertained by competent proof that such convict had previously learned and practised.

SEC. 73. The inspectors may, by order from time to time, prescribe the kind of labor in which the female convicts in the Sing Sing prison shall be employed, having due regard, in making such order, to the mechanical interest of the citizens of the state.

SEC. 103. All convicts in a state prison other than such as are confined in solitude, shall be kept constantly employed at hard labor during the daytime, except when incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity.

(L. 1866, CHAPTER 458, PAGE 2639.)

SECTION 1. In addition to the powers now conferred by law upon the inspectors of state prisons, said inspectors are hereby authorized to employ, or cause or direct to be employed, the convicts confined in the several state prisons of the state, in such manner and in such branches of industry and at such kinds of labor as in the judgment of said inspectors shall be most advantageous to the interests of the state, and not inconsistent with the health and welfare of said convicts or the good order and discipline of said prisons.

SEC. 2. Such branch of industry and labor shall not be carried on and such convicts shall not be employed elsewhere than at the respective prisons where such convicts may be confined or the yards and grounds connected with the same. And the said inspectors shall have full power to carry on or direct to be carried on under the superintendence of the agents and wardens of the respective prisons, such branches of industry and labor for and on behalf of this state, and to procure and maintain or cause to be procured and maintained all necessary materials, machinery, tools, apparatus, or accommodations, needful to that end.

(L. 1875, CHAPTER 25, PAGE 2644.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the agent and warden of each of the penitentiaries in this state to require of every able-bodied convict confined therein as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term, as shall be prescribed by the rules of such penitentiary.

* * * * *

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA. (L. 1870, CHAPTER 427, PAGE 2647.)

SECTION 9. The said board of managers shall receive and take into the said reformatory all male criminals, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a state prison in this or any other state or country, who shall be legally sentenced to said reformatory, on conviction of any criminal offence in any court having jurisdiction thereof; and any such court may, in its discretion, sentence to said reformatory any such male person convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, as aforesaid. The discipline to be observed in said prison shall be reformatory, and the said managers shall have power to use such means of reformation, consistent with the improvement of the inmates, as they may deem expedient. Agricultural labor or mechanical industry may be resorted to by said managers as an instrument of reformation. The contract system of labor shall not exist, in any form whatever, in said reformatory, but the prisoners shall be employed by the state.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN. (L. 1881, CHAPTER 187, PAGE 2663.)

SECTION 1. There shall be established in this state a house of correction for women, to be located at some point within the state, outside of the counties of New York and Kings, to be known as the house of refuge for women.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the board of managers, appointed in accordance with section two of this act, to decide upon the means and kind of employment for women committed to the said house of refuge, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions for the safekeeping and employment of such women shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self-supporting industry in such women, and to their mental and moral improvement; and for the purposes of this act, to secure the safekeeping, obedience, and good order of the women committed under this act, the superintendent of said house of refuge is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said house of refuge, the same power as jail-keepers and constables have in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

SEC. 13. The board of managers of said house of refuge may open an account with all persons committed to said house of refuge, charging them with all the expenses incurred by the board of managers for their maintenance and discipline, not to exceed, however, the sum of two dollars per week, and crediting them with a reasonable compensation for the labor performed by them, and at the expiration of their term of sentence, if any balance shall be found due to them, may pay the same to them at the time of their discharge.

SESSION LAWS, ACTS OF 1877.

(CHAPTER 253.)

SECTION 1. Section eight of chapter one hundred and seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, entitled "An act in relation to the superintendent of state prisons, and for the more efficient and economical management of said prisons," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 8. Contracts for the purchase of materials and supplies for the prisons, and for convict labor at any kind of work or trade which shall be approved by the super-

intendent, and for the sale of property manufactured at the prisons, may be entered into by the agent and warden, subject to the approval of the superintendent: *Provided*, That no contract for convict labor to be used for the manufacture or finishing of fur or wool hats shall be made or entered into by the agent or warden of any prison in the state of New York, or by any other person or persons acting as the agent or agents of said state: *And provided further*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons confined in any prison in said state to be employed in the making or finishing of fur or wool hats, excepting they are so employed under a contract made and entered into before the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

[As amended by chapter 83, acts of 1883, passed March 7, 1883.]

ACTS OF 1884.

(CHAPTER 21.)

SECTION 1. The superintendent of state prisons shall not, nor shall any other authority whatsoever, renew or extend any existing or pending contract, or make any new contract for the employment of any convicts in any of the prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories within this state. [Passed, March 3, 1884.]

(CHAPTER 211.)

SECTION 1. The agent and warden of Clinton prison is hereby authorized with the consent of the superintendent of prisons, to employ convicts, not exceeding fifty in number at any one time, in repairing plank roads and turnpikes built by the state of New York, and highways in road districts containing lands of the state of New York, situated within ten miles of Clinton prison. [Passed, April 25, 1884.]

(CHAPTER 470.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the trustees or managers of any house of refuge, reformatory, or other correctional institution, to contract, hire, or let by the day, week, or month, or any longer period, the services or labor of any child or children under, (a) now or hereafter committed to or inmates of such institutions. [Passed, June 4, 1884.]

ACTS OF 1886.

(CHAPTER 432.)

SECTION 1. Within five days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three citizens of this state, commissioners, who shall be known and designated as the "Prison Labor Reform Commission," who shall hold office until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

SEC. 2. The said commission is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report to the next legislature, either by bill or otherwise, on, or before the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, upon each of the following subjects, to wit:

First. The various systems of employing convicts, and especially the reformatory feature, which involves the convicts' best interest, and the self-sustaining principle of maintaining convicts without cost to the state.

a This act is reproduced as found on page 540, Session Laws of 1884; there is apparently an omission after the word "under," which it is found impossible to correct.

Second. The introduction of a system of employing convicts in the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories, other than the contract system, as it has heretofore obtained in this state, and upon what articles of manufacture prison labor can best be employed, with a view of diminishing to the minimum the competition which now exists between prison labor and free labor.

Third. What experiments should be made in the employment of convicts upon any new industry, and in which of the prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories the same should be tested and under whose direction.

SEC. 4. Until the report of the commissioners, hereinbefore provided for, shall have been made to the legislature, and until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the system of labor, in the state prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of the state shall be the public-account system (excepting existing contracts now in force): *Provided*, That whenever there shall be idle or unemployed convicts or inmates in any of the said institutions whom, in the judgment of the superintendent, warden, or manager thereof, it shall not be practicable for want of plant, material, or conveniences to so employ on public account, then the superintendent, warden, or manager of each of said prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories may respectively employ, with the approval of the governor, such idle convicts or inmates in the institution under his control on what is known as the piece-price system of labor. [Passed, May 20, 1886.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

CODE, 1883.

WORKHOUSES.

SECTION 786. The board of commissioners may, when they deem it necessary, establish within their respective counties, one or more convenient houses of correction, with workshops and other suitable buildings for the safekeeping, correcting, governing, and employing of offenders legally committed thereto. They may also, to that end, procure machinery and material suitable for such employment in said houses, or on the premises; and moreover attach thereto a farm or farms; and all lands purchased for the purposes aforesaid, shall vest in the directors hereinafter provided for, and their successors in office. The said board shall also have power to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as it may deem proper, for the kind and mode of labor, and the general management of the said houses.

SEC. 794. The manager shall assign to each person sent to the workhouse the kind of work in which such person is to be employed.

POWER OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 707. (17) With the concurrence of a majority of the justices of the peace, to make provision for the erection in each county of a house of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed; to regulate the employment of labor therein; to appoint a superintendent thereof, and such assistants as may be deemed necessary, and to fix their compensation.

SEC. 707. (18) To provide for the employment on the highway or public works in the county, of all persons condemned to imprisonment with hard labor, and not sent to the penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY PRISONERS AND CONVICTS.

SECTION 3431. The board of directors shall in every instance where possible, make use of the labor of the convicts in the preparation of the material and the erection of the cells and wall, in order to lessen the public expense, and they may be allowed to use all proper and humane means to prevent their escape.

SEC. 3433. The board of directors is authorized and directed to farm out to railroad companies or other public corporations, or private corporation, or any individual or company, every able-bodied convict who cannot be employed to advantage within the penitentiary, on such terms as will best promote the interest of the state, for consideration not less than food and clothing. And the party so hiring shall provide a good and sufficient guard to prevent the escape of such convicts, and shall give bond for their safekeeping and proper treatment, and return to the penitentiary on the termination of the contract: *Provided*, No convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape or arson: *Provided*, That no contract shall be made with any individual or private corporation or company unless such individual, private corporation or company, contracts for the hire of not less than twenty convicts for a term of not less than six months: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the board of directors from hiring out the convicts in less number than twenty, and for a shorter time than six months, when they cannot be employed as above provided for by this act. (a)

SEC. 3448. The board of commissioners of the several counties, within their respective jurisdictions, or such other county authorities therein as may be established; and also the mayor and intendant of the several cities and towns of the state, shall have power to provide under such rules and regulations as they may deem best for the employment on the public streets, public highways, public works, or other labor for individuals or corporations, of all persons imprisoned in the jails of their respective counties, cities and towns, upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or who may be committed to jail for failure to enter into bond for keeping the peace or for good behavior, and who fail to pay all the costs which they are adjudged to pay, or to give good and sufficient security therefor: *Provided*, Such prisoner or convict shall not be detained beyond the time fixed by the judgment of the court: *Provided further*, The amount realized from hiring out such persons shall be credited to them for the fine and bill of costs in all cases of conviction: *Provided, also*, It shall not be lawful to farm out any such convicted person who may be imprisoned for the non-payment of a fine, or as punishment imposed for the offence of which he may have been convicted, unless the court before whom the trial is had shall in its judgment so authorize.

SEC. 3449. It shall be lawful for the board of commissioners of any county, and likewise for the corporate authorities of any city or town, to contract in writing with the board of directors of the penitentiary for the employment of such convicts as by existing laws may be hired to railroad companies, upon the highways or streets for the construction or improvement of the same, of the county, city, or town whose authorities shall so hire such convicts.

SEC. 3450. Upon application to them it shall be the duty of the board of directors of the penitentiary to hire to the board of commissioners of any county, and to the corporate authorities of any city or town, for the purpose specified in the preceding section, such convicts as may lawfully be hired for service outside the penitentiary, as shall not at the time of such application be so hired; but the convicts hired for service upon the highways and streets shall be fed, clothed, and quartered while so employed, by the board of directors or managers of the penitentiary, as in case of the hiring convicts to railroad companies, and if any person charged in any way with the control or management of such convicts shall negligently permit them to escape, or shall maltreat them, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; but this provision shall not be held to relieve any person from any criminal liability: *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the board of directors to reduce the number of convicts allowed by law to the railroads of the state in which the state has an interest.

SEC. 3453. All convicts hired by the county or other municipal authorities shall, at all times, be under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline,

a As amended by chapter 195, acts of 1885.

of the sheriff, or his deputy, of the county in which he was so convicted and imprisoned, and the sheriff, or his deputy, shall be deemed a state officer for the purpose of this section.

ACTS OF 1883.

(CHAPTER 134.)

SECTION 1. That the governor and his council are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be erected upon "Burke Square," in the city of Raleigh, a suitable residence for the use of the governor of the state, and to have the same properly furnished. When the same is completed, the governor is hereby required to occupy it as a residence.

SEC. 2. That in the erection of said building, the governor and his council are directed and empowered to use convict labor and such material as can be manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part, at the penitentiary whenever the same can be done profitably.

CODE OF 1883.

SECTION 2508. The state board of education shall be invested with full power to adopt all necessary ways and means for causing so much of the swamp lands to be surveyed as they may think capable of being reclaimed; [and] shall cause to be constructed such canals, ditches, roads, and other necessary works of improvement as the board may deem proper and necessary; and for the purposes of this section it shall be the duty of the board of directors of the penitentiary to furnish the state board of education with a convict force, not to exceed one hundred and fifty: *Provided*, That before the said board of education shall proceed to construct any new canal, ditch, or road, it shall cause to be examined the state canal now existing, leading from New or Alligator lake, in Tyrrel county, to Rutman creek, in Hyde county; and said board shall assign not less than fifty of the convicts obtained under the provisions of this act to work in repairing said canal, there to be continued until the same shall be put in good condition as was originally contemplated by the board of education.(a)

OHIO.

REVISED STATUTES, 1886.

PENITENTIARIES. (VOLUME II.)

SECTION 7424. The warden, under the direction of the board, may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture of any articles used by the state in carrying on the penitentiary, and may also procure machinery and prepare shop room for that purpose, and employ such persons as may be necessary to instruct the convicts in such manufacture; if such persons be employed, the terms of employment shall be fixed and determined by the board.

SEC. 7425. A sufficient number of convicts may be hired by the warden for domestic purposes, on the terms to be agreed upon by him and the board; but no superintendent of the kitchen or state shops, captain of the watch, or male guard, shall board in the institution; the female guards may, in the discretion of the board, be permitted to board themselves in the female prison department; no officer shall be required to board in the institution, except the warden; [and] the board shall provide for the lodging of such number of guards as may by them be required to remain at the prison during the night.

a As amended by chapter 70, acts of 1885.

SEC. 7426. No work, labor, or service shall be performed by a convict within the penitentiary except as herein provided for, unless it be expressly authorized by the board.

(VOLUME III, PAGE 770.)

SECTION 4. From and after the expiration of the contracts now in force between the state and the contractors for the labor of the prisoners confined in the said institution, none of the labor of the prisoners in said institution shall be let on contract by the day, or similar to the present contracts, except as hereinafter provided, but shall be employed by the state upon the plan and in the manner as follows, namely: The managers shall employ all persons directly for the state, whenever the legislature shall provide means for the necessary outlay for machinery, materials, etc., as capital. It shall be competent for the managers to provide employment for any number of prisoners by an agreement with manufacturers and others to furnish machinery, materials, etc., for the employment of the prisoners under the direction and immediate control of the managers and their officers; and the said managers shall make such rules as are necessary and proper for the classification of the labor of the prisoners on the piece or process plan, and before making any contract therefor they shall, if they deem best, advertise for bids for the product of such labor on the plan aforesaid, in one each of the newspapers published in Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, once a week for at least four weeks; the advertisement shall specify the kind and quantity of labor to be employed, and such other particulars as may be necessary. Each bid shall specify the amount bid for the product of such labor on the piece or process plan: *Provided*, That convicts temporarily idle upon the passage of this act, may be contracted for on the above plan without advertising. Each bid shall be accompanied with a bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the board that the bidder will comply with the terms of his bid if it be accepted. And said managers shall award the contract for the product of said labor to the best and most satisfactory bidder upon sufficient security to the board for the faithful performance of the contract; but the board may reject any bid if it be against the interest of the state or the welfare of the prisoners. But under no circumstance shall any contractor of the product of convict labor have correctory supervision over or control of the labor of the convict. And no contract shall be made that will bind the state to any system for a period not (a) exceeding five years. And it shall be competent for the managers to arrange with the employer of prisoners under this act, to pay for the labor of such number of laborers necessary to the conduct of the general business (when they are employed in connection with larger numbers of other prisoners working by the piece or process plan), by the day or week, or otherwise, as may be agreed; but no arrangement shall be made or entered into by the board for a longer period than one year, that will produce less than seventy cents per day for the labor of able-bodied convicts, excepting that convicts during the first year of their sentence, or those who are entirely unskilled, or disabled by disease, or old age, cripples, females, and minors, may be temporarily hired at less than the above rate, and all prisoners under the age of twenty-two years shall be employed when possible at hand-work exclusively, for the purpose of acquiring a trade. The managers are required to employ all the prisoner[s] that are necessary in making all articles for the various state institutions, not manufactured by such institution, as far as practicable, and the institution shall purchase and pay to the penitentiary the market price for all such articles. (b)

SEC. 9. The warden is hereby authorized to have placed to the credit of each prisoner (except those serving a life sentence) such amount of their earnings as the board of managers may deem equitable and just, taking into account the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general de-

a This appears so in the printed law.

b As amended, February 27, 1885.

portment, provided that such credit shall in no case exceed twenty per cent. of his earnings. And the funds thus accruing to the credit of any prisoner shall be paid to him or his family, at such time and in such manner as the board of managers may deem best, provided that at least twenty-five per cent. of such earnings shall be kept for and paid to such prisoner at the time of his restoration to citizenship: *And provided further*, That the warden with the approval of the board of managers, by way of punishment for violation of rules, want of propriety, or any other misconduct, may cancel such portion of such credit as he may deem best.

INTERMEDIATE PENITENTIARY. (VOLUME III, PAGE 776.)

SECTION 1. That there be established an intermediate penitentiary, for the incarceration of such persons convicted and sentenced under the laws of Ohio, as have not previously been sentenced to a state penitentiary in this or any other state or country.

SEC. 8. The discipline to be observed in said penitentiary shall be reformatory, and the managers and warden shall have power to use such means of reformation, consistent with the improvement of the inmates, as they may deem expedient. Agricultural labor or mechanical industry may be resorted to by said managers and warden as an instrument of reformation. The contract system of employing convicts shall not exist in any form in said intermediate penitentiary, but the prisoners shall be employed by the state, and in such way as to in the least possible manner interfere with or affect free labor.

SEC. 9. All provisions of existing laws requiring the courts of this state to sentence criminals to the Ohio penitentiary, shall, from and after the completion of the penitentiary by the act provided, apply to said intermediate penitentiary, so far as to enable courts to sentence the class of prisoners mentioned in section seven (7) of this act to said intermediate penitentiary.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. (VOLUME I.)

SECTION 760. The inmates of the boys' industrial school shall receive such education, and shall be instructed in such branches of industry, agricultural or mechanical, or otherwise, as the board, from time to time, determines, the reformation of such inmates, and preparation for usefulness being kept in view in the administration of the institution; and for this purpose the board may introduce and carry on any branches of industry that are thought to be conducive to these ends.(a)

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME. (VOLUME I.)

SECTION 765. The girls' industrial home shall be for the instruction, employment, and reformation of evil-disposed, incorrigible, and vicious girls.

SEC. 768. The board shall direct the general management of the farm, as regards its productions, mechanical, agricultural, and horticultural, and, for this purpose, may employ suitable persons to superintend the different producing interests prosecuted on the farm; but no provisions contained in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize the letting of the labor of any of the inmates of the institution to any person or persons for the purpose of manufacturing, but said labor shall be employed by the superintendent exclusively in the interests of the institution; and the superintendent shall cause the accounts of the institution to be so kept that the profits over the expense of maintaining the school, can be ascertained, and when thus ascertained, the trustees shall fund such annual profits for distribution among the girls, in shares, to be paid them, pro rata, when honorably discharged from the institution; they shall also see that such productions as are not needed by the institution are sold to the best advantage; the value of all productions, whether used or sold, shall be duly accounted for in the annual report.

a As amended by Ohio Laws, 1886, page 7.

SEC. 779. The superintendent, with such subordinate officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the general charge and custody of the girls; he shall be a constant resident at the home, and, under the direction of the trustees, shall discipline, govern, instruct, and employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the girls, in such manner as shall, while preserving their health, and promoting the proper development of their physical system, secure the formation, as far as possible, of moral and industrious habits, and regular, thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades, and employments.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. (VOLUME I.)

SECTION 2031. The council of any city or village shall have power to establish, erect, and maintain houses of refuge and correction, and for such purpose may acquire, hold, and possess lands outside of the limits of the corporation as well as within the limits.

SEC. 2052. A minor, over the age of sixteen years, convicted of a violation of any ordinance, and liable to be punished therefor by imprisonment, or who may be liable to imprisonment for neglect or refusal to pay a fine imposed for the violation of an ordinance, may, in lieu thereof, be committed to the house of refuge and correction, and put to hard labor, in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance of the council.

SEC. 2062. The board [of directors of the house of refuge and correction] shall have power to place infants committed to its care, during their minority, at such employment for account of the institution or otherwise, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as may be suited to their years and capacities.

SEC. 2095. The council of any city or village shall have power to establish, erect, and maintain a workhouse; and such workhouse, and any workhouse heretofore established, shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter: *Provided*, That any city which has erected a "house of correction," as provided by an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (sixty-four and one hundred and thirty), may organize and govern the same under the provisions of this chapter, as the city council may determine; and the council of any city or village may acquire, hold, and possess lands without the limits of the corporation, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining thereon such workhouse.

SEC. 2096. The direction, management, and control of any workhouse, and the maintenance and care of the convicts therein, shall be vested in a board of five directors, who shall be called "The Board of Workhouse Directors"; and such directors shall be freehold electors of the corporation, and serve without compensation.

SECTION 2110. The council may provide that any person who refuses or neglects to pay the fine imposed on conviction of any such offence, (a) and the costs of prosecution, shall be imprisoned and kept at hard labor until, at the rate of seventy-five cents for each day's labor, exclusive of Sundays, he shall have earned an amount equal to such fine and costs.

SEC. 2111. The council may make suitable regulations to conduct such labor to the best advantage, and in a manner consistent with the age, sex, and health of the prisoners; and such labor may be done at the corporation prison, workhouse, or elsewhere, and under the charge of such officers or other persons as the council may select.

OREGON.

ACTS OF 1882.

PENITENTIARY. (PAGE 10.)

SECTION 1. That the superintendent of the penitentiary be, and he is hereby, authorized to make contracts with any responsible person or persons, residents of this

a Violation of ordinances, etc. See section, 2108.

state, for the labor of the convicts confined in the penitentiary, for a sum not less than forty cents per day for each convict.

SEC. 3. * * * Such services shall be performed by the convicts within the penitentiary building, or within the yard or inclosure thereof. And no convict shall be compelled to labor for a longer time than ten hours each day [Approved, October 17, 1882.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRIGHTLEY'S PURDON'S DIGEST, 1700-1883.

GAOL.

SECTION 46. Whenever any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement, for any period not less than one year, the imprisonment and labor shall be had and performed in the state penitentiary for the proper district: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent such person from being sentenced to imprisonment and labor, by separate or solitary confinement, in the county prisons now or hereafter authorized by law to receive convicts of a like description: *And provided also*, That no convict shall be sentenced by any court of this commonwealth, to either of the penitentiaries thereof for any term which shall expire between the fifteenth of November and the fifteenth of February of any year.

SEC. 47. No person shall be sentenced to imprisonment at labor, by separate or solitary confinement, for a period of time less than one year, except in the counties where, in the opinion of the court pronouncing the sentence, suitable prisons have been erected for such confinement and labor; and all persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, for any period of time, shall be confined in the county jail where the conviction shall take place: *Provided*, That in the counties where suitable prisons for separate or solitary confinement at labor do not exist, and the sentence shall be for less than one year, simple imprisonment shall be substituted in all cases for the separate and solitary confinement at labor required by the "act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 1. The managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation, for adults and minors, elected under ordinance of the councils of city of Philadelphia, approved December twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and their successors forever, be, and they are hereby, erected and made a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of the House of Correction, Employment, and Reformation, for adults and minors, in the city of Philadelphia, and shall have full power to make improvements, maintain and control the said institution, buildings and grounds.

SEC. 7. Every person in the custody of the said board of managers, not disqualified by sickness or casualty, shall be employed by the superintendent in quarrying stone, cultivating the ground, manufacturing such articles as may be needed for the prison, almshouse, other public institution of the state or city, or for other persons, and at such other labor as shall, upon trial, be found to be profitable to the institution, and suitable to its proper discipline and to the health and capacities of the inmates; and the superintendent may detail such numbers of the inmates as he may regard proper to do the work, outside of grounds of the institution, for any of the departments or institutions of the city, or for such other persons as may be approved by the board of managers.

PENITENTIARIES.

SECTION 13. At the expiration of existing contracts, the board of inspectors, wardens, or other officers of state prisons and reformatory institutions, are directed to employ the convicts under their control for and in behalf of the state.

SEC. 14. The chief officers of the various reformatory institutions, deriving their support wholly or in part from the state, are hereby directed at the expiration of existing contracts, to employ the inmates of said institutions for and in behalf of such institutions; and no labor shall be hired out by contract.

SEC. 15. The officers of the various county prisons, workhouses, and reformatory institutions within this commonwealth, now letting the labor of convicts by contract, shall, at the expiration of existing contracts, employ the same for and in behalf of their respective counties.

SEC. 16. All convicts under control of the state and county officers, and all inmates of reformatory institutions engaged in manufacturing articles for general consumption, shall receive quarterly wages equal to the amount of their earnings, to be fixed from time to time, by the authorities of the institution, from which board, lodging, and clothing, and the costs of trial shall be deducted, and the balance paid to their families or dependents; in case none such appear the amount shall be paid to the convict at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

SEC. 17. All goods, wares, merchandise, or other article or thing made by convict labor, in any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school, or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, whether for the direct benefit and maintenance of such penitentiary, reformatory prison, school, or other establishment, or upon contract by the authorities of the same with any third person, all and every such goods, wares, merchandise, article, or thing, immediately upon the completion of the same, shall be branded as hereinafter provided, and shall not be taken into or exposed in any place for sale, at wholesale or retail, without such brand.

SEC. 18. The brand herein required shall be in plain English lettering, and shall contain at the head or top of said brand the words "convict-made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, reformatory prison, school, or other establishment in which made. The brand aforesaid shall, in all cases, when the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding is impossible, it shall or may be placed on the box or other receptacle or covering in which it is contained. And the same shall be done by casting, burning, pressing, or other such process or means as that the same may not be defaced, and in all cases shall be upon the most conspicuous place upon such article or the box, receptacle, or covering containing the same: *Provided*, That goods, wares, and merchandise shipped to points outside of the state shall not be so branded.

RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC STATUTES, 1882.

PRISONERS. (CHAPTER 248.)

SECTION 36. Unless otherwise provided, every person sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more shall be imprisoned in the state prison and there kept at hard labor, and every person sentenced for a less term than one year shall be imprisoned in the county jail in the county where he shall have been convicted, or in the state workhouse and house of correction, unless sentenced by the supreme court or court of common pleas to be imprisoned in the jail in some other county.

SEC. 38. All persons liable to be imprisoned on account of their conviction in any county of any criminal offence not punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, the punishment for which shall be a fine of not less than five dollars or a term of imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or of any offence punishable by a fine and imprisonment both, shall be imprisoned in the jail in the county of Providence, and shall be let or kept at labor therein, or in the state prison, for the benefit of the state, in such manner, under such contract and subject to such rules, regulations, and discipline as the board of state charities and corrections shall appoint: *Provided*,

That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the sentencing or commitment of any person to the state reform school or to the state workhouse and house of correction.

SEC. 39. Every person committed to the jail in the county of Providence for the non-payment of fine and costs, or who shall be detained therein, after the expiration of the term for which he was imprisoned, for non-payment of costs, shall be allowed by the state twenty-five cents per day for the first thirty days, and fifty cents per day for every day after said thirty days that he shall labor toward the payment of his fine and costs, or costs, as the case may be.

(CHAPTER 252.)

SECTION 14. All persons imprisoned in the jail in the county of Providence, on account of their conviction of any criminal offence, or on execution issued in any *qui tam* or penal action, or for not giving the recognizance required of them to keep the peace upon complaint for threats, shall be let or kept at labor therein or on the prison lot or in some building thereon, for the benefit of the state, in such manner, under such contract and subject to such rules, regulations, and discipline as the board of state charities and corrections may make.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall be committed for non-payment of fine and costs, or for not giving the recognizance required of him to keep the peace upon complaint for threats, or shall be detained in such jail after the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned for non-payment of costs, shall be allowed by the state ten cents per day for the first thirty days, and thirty-three and one-third cents per day for every day after said thirty days that he shall labor, toward the payment of his fine and costs, or costs, as the case may be.

STATE PRISON, JAIL, WORKHOUSE, ETC. (CHAPTER 254.)

SECTION 4. The oversight, management, and control of the state farm in Cranston, of the state workhouse and house of correction, state asylum for the incurable insane and state almshouse thereon, together with the state prison and the jail in the county of Providence, shall be vested in the board of state charities and corrections.

SEC. 7. The board shall appoint a superintendent of the state institutions in Cranston, who shall hold his office during their pleasure. Such officer shall, under their direction, have the control and management of the state farm and of the state workhouse and house of correction, state asylum for the incurable insane and state almshouse thereon, and he shall have the general oversight of the state prison and jail in the county of Providence and report to the board from time to time upon their condition and management.

SEC. 10. The board shall direct, as they may think proper, all purchases for use on the state farm and in any of the public institutions thereon, and also in the state prison and jail in the county of Providence; they shall, in their discretion, sell the products of said farm and institutions; they shall make such contracts respecting the labor of the inmates of the several institutions as they may think proper, and they shall cause full accounts thereof to be kept.

SEC. 12. The oversight, management, and control of the state prison shall be vested in the board of state charities and corrections.

SEC. 15. The board shall make all lawful and necessary rules and regulations for the internal police of the prison, for the mode of employing the convicts imprisoned therein, and the place of such employment within the limits of the prison yard or within any of the buildings on the prison lot or on any portion of the state farm, and shall determine the uniform to be worn by the prisoners. Such rules and regulations shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose and a copy thereof given to the warden and other officers of the prison. One or more members of said board shall at least

twice a month visit the prison, examine into the condition of the prisoners, hear any complaints that they may make, and see that the rules and regulations of the prison are strictly observed; and the person or persons so visiting shall keep a particular record of such visits and the complaints made to them by prisoners, whether well or ill founded, in a book kept for that purpose, open to the inspection of the whole board and to be filed with the records of said board.

SEC. 16. The board shall have full power and authority over all convicts who now are, or hereafter may be, committed to the prison; may enlarge their confinement and regulate their labor and exercise within the limits of the prison yard or of any building on the prison lot or any part of the state farm; may confine, in their discretion, in the jail in the county of Providence, females sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison; may admit such communication to and from prisoners and their friends and between prisoners themselves, and such books and other articles to be given to them as they may deem expedient, the same being consistent with the safekeeping of the prisoners.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1882.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 2710. The penitentiary at Columbia, in the county of Richland, shall be the general penitentiary and prison of the state, for the reformation as well as the punishment of all offenders, in which shall be securely confined, employed, and governed, in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders who shall have been convicted and sentenced according to law to the punishment of solitary imprisonment or confinement therein at hard labor.

SEC. 2729. The board of directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or hire out any convicts in the penitentiary, except convicts under sentence for murder, rape, arson, and manslaughter, under the following rules, regulations, and restrictions, with all others imposed by the said board; that the said board of directors shall make an annual report to the general assembly at the regular sessions, showing the number and names of convicts hired out, to whom hired, for what purpose and for what consideration; and the board of directors are authorized to retain for the use of the penitentiary all amounts received by them from the hire or labor of convicts during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 2730. All convicts shall be safely kept within the state and humanely treated, the food, clothing, lodging, and modes of punishment, to be carefully provided for in any and all contracts; and shall not be required to labor more than ten hours a day, or on Sundays or holidays.

SEC. 2731. It shall be the duty of the board of directors of the state penitentiary in leasing convicts to hire them to the highest responsible bidder: *Provided*, That the board of directors shall have power to reject any and all bids: *Provided, further*, That no bid shall be received that does not include the board, clothing, and all other expenses connected with the transportation and safekeeping of said convicts to be paid by the bidder: *Provided, further*, That the said bidder do agree, that if any convict or convicts so hired shall be proved to the satisfaction of said directors to have been ill-treated, or the contracts in relation to them have been in any way violated, to return said convict or convicts immediately to the penitentiary, upon the order of the said directors.

SEC. 2733. In case it shall at any time be found to the satisfaction of the governor that the said convicts, or any of them, are maltreated or cruelly used, or insufficiently fed or clothed, it shall be his duty forthwith to issue his instructions to the directors of the penitentiary to recall all such convicts; and thereupon the said contractors shall forthwith return such convicts to the state penitentiary. In order to secure the in-

tent of this section, it is hereby made the duty of the superintendent of the penitentiary to cause the convicts furnished under the provisions of the foregoing sections to be inspected by a physician as often as may be deemed necessary by the superintendent or board of directors, and such physician shall report the result of such inspection to the superintendent, who shall forward the same to the governor.

SESSION LAWS OF 1885. (No. 44.)

SECTION 2. That the superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary be, and they hereby are, authorized to make contracts for the performance of specific work, such work to be done entirely under the control and direction of the officers of the penitentiary. Also to hire out the convicts under the provisions of the laws in force at the time of the passage of the act of the twenty-fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (18 Statutes, 815), and such other rules and regulations as they may adopt to secure the well being and humane treatment of the convicts. And that they be authorized to employ a physician, to be nominated by the surgeon of the penitentiary, resident in the neighborhood, to have medical supervision of squads of fifty or more convicts, such physician to be paid out of funds of the penitentiary, and to report weekly to the surgeon of the penitentiary, the superintendent and board of directors to have regard to such expense in fixing the compensation for the hire of said convicts.

SEC. 3. That the superintendent and board of directors of the penitentiary be, and they hereby are, authorized, in their discretion, to purchase or lease, out of the surplus earnings of the penitentiary, one or more farms in any part of the state, due regard being had to the reasonable healthfulness of the locality.

[Approved, December 22, 1885.]

TENNESSEE.

CODE, 1884.

HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 6256. The county court of any county and the authorities of any corporate town, may provide such lands, buildings, and articles of any kind as may be necessary for a workhouse or house of correction for such county or town; and may appoint suitable persons for the management thereof, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations for the government of the inmates, and cause the same to be enforced.

SEC. 6257. In no case shall the punishment inflicted in said workhouse exceed hard labor.

SEC. 6259. In all cases where a person is by law liable to be imprisoned in the county jail for safekeeping or punishment, confinement in the workhouse, if one be provided, may, in the discretion of the court or justice, be substituted.

SEC. 6260. If he be confined for safekeeping, his earnings, after paying for his board, shall be paid over to him on his discharge.

SEC. 6261. If he be confined for failure to pay a fine and costs, he shall be detained until he has paid the fine and costs by the proceeds of his labor, and shall not be allowed to discharge himself by the act of insolvency.

SEC. 6262. If he be committed for punishment also, the proceeds of his labor, during the term of his punishment, shall go to the county, if he have no wife or children; but if he have, one-half thereof shall be paid to them.

WORKHOUSES.

SEC. 6264. Every person convicted of a misdemeanor, who fails to pay or satisfactorily secure the fine and costs adjudged against him, or her, shall be sentenced to be

confined, and shall be confined, in the county workhouse, after the term of his or her imprisonment, if any, has expired, until he work out his fine and costs, including all jailer's fees accruing before and after conviction, and down to final discharge.

SEC. 6265. Any county having no workhouse of its own, may, through its chairman, by direction of its quarterly court, contract with any other county in the state for the custody and employment of its misdemeanor convicts; and the workhouse of the county with which contract shall be made, is hereby made during such contract the workhouse of such county having no workhouse of its own.

SEC. 6266. Any county not having a workhouse, shall, through its quarterly court, declare its jail to be the county workhouse, and in such cases have all the benefit of all laws providing for workhouses. Any municipality is hereby granted all the rights, powers, and privileges granted herein to the several counties of this state, with its own or any other county. The common jails shall not be used for the purpose aforesaid, if the health of the prisoners confined therein be injured thereby, or if the capacity of the jail be insufficient for their comfort and accommodation.

SEC. 6267. Every person confined in a workhouse for failing to pay or secure his or her fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, shall be credited at the rate of forty cents per day, of ten hours' actual work, and no person shall be discharged from the workhouse before said fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, have been fully paid as aforesaid, or the county judge so orders: *Provided, however,* That no person shall be so discharged except upon certificate of a physician that such person is physically unable to labor.

SEC. 6268. Any person confined in the workhouse may be compelled to work outside of the same, on streets, alleys, roads, public grounds, buildings, and bridges, or in any other manner inside or outside of said workhouse, as the superintendent of such workhouse may direct, and such superintendent may make contracts to perform any manual labor for private persons or corporations, at a price to be agreed on, the said convicts, during the performance of said labor, to remain under the control and supervision of the superintendent, and such person shall be secured so as to prevent escape while working outside of the workhouse; and also may be corrected and punished in a reasonable manner, if such person refuse to work as ordered, or be guilty of gross violation of duty or good order; and the respective county courts shall determine the character of employment to which convicts shall be put, and the superintendent shall not put convicts to a business forbidden by said court.

SEC. 6270. Where in any county in the state there is no workhouse, or none other than the jail of such county, the county court thereof may hire out its convicts to any person or corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed on, to do any character of work which may be agreed on anywhere in the county, and in like manner any city, town, or taxing district may hire out its convicts to any person or corporation upon such terms as may be agreed on, and at such work as may be agreed on, and at such place or places as may be agreed on, within the limits of the county where such city, town, or taxing district is situated.

SEC. 6272. It shall be the duty of such superintendent [of convicts] to keep a well-bound book, in which, as soon as any convict is turned over to the hirer, he shall note the name, age, residence, nationality, color, and sex of each convict so hired, the amount of the fine against each, and the number of days each convict is to work, in order to work out his or her fine and costs, allowing him or her forty cents per day, of ten hours' actual work, for a day's work.

SEC. 6275. Any person may, with the consent of the convict and superintendent, bail any misdemeanor convict by entering into a recognizance or bond with penalty and security, to be approved by the court trying said convict, or by said chairman or county judge, payable to the state, and conditioned to pay the fine and costs, or costs only if there be no fine, to the county trustee, within eight months, and on such recognizance being entered into or bond given, the said convict shall be delivered to

said bailee, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to see that convicts in the employment or control of bailees be treated without cruelty, and in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

SEC. 6282. Every person sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail shall be compelled to work in the county workhouse as other misdemeanor convicts, unless he give bond with good security to be approved by the jailer, and payable to the state of Tennessee, conditioned to pay the jailer's fees and all other costs and expenses incident to his imprisonment in the county jail; and where the jailer takes such bond the county shall be released thereby from all liability for said fees, costs, and expenses.

SEC. 6284. The chairman or county judge, by authority of the quarterly county court, may hire out any or all of its misdemeanor convicts, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules and conditions herein presented for bailing convicts, and the person or persons to whom said convicts shall be hired shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions, duties, and liabilities herein given to and imposed on said bailee and superintendent.

SEC. 6287. All persons sentenced under the provisions of this article shall be kept at continuous hard labor during the day, except while eating or preparing their food, and no communication shall be allowed between them and any other person, and all intercourse between themselves shall, as far as practicable, be prevented. The male and female convicts shall be kept separate and apart, and no communication shall be had between them.

SEC. 6288. The county courts are authorized to employ as many overseers of convicts as may be necessary to insure their safekeeping and the faithful performance of their labor. And they are authorized to give said overseers such compensation as they may think just. But no overseer shall be employed unless the duties devolving upon the superintendent are more than he can perform. And if any overseer be employed, the superintendent shall have the general direction and control of such overseer, and the county court may, for sufficient cause, dismiss each and every overseer thus employed.

PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 6312. The penitentiary at Nashville, in the county of Davidson, is the state prison, in which convicts sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be confined, employed, and governed, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6353. The warden shall be charged with the duty imposed upon him by law, of treating the prisoners with humanity and kindness, and protecting them from harsh and cruel treatment and overwork, and of exacting from them the performance of the service and labor to which they are bound by law.

SEC. 6366. The work of convicts shall be at an average of ten hours per day, Sundays excepted, through the entire year, and the number of hours to be worked in the different seasons of the year shall be regulated by the superintendent, warden, and board of inspectors.

SEC. 6367. No convict under sentence for the crimes of murder or rape, shall be worked or hired outside the prison bounds of the penitentiary, unless by the consent of the inspectors upon the written request of the warden.

SEC. 6374. All persons sentenced to the penitentiary shall be kept at labor, when in sufficient health. No communication shall be allowed between them and any person without the prison. They shall be confined in separate cells in the night-time, and in the day all intercourse between them shall, as far as practicable, be prevented.

SEC. 6376. The particular employment of each prisoner shall be such as the keeper may consider best adapted to such prisoner's age, sex, and state of health, having due regard to that employment which is most profitable.

SEC. 6404. The convicts shall be worked within the walls of the prison, except when otherwise directed by the general assembly.

TEXAS.

REVISED STATUTES, 1879.

GENERAL POWERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

ARTICLE 409. To erect and establish one or more workhouses or houses of correction within or without the city limits; make all necessary rules and regulations thereof, and appoint all necessary keepers or assistants. In such workhouse or house of correction may be confined all vagrants, stragglers, idle, suspicious, and disorderly persons who may be committed by the mayor or recorder; and any person who shall fail or refuse to pay the fine, penalty, or costs imposed for any misdemeanor or breach of any ordinance of the city may, instead of being committed to jail, be kept therein, subject to labor and confinement.

ART. 410. To compel and force all offenders against any ordinance of this city, found guilty by the recorder or mayor and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, to labor on the streets and alleys of said city or on any public work, under such regulations as may by ordinance be established.

WORKHOUSES.

ARTICLE 3585. The commissioners' courts of the several counties may provide for the erection of a workhouse and the establishment of a county farm in connection therewith, for the purpose of utilizing the labor of county convicts, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

ART. 3587. When the punishment assessed in a conviction for misdemeanor is confinement in the county jail for a period less than one day, the convict shall not be required to labor, either in the workhouse or elsewhere; but when such punishment is confinement in the county jail for a longer time than one day, the convict shall be required to do manual labor in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ART. 3588. County workhouses and farms shall be under the control and management of the commissioners' court, and such courts are authorized to adopt such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws, as they may deem necessary for the successful management and operation of said institutions, and for effectively utilizing the labor of county convicts.

ART. 3591. County convicts shall be put to labor upon the public roads, bridges, or other public works of the county, when their labor cannot be utilized in the county workhouse or farm, and they shall be required to labor not less than eight nor more than ten hours each day, Sundays excepted.

ART. 3592. When not at labor, county convicts may be confined in the county jail or workhouse, as may be most convenient, or as the regulations of the commissioners' court may prescribe.

ART. 3594. Female convicts shall, under all circumstances, be kept separate and apart from male convicts, and they shall in no case be required to do manual labor, except in the workhouse, or when hired out as is hereinafter provided.

ART. 3595. A convict who, from age, disease, or other disability, physical or mental, is unable to do manual labor, shall not be required to work, but shall remain in jail until his term of imprisonment is ended, or until the fine and costs adjudged against him are discharged, at the rate of one dollar for each day of such confinement in jail.

ART. 3597. When a convict, who has been committed to jail in default of payment of fine and costs, is required to do manual labor, he shall be credited upon such fine and cost at the rate of one dollar for each day he may labor; and upon satisfaction of such fine and costs in full, at said rate, he shall be discharged.

ART. 3598. If a convict, of the kind described in the preceding article, be an artisan or mechanic, and be put to labor at his trade or calling in any workhouse or any public work, he may be credited upon the fine and costs against him with such extra compensation for his labor as the county judge may determine to be just and proper.

ART. 3599. Convicts shall be so guarded while at work as to prevent escapes, and no convict shall be compelled to labor at any kind of work nor in any avocation that would endanger his life or health.

ART. 3601. A convict condemned to imprisonment in the county jail as the punishment, either in whole or in part, for his offence, may avoid manual labor in the workhouse, or elsewhere, by payment into the county treasury of one dollar for each day of the term of his imprisonment; and the receipt of the county treasurer to that effect shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff to detain such convict in jail without labor.

HIRING COUNTY CONVICTS.

ARTICLE 3602. Any person who may be convicted of a misdemeanor or petty offence, and who shall be committed to jail in default of the payment of the fine and costs adjudged against him, may be hired out to any individual, company, or corporation until the money received from his hire is sufficient to liquidate such fine and costs in full.

ART. 3603. Such hiring may be either by private contract or at public auction, as may be deemed best for the interest of the county, or it may be by general contract for any specified term, embracing the labor of all county convicts of the class prescribed in the preceding article, at some fixed rate per day, week, or month.

ART. 3604. Hirers of convicts shall execute bond payable to the county judge of the county, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, in the amount of hire agreed upon, conditioned as follows:

1. That the hirer will promptly and faithfully pay the amount of money mentioned in the bond when the same becomes due, and it shall be stated in the bond when the same becomes due.

2. That he will treat the convict humanely while in his employment.

3. That he will furnish the convict with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food, with comfortable clothing and medicine when sick.

4. That he will not require the convict to work at unreasonable hours, or for a longer time during any one day than other laborers doing the same kind of labor are accustomed to work.

ART. 3607. All moneys arising from hiring out convicts shall be paid over to the county judge and by him paid into the county treasury, and in every case the convict shall receive full credit for the amount of his labor, to be counted and entered in discharge of the fine and costs adjudged against him; and whenever his earnings shall be sufficient to pay in full such fine and costs he shall be discharged.

ART. 3608. County judges shall cause a record of all proceedings in relation to the employment or hiring out of convicts to be kept in well-bound books to be provided for that purpose. Said record shall contain—

1. A descriptive list of all persons known as county "convicts."

2. How such convict has been or is employed.

3. The name of the party hiring a convict.

4. The time when, and the price at which, such convict has been employed or hired out.

5. The amount credited such convict for such employment or hire.

6. The amount of such hire collected.

7. The amount of fine and costs due by such convict.

8. Such other information as may be necessary and requisite under the rules adopted by the commissioners' court.

SESSION LAWS. ACTS OF 1881. REGULAR SESSION.

PENITENTIARY. (CHAPTER 49.)

SECTION 54. Convicts sentenced to hard labor shall be kept at work under such rules and regulations as may be adopted; but no labor shall be required of any convict on Sunday except such as is absolutely necessary; and no greater amount of labor shall be required of any convict than a due regard for his physical health and strength may render proper; nor shall any convict be placed at such labor as the penitentiary physician may pronounce him physically unable to perform.

SEC. 73. The penitentiary board may make and change at pleasure all rules for the discipline and punishment of convicts, and how they shall be fed, clothed, worked, guarded, or instructed; and for the purpose of enforcing any regulations touching the physical capacity of convicts to perform certain kinds of labor, or regulation requiring certain convicts to be kept within the prison walls. [The superintendent may require the lessees of the penitentiaries to change convicts from one kind of labor to another, and to remove them within the prison walls.] (a)

SEC. 79. The right to hire out convicts and to operate them outside the walls, either by the state or lessees is expressly given, but they shall be hired out in as large forces as practicable, concentrated as much as possible, and easily accessible, so that they may be kept more secure, better provided for, and more frequently inspected.

SEC. 80. The penitentiary board may prescribe what class or classes of convicts may be hired out or put to labor outside the prison walls, and such other regulations pertaining to the same as may be deemed proper, but no convict shall be put to outside labor when his labor can be utilized within the walls. * * *

SEC. 83. That this act is intended to take the place of all other laws in regard to the organization of the penitentiaries, and that all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

[Approved, March 17, 1881.]

ACTS OF 1883. REGULAR SESSION.

(CHAPTER 114.)

SECTION 3. No lease of the penitentiaries, or either of them, shall hereafter be made, and the state shall resume control thereof; and, for the purpose of resuming control of the penitentiaries and operating the convicts on state account, or by contract, or partly by one mode, and partly by the other, as the board herein provided for, or the legislature, may determine.

SEC. 4.(b) It shall be the duty of the penitentiary board to confine all convicts within the walls of the penitentiaries as soon as suitable prisons can be provided for their confinement and employment in such manner that they will be self-supporting; and, until adequate provision is made for such confinement and employment of the convicts, they may be employed as provided in section 3 of this act: *Provided*, That the penitentiary board may at any time, if they deem it advisable, purchase a penitentiary farm or farms, upon which all convicts, not self-supporting, may be worked by the state.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

^a See Laws of 1883, *post*.

^b As amended by chapter 95, Laws of 1885.

NOTE.—By a concurrent resolution approved April 14, 1883, the legislature of Texas revoked the leases of both of the state penitentiaries. (*Vide* Laws of 1883, page 138 *et seq.*)

UTAH.

COMPILED LAWS, 1876.

PENITENTIARY.

(104.) That the office termed "inspectors of the penitentiary," created by "An act in relation to the penitentiary," approved January sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall hereafter be styled "Board of Directors of the Utah Penitentiary."

(108.) It shall be the duty of the directors to visit the penitentiary as often as they may deem it necessary, to examine and inquire into all matters connected with the government and discipline thereof; and to give necessary directions to the warden relative to all matters pertaining thereto; and may require the convicts, who may hereafter be convicted, to labor outside the wall on any public or private works; and when thus employed cause that they be well secured and properly guarded.

(123.) That the warden of the penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to advertise, in the (a) consecutive numbers of some newspaper published in Salt Lake county for sealed proposals for leasing the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years.

The said advertisement shall set forth the place, day, and hour that the proposals shall be opened, and that the penitentiary, warden house, and other buildings connected therewith or belonging to the penitentiary will be let, in consideration of which the lessor [lessee] will for a certain sum take the care and custody of all convicts that are now or may be committed to said penitentiary during the term of contract, and that the lessee may appoint the guards, overseers, and other officers that may be necessary to keep safely and securely and to carry out the sentence of the convicts, pay the guards, overseers, and other officers and assistants by him employed. He shall direct and control the labor of the convicts, and have the avails thereof in addition to the sum set forth in the proposition or article of agreement.

(125.) In the event that the penitentiary and convicts are not rented as contemplated in this act, the warden may hire out any or all the convicts under such regulations as may be prescribed by the directors: *Provided*, Such regulations do not conflict with the laws of this territory.

(126.) All convicts hereafter sentenced, excepting such as may be sentenced to solitary confinement, may be put to hard labor not exceeding ten hours each day, Sundays excepted, under the regulations that are or may be hereafter prescribed by the directors.

JAILS.

(2371.) Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by an order of the county court to perform labor on the public works or other works of the county.

(2372.) The county court making such order may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed.

(2373.) Persons confined in any city jail, under a judgment of imprisonment and rendered in an action or proceeding for violating a city ordinance, may be required by ordinance to perform labor on the public works or other work of the city. The city council making any such ordinance may prescribe and enforce rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed.

(2374.) No person confined under a judgment of imprisonment, whether in a county or a city jail, shall be required to perform labor more than ten hours a day, nor on Sunday.

a This appears so in the printed law.

VERMONT.

REVISED LAWS, 1880.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 4335. The state prison at Windsor shall be the general penitentiary and prison of the state for the reformation and punishment of offenders, in which shall be securely confined, employed, and governed offenders sentenced to solitary imprisonment or confinement therein at hard labor.

SEC. 4338. A board of three persons, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and to be known as the directors of the state prison and house of correction, shall have charge of those institutions.

SEC. 4349. The directors of the state prison and house of correction may contract for not exceeding five years to any person the labor of all or part of the convicts in the state prison or house of correction, in such manner and on such terms as they judge best for the state; but such contracts shall not interfere with the management and discipline of the convicts. They may also purchase material required for employing the prisoners, and sell articles belonging to the institution proper to be sold.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 4336. The house of correction at Rutland shall be the state house of correction for the punishment, employment, and reformation of persons convicted of crime, as provided in this chapter.

SEC. 4378. Persons sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction shall be kept at hard labor therein during such imprisonment.

SEC. 4419. Persons committed to the house of correction who are under twenty years of age shall be instructed at reasonable times in the branches required to be taught in the public schools; and prisoners above that age shall receive such facilities for reading and such instruction as in the discretion of the superintendent is reasonable and consistent with the discipline of the institution.

REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 4337. The reform school at Vergennes shall be the reform school of the state for the discipline, correction, and reformation of juvenile offenders.

SEC. 4350. The trustees of the reform school shall cause those committed to the reform school to be employed in such regular labor as is best suited to their strength, disposition, and capacity, and calculated to make them honest and industrious citizens.

SEC. 4405. When the repairs and enlargement of the buildings are completed, the trustees are authorized to employ the larger boys in the school a portion of the time each day at cabinetmaking or some similar remunerative employment.

VIRGINIA.

CODE OF 1873.

PENITENTIARY. (TITLE 56, CHAPTER 206.)

SECTION 14. Before any male prisoner shall be permitted to labor in the shops, or elsewhere out of his room, he shall make and subscribe such promise of obedience and fidelity to the rules and order of the institution, as shall be prescribed by the

governor. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent, as far as practicable, to provide suitable employment in separate rooms for the refractory and obstinate, and for those of disordered mind, or who, for any cause, are unfit to be congregated in the shops.

SEC. 16. The convicts shall be kept to the hardest labor suitable to their sex and fitness, and such of them as need it instructed in some mechanic art.

SEC. 19. * * * The board of directors shall prescribe, by rules and regulations, the hours within which the prisoners shall be employed at the respective branches of business carried on in the institution, and the time they shall labor in each day, and also the times and conditions upon which persons may visit the interior of the penitentiary.

SEC. 21. He [the superintendent] shall, at the discretion and under the direction of the governor, employ them at Richmond, or within twenty miles thereof, in improving, repairing or working on the public buildings, ground, and property, or in executing work under contract with individuals or companies, or in cultivating rented grounds for the use of the penitentiary.

SEC. 22. It shall be lawful for the governor of the commonwealth to hire out, as in his judgment may be proper, such able-bodied convicts in the penitentiary whose terms of service at the time of hiring, do not exceed ten years, as can be spared from the workshops therein, to responsible persons, to work in stone quarries, or upon any railroad or canal in this state, or for any other suitable labor: *Provided, however,* That such convicts shall not be hired out for any purpose within the limits of the city of Richmond or any other city or town in the commonwealth: *Provided, further,* That in the hiring of said convicts no unjust discrimination shall be made with regard to race or color.

SEC. 54. While the convicts are employed in any work on the public grounds, or property outside of the penitentiary, they shall be attended by a sufficient guard, detailed therefor by the superintendent, and be subject to his orders.

SEC. 63. The superintendent, by and with the advice and consent of the governor, may enter into contracts for the employment of convicts in the penitentiary, not otherwise employed, and, as far as practicable, confine such convict labor to manufacturing purposes. Additional shops may be erected by the contractors, in the penitentiary grounds, for the employment of the convicts so hired: *Provided,* That the state shall not incur any expense thereby.

SEC. 64. The superintendent, with the consent and advice of the governor, may establish a system of tasking the convicts in the different wards in the penitentiary, where it can be done, and allow such as earn overtime a reasonable compensation therefor; which said allowance shall be placed to the credit of the convict, and paid to him when he is discharged from prison; or, if the convict requests that a portion or all of it be paid to his dependent family, or near relatives, the superintendent may do so at any time during his imprisonment. The amount to be allowed for overtime shall be fixed by the board of directors and the superintendent.

SESSION LAWS. ACTS 1874.

(CHAPTER 324.)

SECTION 1. That the governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to annul and set aside any existing contract made in pursuance of law, authorizing the governor to hire out convicts in the penitentiary, whenever, in his opinion, it shall be to the interest of this commonwealth so to do, and authorized by the provisions of the contract.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

[Approved, April 30, 1874.]

ACTS OF 1877-78.

(CHAPTER 147.)

SECTION 1. That the governor of the commonwealth, the secretary of the commonwealth, and attorney-general are hereby constituted commissioners, and are vested with the powers and duties hereinafter prescribed,

SEC. 2. The said commissioners shall, by publication for not less than thirty days, in at least two newspapers in the city of Richmond, and in such other papers and in such manner as they may deem best, invite sealed proposals for the lease of the penitentiary of the state and all property belonging thereto, and the hiring of all convicts therein, or that may be placed therein.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners, after the expiration of the time as prescribed in the second section of this act, are fully authorized and empowered, on behalf of the state, to enter into a contract with any party of whose competency and responsibility they shall be satisfied, for the lease and operation of the penitentiary, and the hiring of the convicts therein, or that may be placed therein, for a term or terms of not less than three nor more than seven years, subject to the provisions, conditions, and restrictions hereinafter contained, but with authority and instruction to said commissioners to embrace in such contract any and all other provisions and conditions which, in their opinion, may be proper and necessary to protect the rights and promote the interests of the commonwealth, and ensure the highest comfort and welfare of the convicts, consistent with their proper discipline and punishment.

First. No contract shall be closed by said commissioners which does not exonerate and save the state harmless from any and all costs or liability for and during the continuance of the lease on account of officers' salaries, house expenses, interior guard, exterior guard, money mileage, and any other expenses incurred in the transportation of convicts from the place of their conviction to the penitentiary, and clothing to discharged convicts, or any other expenses incurred in a humane and proper management of the institution, or on account of the repairs of the buildings or machinery thereof, or the management, discipline, or maintenance thereof, or of the convicts thereof: *Provided*, That any money due the commonwealth on account of any contracts made by said commissioners for the lease of the penitentiary shall be paid into the treasury in bankable currency, and in equal instalments, to be made at least as often as once every three months.

Second. The state shall retain control over the discipline and police of the penitentiary throughout the whole lease as fully and completely as at present; and the directors and officers thereof shall continue to be appointed or elected, and their duties shall remain as is or may be prescribed by law, except that the commissioners shall stipulate that all the officers of said institution, except the directors, superintendent, assistant superintendent, and the surgeon, shall be discontinued.

Third. The commissioners shall embody in any contracts they may make under this act, stipulations which shall prevent any interference with the penal character of the institution, and which shall secure kind and humane treatment to the prisoners, and which shall provide for the proper sanitary regulations of the institution, and also provide that no convict who has been sentenced for a term of ten years or more, shall be worked or kept outside the limits of the penitentiary.

[Approved, March 6, 1878.]

ACTS OF 1878-79.

(CHAPTER 39.)

SECTION 1. That section nineteen of chapter eighteen of the act approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (session acts eight hundred and

seventy-seven, seventy-eight, chapter thirty-four), revising and amending the criminal law of this state, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 19. If any person is confined in jail under the preceding section, or under a *capias pro fine* it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county, or sergeant of the corporation, with the assent in writing of the prisoner, to hire such prisoner for such length of time not exceeding six months, as may be agreed on, to any person who will pay, or secure to be paid within six months, the whole fine and costs for the term of service agreed on; with the assent of the county, corporation, or hustings judge, the hiring may be for a less sum. The contract shall be returned to the clerk's office of the county, corporation, or hustings court and if the prisoner refuses to comply with the contract, on affidavit of the hirer a *capias pro fine* may issue, and the prisoner be remanded to jail.

[Approved, January 22, 1879.]

(CHAPTER 104.)

SECTION 1. That the governor, at his discretion, on the call of the president of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, may order the employment of penitentiary convicts in labor on the grounds of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, imposing such conditions and restrictions as he may deem proper.

[Approved, February 15, 1879.]

(CHAPTER 236.)

SECTION 1. That the governor of this state is hereby authorized to furnish to the city of Richmond, free of hire, such convict labor as may now or hereafter may be under its control, and may not be otherwise employed, to work upon the public grounds of said city, under the direction of the engineer thereof; said convicts to be guarded, properly fed, and returned daily to the penitentiary at the expense of said city, subject to such rules as the board of directors thereof may adopt, with reservation of power to the governor to recall said convicts whenever, in his opinion, the public service requires it.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

[Approved, March 3, 1879.]

ACTS OF 1885-86.

(CHAPTER 431.)

SECTION 1. That the council of the city of Richmond shall have authority to establish and maintain in said city, or within any county contiguous to said city, a house for the reformation of juveniles, and a workhouse in which persons lawfully confined therein may be required to labor at such employment, and under such regulations, as may be prescribed.

SEC. 2. The said house of reformation and workhouse shall be under the general control and management of a board of managers, to consist of seven persons, of which the mayor, judge of the hustings court, and police justice, shall be *ex officio* members.

SEC. 7. The board shall provide educational facilities for the inmates of said house of reformation, and have particular regard to their moral training. They may be employed in such manner as may be suited to their age and strength, but no child shall be compelled to perform severe and exhaustive labor.

SEC. 8. The inmates of said workhouse shall be required to labor at some employment by which they may contribute to their support. The board may enforce disci-

pline by prescribing punishments not excessive or cruel, and may make all needful regulations to prevent escapes. Any inmate of said workhouse who shall escape therefrom, or from the custody of the person having him in charge, shall be subject to all the penalties prescribed by law for escaping from the jails of this commonwealth.

(CHAPTER 471.)

SECTION 1. That the governor be, and is hereby, authorized to furnish to the board of supervisors of any county in the state, upon a requisition approved by the judge of the county court, convicts whose terms of service, at the time of the application for them does not exceed five years, to work on the public roads of the counties, under such regulations as the board of supervisors may prescribe in conformity with this act, and under such conditions as to safekeeping as the governor and said boards of supervisors may agree upon: *Provided*, That if the supervisors shall deem it best that the convicts furnished be employed on any turnpike or macadamized roads in their respective counties, the said boards may so employ them or arrange for their employment on such roads with the companies authorized to construct such roads.

SEC. 3. The said board of supervisors shall have power to employ such agents, overseers, and guards as they may deem necessary for the safekeeping and proper management of the convicts in their charge, and such agents, overseers, and guards shall have the same authority to compel labor, to enforce obedience, and to prevent escape, as the agents or officers of the same grade in the state penitentiary.

SEC. 4. After providing for all demands under the foregoing sections, the governor is hereby authorized to hire to any railroad company in this state, to which counties are subscribers, any convicts which may remain in the penitentiary, or who may be employed in any quarry or on any railroad to which counties are not subscribers whose term of service at time of application for them does not exceed ten years: *Provided*, Existing contracts can be lawfully cancelled.

SEC. 6. The railroads projected to run through counties without railroads, and through those having the least number of miles of taxable railroad, shall be first supplied. After all demands coming under the foregoing provisions have been filled, the governor may hire, at his discretion, all remaining convicts, should there be any, to any contractor, to be employed on any work of internal improvement in the state on the same conditions, except that the state shall receive as compensation therefor, not less than eighty cents in lawful money, for each day's labor actually performed.

[Approved, March 6, 1886.]

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CODE OF 1881.

JAILS.

SECTION 2075. When a person has been sentenced by any justice of the peace in a city in this territory to a term of imprisonment in the city jail, whether in default of payment of a fine or otherwise, such person may be compelled on each day of such term, except Sundays, to perform eight hours' labor upon the streets, public buildings, and grounds of such city, and to wear an ordinary ball and chain, while performing such labor.

SEC. 2076. When a person has been sentenced by a justice of the peace, or a judge of the district court, to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, whether in default of payment of a fine, or costs or otherwise; such person may be compelled to work eight hours, each day of such term, in and about the county buildings, public roads, streets, and grounds: *Provided*, This chapter shall not apply to persons committed in default of bail.

ACTS OF 1883.

TERRITORIAL CONVICTS.

SECTION 1. That the governor be, and he is hereby authorized, for and in behalf of the territory, to enter into a contract with William Billings, J. K. Smith, and Oliver Shead for the confinement, custody, and maintenance of all territorial convicts, under such restriction and limitations as are hereinafter stated, at Seateco, in Thurston county.

SEC. 2. Such contract shall be in force for the term of two years from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and no longer, but the same shall be subject to renewal, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 6. The said contractors shall receive from the territory, as a compensation, not to exceed the sum of seventy cents per diem, for each prisoner confined in said prison under the provisions of this act, payment to be made quarterly, upon presentation of their account, verified by the oath of the superintendent of said prison, and approved by the governor, to the territorial auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the treasury for the amount due. They shall also be entitled to receive and have all the proceeds of the labor of the convicts therein, and the profits and emoluments from the operation of said prison; and the said contractors shall transport, from the place of conviction to said prison, all territorial convicts who shall be sentenced during the term of said contract; and they shall receive therefor from the territorial treasury the sum of five hundred dollars, annually, and no more.

SEC. 7. Convicts shall be confined strictly within the inclosure of said prison, except in the daytime when at work, under the charge of a guard.

[Approved, November 28, 1883.]

WEST VIRGINIA.

AMENDED CODE, 1884.

PENITENTIARY. (CHAPTER 163.)

25. (Acts 1882, page 489.) The board of directors, in their discretion, may allow a convict ten cents per hour for all work done over and above the amount required of each convict.

26 a. See Acts 1877, chapter 35, as follows: SECTION 1. That in order to provide for hard labor by each convict according to his sentence, the directors of the penitentiary are hereby authorized and required (so soon as the shops now under way are completed and supplied with power) to let and hire the labor of the convicts upon such branches of business, and for the manufacturing of such articles, as in their judgment will best accomplish the ends and subserve the interests of the state, which letting and hiring shall be as follows:

Such letting and hiring shall be advertised by the superintendent of the penitentiary in two newspapers published in the state, for four weeks, and in such other manner as may be directed by the board of directors; the advertisement to specify the number of men to be let, the length of time, which shall not exceed five years, and the last day, at twelve o'clock, meridian, on which bids will be received.

SEC. 15. The convicts shall labor for the contractors, on an average, ten hours a day during the year, Sundays and national holidays excepted.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the board to keep as many convicts employed on contracts as the interests of the state will permit, and all convicts not employed on contracts may be employed by the superintendent under the direction of the board, in

the performance of work for the state or temporarily hired, which hiring shall terminate whenever their labor is required on any contract.

SEC. 18. The superintendent, under direction of the board, may employ a portion of the convicts in the manufacture and repair of articles used by the state in carrying on the penitentiary, or articles used by any of the other state institutions.

SEC. 19. A sufficient number of convicts may be hired by the superintendent for domestics, on terms to be agreed upon between him and the board of directors.

26 b. See Acts 1879, chapter 45, as follows: SECTION 1. That the board of public works is authorized to furnish to any railroad or internal improvement company or to any county to work on public roads, free of hire, as many able-bodied male convicts from the penitentiary as may now or hereafter be there as can be spared without interfering with contracts heretofore made, to be used by such companies in the construction of their works within this state: *Provided*, That all expenses of guarding, boarding, clothing, and medical attendance shall be borne by the company receiving said convicts: *Provided, further*, That when said convicts are furnished to a county to work on public roads the expenses of boarding and medical attendance for guard and convicts shall be paid by such county.

WISCONSIN.

REVISED STATUTES, 1878.

STATE PRISON.

SECTION 4883. The state prison at Waupun, in the county of Dodge, shall be the general penitentiary and prison of the state of Wisconsin, for the punishment and reformation of offenders, in which shall be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders who have been committed and sentenced according to law, by any court of the state of Wisconsin, or any court of the United States, held in the districts of Wisconsin, to the punishment of solitary imprisonment or imprisonment at hard labor therein.

SEC. 4918. All convicts sentenced to the punishment of hard labor in said prison, shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 4927. If the warden shall at any time deem it for the interest of the state, he may employ the convicts outside the prison yard, in quarrying or getting stone from and cultivating the prison farm, or in doing any work necessary to be done in the prosecution of the regular business of the institution; and in all such cases, the warden shall detail such force from the prison police as he shall deem necessary to watch and guard them, and in case any convict employed outside the prison yard shall escape, he shall be deemed as having escaped from the prison proper.

SEC. 4938. The warden is authorized and empowered, by and with the advice and approval of the [board of directors] (a) of said prison, to lease, from time to time, the labor of such portion of the prisoners confined therein, together with such shop room, machinery, and power, as may be necessary for their proper employment, to such persons, for such purposes, upon such terms and conditions, and for such length of time not exceeding five years at any one time, as he shall deem most conducive to the interests of the state and the welfare of the prisoners.

SEC. 4939. In every contract made pursuant to the authority herein conferred, there shall be reserved to the directors of said prison, and to the warden and each and every of his subordinates, full power and authority to prevent the demanding or imposition of unusual or severe labor, or labor whereby the health or safety of the con-

^a The board of directors, as contemplated in this section is abolished, and instead five persons are appointed by the governor as a state board of supervision of charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions. (See supplement to R. S., chapter 29, page 103, section 2.)

victs may be impaired or jeopardized ; and the said warden may, from time to time, prescribe all needful rules for the government and conduct of all contractors, their overseers and agents, in their relations to the convicts, and may require summary dismissal of any individual employed by any contractor in said prison, whenever it shall appear that the presence or the conduct of such individual is prejudicial to the discipline of the prison or the welfare of the convicts.

REVISED STATUTES, 1878. [SUPPLEMENT.]

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SECTION 2514. [*As amended by chapter 130, 1881, and chapter 220, 1882.*] All persons convicted in said court, (a) who would otherwise be sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor in the state prison for any term not exceeding three years, and all persons convicted in said court in city prosecutions, and in other cases, who would otherwise be sentenced or committed to imprisonment in the county jail, may be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the house of correction of Milwaukee county.

WYOMING.

SESSION LAWS, 1886.

(CHAPTER 51.)

SECTION 1. That hereafter, the person or persons in charge of any penitentiary or reformatory, jail or other prison in the territory of Wyoming, wherein territorial convicts are confined, shall not, nor shall any authority whatsoever, make any contract for the employment of any territorial convict in any of the prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories in this territory, either by the letting of the labor of such convicts at a fixed price per diem, or by what is known as the "piece-price plan," or in any other manner, whereby the labor of such convicts is let to or controlled by any outside person or persons ; and such convicts shall not be employed by any authority whatever upon any public work or contract outside of the prison, penitentiary, or reformatory in which such convicts may be confined.

SEC. 2. That hereafter no person or persons confined in any county jail of the territory, or in any jail or prison of any city, town, village, or municipality in the territory, charged with any offence and awaiting the action of the grand jury, or any person who is charged with any offence and is awaiting trial therefor, shall be employed or put to work upon any public work or improvement, or upon the highways, streets, alleys, parks or public places of any such county, town, village, or municipality in the territory : *Provided*, That all persons convicted by court of competent jurisdiction, and sentenced to confinement at hard labor in any jail or prison of any county, city, town, village, or municipality in the territory, may be employed or put to work upon any public work of improvement, or upon the highways, streets, alleys, parks, or public places of any such county, city, town, village, or municipality in the territory.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the territory from employing its convicts confined in a prison, penitentiary, or reformatory, within the territory, upon any work within said prison, penitentiary, or reformatory, upon its own account : *Provided*, That such employment, if any, shall be so conducted as to offer no competition to free labor, and such employment on territorial account shall not be enforced or required any further than shall be necessary for the proper physical and moral well-being of such convicts.

[Approved, March 8, 1886.]

a Municipal court of Milwaukee county.

UNITED STATES.

LAWS OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any state prison, penitentiary, jail, or house of correction where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated, to hire or contract out the labor of said criminals, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for violation of any laws of the government of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court, or shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offence.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Approved, February 22, 1887.]

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